Mr PUNCH'S VICTORIAN ERA

VOL. III.

1876–87

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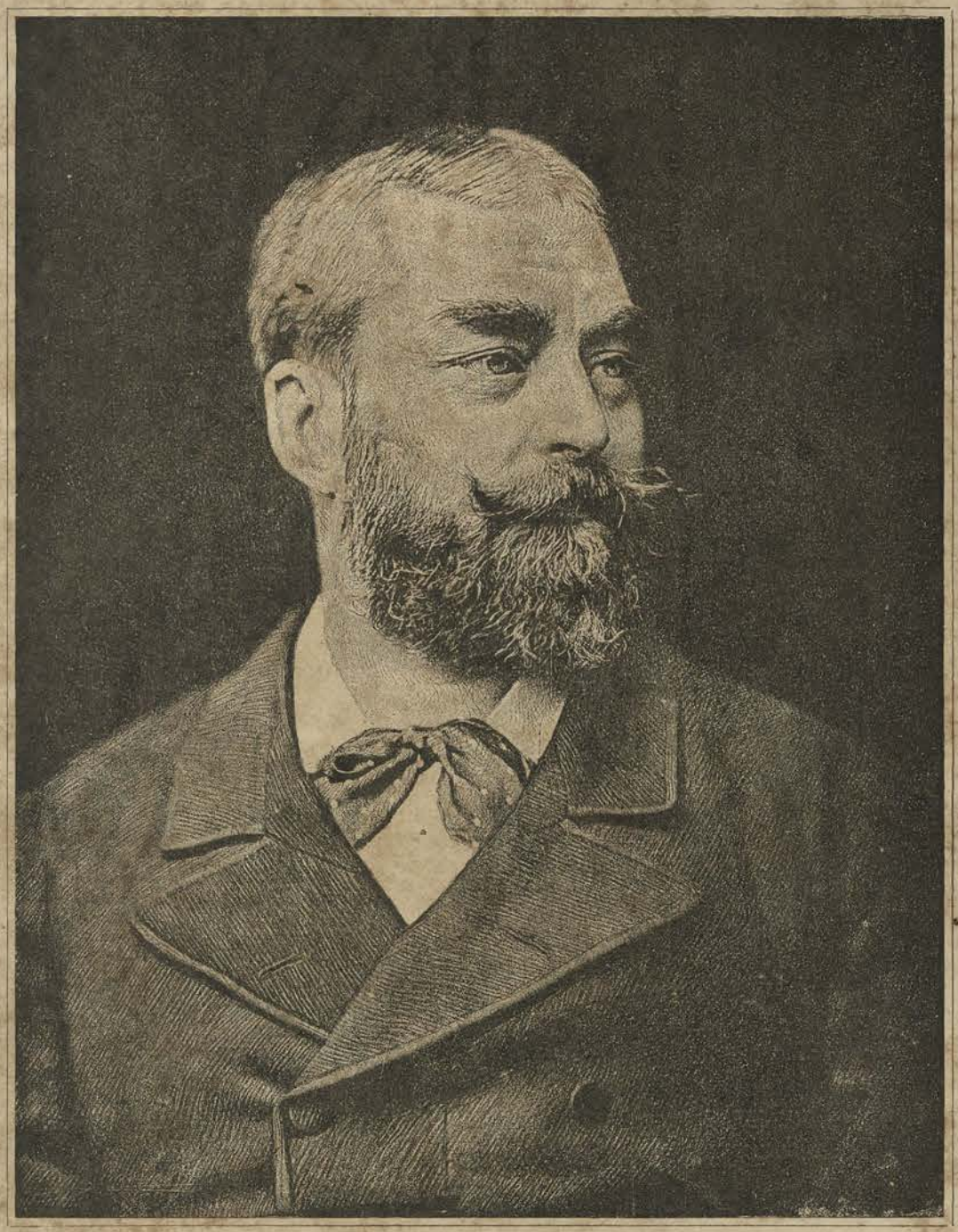

F. C. BURNAND.

(*Editor of Punch.*)

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MR. PUNCH'S

VICTORIAN ERA

An Illustrated Chronicle

OF

FIFTY YEARS OF THE REIGN OF

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

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FROM THE CONTEMPORARY PAGES OF "PUNCH"

VOL. III.

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PREFACE.

"MR. PUNCH'S VICTORIAN ERA" is—as the title-page indicates—an Illustrated Chronicle of fifty years of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen. The Illustrations have been selected from the contemporary pages of *Punch;* the Chronicle has been compiled mainly with a view to linking and elucidating the Illustrations.

It will, it is believed, be found that the series of nearly one thousand *Punch* Cartoons reproduced in these pages presents a singularly complete picture of the leading incidents of the Victorian age. Obviously, however, the literary portion of the work, subordinate as it is to the pictorial, could only give a general view of the multifarious events of that period. Much, of necessity, had to be passed over, and everything had to be dealt with briefly.

This is, in fact, so far as the text is concerned, an "abstract and brief chronicle," rather than a complete history of the VICTORIAN ERA. In a summary survey of so eventful an epoch many omissions have doubtless been made, and probably some errors. The object has been simply to present, in conjunction with the *Punch* pictures, a concise but connected, well-proportioned and impartial epitome of the leading events of the first fifty years of the reign of Queen Victoria, following the course of the Cartoons, and supplying only what was necessary to correlate and explain them.

E. J. MILLIKEN.

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Mr. Punch's Victorian Era.

1841 — 1887

TURKEY PIE.

Austria (blandly). "*Won't you join us?*"
Britannia (reluctantly). "*Well—really*——" (Aside.) "*I suppose I must. Good gracious What would Pam have said!!*"

1876

Jan. 1.

On the first day of the year the Prince of Wales held at Calcutta a Chapter of the Star of India, and unveiled a statue of the late Earl of Mayo.

On the 4th instant the resignation of Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India at the time, was accepted, and Lord Lytton was appointed to succeed him.

Jan. 18.

The Turks were to-day defeated by the insurgent forces in Herzegovina. "The insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina" (says the Introduction to Vol. LXX.) "still smouldered, with the covert assistance of Montenegro and Servia. Russia, Austria and Germany assumed to themselves the duty of imposing on Turkey a scheme of administrative reform which might satisfy the demands of the insurgents and perhaps prevent further disturbance. A Note—the famous 'Andrassy Note'—was drawn up by the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, approved by the three Emperors, and submitted to England, France, and Italy." The five leading points of the scheme, as regards Turkey, were:—The establishment of religious liberty, a modification of the system of collecting tithes, the granting of facilities to agriculturists, the application of a portion of the revenues of insurgent provinces to local improvements, and the appointment of a mixed commission of Mussulmans and

Christians to watch over the execution of these reforms. Lord Derby (then Foreign Secretary) at first hesitated, but finding that the Sultan's Ministers were willing to accept the project, our Government resolved to give "a general support" to the Note, which was formally accepted by the Porte. "It may be said to have been nugatory" says *Mr. Punch's* Introduction.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Turkey Pie*," p. 1.)

FEB. 8.

PARLIAMENT was opened by the Queen in person.

"About Turkey, the Suez Canal Purchase, and recent Difficulties in China, papers are promised. The Prince's journey to India is pronounced a great success. So the Queen is going to take the title of Empress of the Indies—not the Prince that of King of England, as the *Indépendance Belge* doth vainly report. If England hates anything from her heart—besides Popery—it is Slavery. Ministers are sorry they have inadvertently trodden on Britannia's toes in their Fugitive Slave Circulars, Nos. 1 and 2. They have withdrawn No. 1. They are going to smother No. 2 under a Royal Commission. Papers will be laid before the House (see *Mr. Punch's* Cartoon this week as a specimen) for further information. Besides, to atone for this little Circular slip, our officers will be ordered to look sharper than ever after the Slave Trade under Native Indian Princes. South Africa is going to be confederated—let us hope to the improvement of Cape Wine, and the diminished production of Cape smoke, alcoholic and oratorical. In the Straits Settlements we have come, it is trusted, to a settlement of our straits.

"As to the chaotic jostle of competing measures, commonly called Domestic Legislation, 'least said, soonest mended.' *Le Ministre propose, et Force majeure dispose.* So we'll promise the least we can, and of that mean to fulfil as much as we can see our way to. Legislation affecting Appeal, Merchant Shipping, University and Primary Education, Commons, and Prisons, we promise you, as the Bills are drawn and ready to bring in. There are more in the pigeon-holes these came from, which may, in due time, be fledged to fly, at least, as far as First Reading. And now, be off to your Bills, and the Lords (and Commons) grant them a good deliverance!

"Altogether, we must congratulate Mr. Disraeli on his opening day. Above all, his way of turning the flank of the Opposition, and repairing the Slave Circular blunder, was masterly—worthy of the Great Medicine Man!"

(*See Cartoon*, "*The 'Extinguisher' Trick.*")

THE "EXTINGUISHER" TRICK.

"Here you perceive 'Fugitive Slave Circular' Number Two—Number One having disappeared already I now take this cone into my hand;—it resembles an extinguisher, and is called a 'Royal Commission.' I place it over the 'Circular,' and—hey, presto!—on raising it again, 'Circular' Number Two WILL HAVE DISAPPEARED!"

FEB. 15.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Sir Stafford Northcote, moved a vote for £4,080,000 to defray the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares (see November 25, 1875, p. 317, Vol. II.). Sir Stafford, in defending the transaction, explained the financial position of the Suez Canal Company, which he declared to be satisfactory, and said that he proposed to make arrangements by which the shares would cost the country nothing. "A loan was to be obtained from the Commissioners of the National

Debt; the £200,000 which was to be received annually from the Khedive in the shape of interest was to be applied to the payment of the interest of the loan, and the balance was to form a sinking fund, which would, the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipated, extinguish the debt in about 35 years."

The Marquis of Hartington, supported by Mr. Gladstone, asked for an adjournment of the debate, which Mr. Disraeli ultimately agreed to. When the debate was resumed on the 21st February, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe protested against the extravagant terms under which the money for the purchase had been temporarily obtained. Mr. Disraeli defended the commission paid to the Messrs. Rothschild, and said tauntingly that had Mr. Gladstone been in power the shares would clearly never have been purchased at all. He did not recommend the purchase as a commercial speculation, but as a political stroke likely to strengthen the

THE LION'S SHARE.

"GARE À QUI LA TOUCHE!"

Empire. The House, and, it may be added the country, manifestly took much the same view of the transaction. The vote was carried by acclamation, and even the Liberal Press did not support Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe in their economical objections.

(*See Cartoon, "The Lion's Share."*)

FEB. 17.

MR. DISRAELI obtained leave to bring in a Bill enabling Her Majesty to make an addition to her style and title. The exact form of the addition was not stated; that was to be left to her Majesty's choice, but it was suspected that the title selected would be Empress. Mr. Lowe and others objected, but leave was given to bring in the Bill, and the great fight on the question came hereafter.

HYMN TO VICTORIA.

(*After* Ben Jonson.)

QUEEN or Empress, Lady fair,
Sovran of the swelling deep,
Who, in distant Orient air,
Dost the sway of nations keep?
Must we, changing style with scene,
Hail an Empress in our Queen?

Where the tiger haunts the glade,
Where the mystic Ganges flows,
Where we English, unafraid,
Govern friends who once were foes,
There thy power is felt, unseen,
There men bow to England's Queen.

Lay the imperial style apart;
Leave it to the lords of legions:
Queen in every English heart,
Be thou Queen in Eastern regions.
Keep thy style and state serene—
Who so great as India's Queen?

FEB. 24.

IN the Commons Mr. Whitbread moved to withdraw the second Slave Circular, and Mr. Fawcett to suspend it. Both proposals were negatived, and Mr. Hanbury's motion to await

the report of the Commission adopted. But the public dissatisfaction with the whole business continued.

(*See Cartoon, "Men and Brothers!!"*)

MERE METAPHOR.

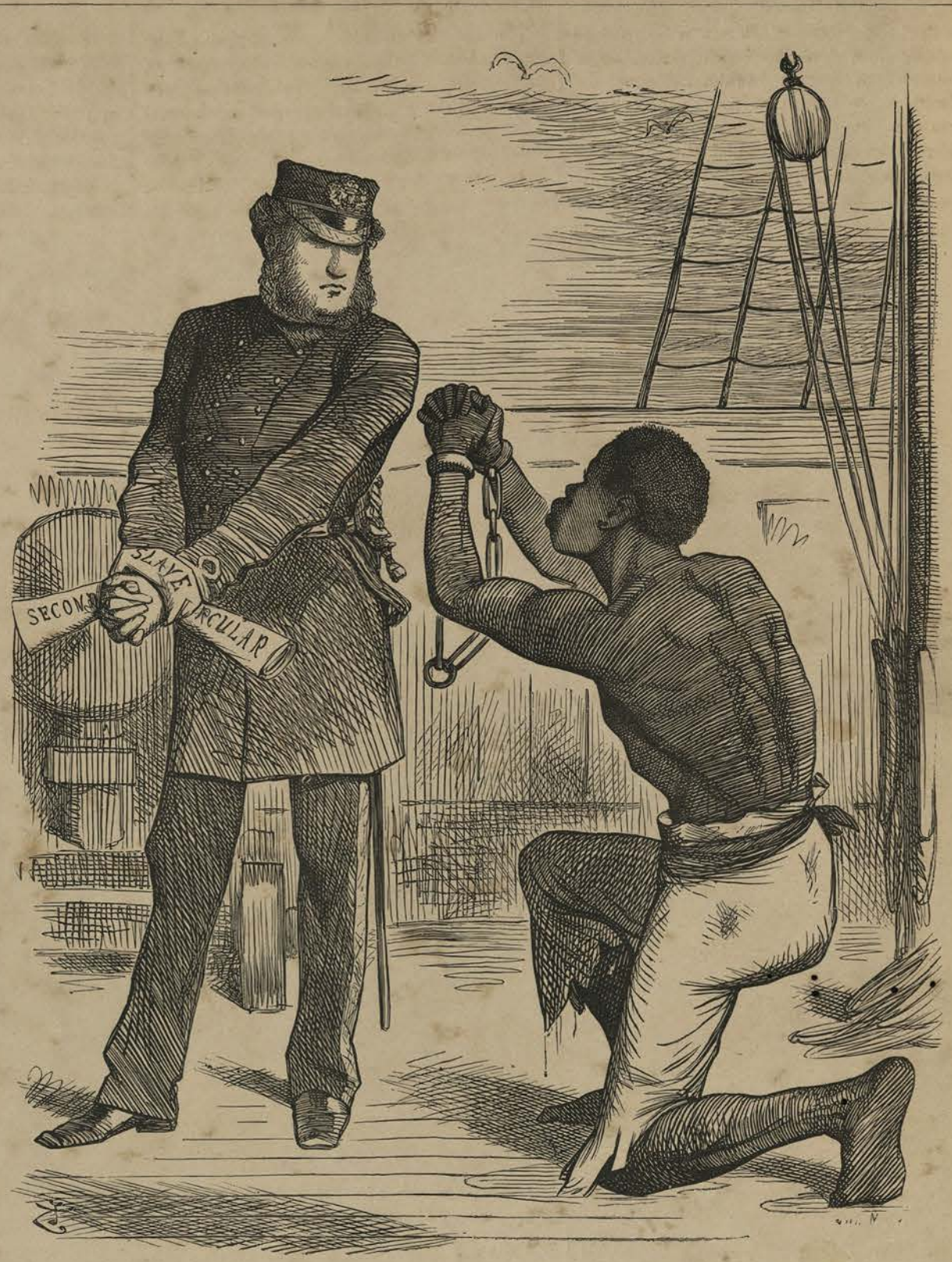
Dialogue on a Debate.

"SOME writers say that an English public ship, wherever she goes, is part of the English soil. . . . I must beg leave to doubt the accuracy of that proposition. I believe it to be a metaphor, and a metaphor eminently calculated to mislead."—Lord Cairns *on the Slave Circular*.

"There is no such thing as a Slave by the law of England."—Lord Holt, *as quoted by* Lord Coleridge.

Jack (*looking up from his Newspaper*).
What's a "metafore," Mate?
Bill (*scratching his head*).
Well, I can't rightly say;
But it's poetry-lingo for somethin' or other; [way,
A sort of a figger o' speech, any-
As seems to say one thing and means quite another.
Jack. Hang sich figgers o' speech then! A false figger-head [isn't wuss!
To a sneaking piratical craft
Bill. Don't know as you're werry far out when all's said;
But if land coves will use 'em, 'taint nothin' to us.
Jack. Ain't so sure about that!
Here's a Parlyment chap—
Their top-sawyer Lawyer, I take it—as says
That we Jacks has been sniffin' this "Metafore" trap,
And is like to be caught in it one o' these days.
Bill. How's that, Jack?
Jack. D'ye see, we have had an idee
As our deck is a bit like o' free British soil.
But this chap says, says he, that's pure fiddlededee—
Mere misleadin' "metafore"!
Bill. Pity to spoil
A straightforrard rule with such stuff, Jack, say I.
Which, wot with their Cirkylers, chatter and patter,
We're more in a fog than the *Wanguard*—'cos wy,
We've got no chart to steer by—and that's what's the matter!
Jack (*ruminating*). All that 'bout Britanyer a rulin' the waves,
"Hearts of Oak," and the "Cherub as sits up aloft,"
With the Union Jack as can't cover no slaves,
Is metafore, p'raps!
Bill (*who has been taking a spell at the Paper*). Avast jawing, Jack! Soft!
Here's another bigwig—and a Lawyer, by Jingo!—
Says *there ain't no such thing as a Slave, by the law Of Old England!*

Jack. Ay, ay! that's the right sort o' lingo.
Let 'em stick to that there, and what need o' much jaw?
Bill. Jest so, Jack. My eyes! if we've got for to play
The part o' Perlice to 'scaped Niggers and such,
Why, don't let us have no more "metafores," pray,
'Cos they only means bounce when they're put to the touch.
Jack (*pointing to Paper*). Here's lots o' palaver: I don't rightly see
What the plague they are driving at. When they have done,
I hope that plain fellows, like you, Bill, and me,
May be able to spell out our duty. For one
I goes for the faith of the true-blue old school,
That a man-o'-war's deck's like a bit o' free land;
But if that's only Metafore—let's have the rule
Put in plain English speech as we'll all understand.



MEN AND BROTHERS!!

FUGITIVE SLAVE. "*Take these off!*"
CAPTAIN, R.N. "*How can I?—with* THIS ON?"

MARCH 9.

MR. DISRAELI moved the second reading of the Royal Titles Bill. He announced that the title Empress had been selected, and that Her Majesty's new style and title would run thus: "Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith and Empress of

India." He said that the new title would be received with acclamation by the people of India. Some objection was raised, and Mr. Gladstone, who declined the responsibility of opposing or of dividing the House, thought that considering its delicacy and gravity, the question had been insufficiently considered. Ultimately the second reading was agreed to without a division.

MARCH 9.

AT this time there was great general prosperity in France; the revenue for the previous year 1875, estimated at £100,000,000, was said to be the highest ever received by any Government up to that time. At the elections of Senators and Deputies which were now complete, a great majority of moderate republicans had been elected. M. Buffet had resigned, and M. Dufaure was made chief Minister at the head of a modified Cabinet, which reflected the tone of the hour. The new and moderate Republic (says a Note to Vol. LXX.) is represented in *Mr. Punch's* Cartoon as supported by such opposite politicians as Thiers and Gambetta, and presented to France for her permanent acceptance.

(*See Cartoon, "The New Tenant."*)

THE NEW TENANT.

LA FRANCE. "THAT *Madame la République! But, mon Dieu, she looks* QUITE RESPECTABLE!!"

MARCH 20.

THE Royal Titles Bill passed through Committee to-day, and was read a third time on the 23rd, securing a majority of 75 in a House of 343. Mr. Disraeli stated that under no circumstances would the Queen assume the title of Empress in England, or confer the title "Imperial" on her children. On the 30th the second reading was moved in the Upper House by the Duke of Richmond. There was some opposition, and on the 3rd April Lord Shaftesbury moved an amendment praying Her Majesty to assume some other title than that of Empress, but this was lost. The Bill passed the Upper House on the 7th April.

The change of title was by no means relished by the country. *Mr. Punch* opined "that whereas at first John Bull, like *Mr. Punch* himself, though on the whole rather for Queen than Empress, had no very strong feeling in the matter, he now very decidedly would rather the Queen did *not* weight the ancient and royal style under which we love and honour her, with a new and unfamiliar title of doubtful antecedents and objectionable associations." Our motto, *Mr. Punch* suggested, should be "*Nolumus nomen Reginæ mutare*" But Mr. Disraeli, inspired it was surmised by the spirit of the courtier and the diplomatist, carried his

point, and the Queen became "Empress of India."

(*See Cartoon*, "*New Crowns for Old Ones!*")

OUT AT LAST; OR, DIZZY'S ODD TRICK.

THE Fox in the fable had tricks ten times ten
To get back to his den in the day of disaster;
But what was that Fox to High-Policy Ben,
Of phrase and *finesse* the redoubtable master?
Dealt out one by one tricks make excellent fun—
For the dealer at least. But the last was mysterious,
A very "dark horse" of a dodge. If hard run
Ben would have to try that; the result might be serious.
High Policy! Mum! So the chase seemed to flag,
When—out pops that identical trick from the bag!

"Why Empress?" quoth John. With Sphinx finger to nose,
The Great Wizard replies, "There are various reasons.
You don't want them all in a lump, I suppose,
But I'll dribble them out—at convenient seasons.
Dear India desires it. She treated your boy
So remarkably well that she merits your gratitude.
Shown thus she will hail it with genuine joy.
See how eager her eyes, how expectant her attitude!
You don't quite perceive it? That's very absurd.
But no matter, *I* do; so you'll please take my word.

"Objections? Pooh! pooh! All this silly to-do
Is mere party device and unreasoning panic;
There are plenty of answers, good precedents too,
Le me draw your attention to regions Germanic.
It means very little—it means a great deal.
My plan's purely local—no change, mere addition.
'Twill strengthen your rule. If the Colonies feel
Just a little bit sore, why some new definition
May fix their relation and plaster their sore.
'Tis but tinkering the title a little bit more!

"'New-fangled!' O dear, not at all! An old term.
I have heaps of Authorities—Camden and Spenser,
And Pinnock, and Whitaker. So I affirm
That *Victoria Imperatrix Fidei Defensor*
Is no innovation. And should you suppose
My research on the point has been careless or cursory,
I make my appeal, the whole matter to close,
To the highest of courts, which, of course, is the Nursery.

I won't mention names, but you've only to look
In my infant Egeria's Geography Book!

"Not satisfied yet? Well, then, listen. Prepare
For a startler—the heart of this new Asian mystery—
'*Tis a hint for the ear of the Great Russian Bear!*
(Prince—Suez—new title!—three steps in one history)
He has munched up the Tartars! A rival? O no!
But we'll borrow his title to make matters equal.
Sometimes a big word is as good as a blow:

Will he funk it, or grin? We shall see in the sequel.
He fights, and intrigues, and creeps nearer apace;
I, by way of reply,—*fling a name in his face!*"

"NEW CROWNS FOR OLD ONES!"

(ALADDIN *adapted.*)

MARCH 27.

THE QUEEN left Windsor Castle and started on a visit to Germany, travelling under the title of "Countess of Rosenau."

April 3.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, introduced the Budget.

"Make way for the Budget! Mr. Bull's Bills for the year, 'foot up' the imposing total of rather more than £78,000,000! To meet this extremely handsome outlay, the House Steward hopes to be able to lay his hands on £77,250,000, leaving him nearly £800,000 short. So there is nothing for it but putting his hand into master's pocket for another penny in the pound on the poor old Gentleman's—we beg his pardon—the wealthy old Gentleman's income, and this will give House Steward Northcote some £364,000 more than he wants to make both ends meet! Such is the Budget in brief.

"My dear Bull, you must pay for your blessings; and a Conservative Government is not one that can be had for nothing. True, when Mr. Gladstone, once, in a moment of rash anticipation, promised to get rid of Income-Tax altogether, Disraeli met him by the assertion, that abolition of Income-Tax was peculiarly Conservative policy. But Sir Stafford explains that only meant if and when the Government could do without it. So far from being able to do without it just now, they want an extra penny. But they will do their best to make the rise easy to the middle-class elector, by raising the limit of exemption from £100 to £150, the amount of deduction from £60 to £120; all incomes up to £400 to have the advantage of the deduction.

"In this way the rise will be felt only by those who are too comfortable to complain, or too well-off for their complaints to find sympathy from the masses. All with less than £400 a-year will be better off under the new tariff than under the old one. If this is questionable political economy, it is like enough to be popular policy, and will secure the Government against the opposition of those who turn the scale at Elections."

(*See Cartoon, "The Jolly Anglers."*)

"THE JOLLY ANGLERS."

(A HOLIDAY IDYLL.)

Benjamin (to Stafford Northcote). "Aha! dear Boy! that's the sort o' Bait to catch the Hundred-and-fifty-pounders! *What sport we* shall *have!!!"*

April 27.

To-day was launched at Portsmouth, the Princess Louise conducting the ceremony of christening, the huge ironclad "Inflexible," the most powerful war-ship added, up to this time, to the British Navy.

PUNCH AT PORTSMOUTH.

Scene—*Neighbourhood of the newly-launched Ironclad "Inflexible."*

Interlocutors—Neptune, Vulcan, *and* Mr. Punch.

Time—*April 27, 1876.*

Punch. Well, Father Nep, and you, great Vulcan, say—
What of our last sea-monster—launched to-day?

Neptune. All hail the *Inflexible!*—the more the merrier.—
Be it my lot to buoy, and not to bury, her!

Vulcan. Ten thousand tons! Seven hundred thousand pounds!
And twenty-four-inch armour! All that sounds
Convincingly colossal. Yet beware!
You may forge armour past all strength to bear.
Can those who arm the most, in safety feel?
Nay, trust your foes to find Achilles' heel.

Punch. With power on armour plates old Vulcan speaks;

And Neptune knows the worth
of silver streaks
Without the means to guard
them. Waves environ
Our shores; we've mighty store
of gold and iron;
But vain are both without the
will—and brain—
To keep our power unshaken on
the main,
And more than match for all who
chance to come;—
A difficult and ever-shifting
sum
Beyond Red-Tapist's reckoning!
Yet till John
Can tottle *that*, all reeds he rests
upon
Are rotten, though as high their
heads they rear
As——
Neptune. Eight-and-seventy
million pounds a year?
Punch. Just so! Yet twice
that were no penny lost,
Were safety purchased at the
monstrous cost.
But muffs waste every farthing
that they spend,
While stopping short of that
supremest end.
John's Fleet's his fate!
Neptune. Let him lay
that to heart,
Of all his rivals get—and keep
—the start;
Kick out the bunglers, quash the
squabblers, loose
His purse-strings like a man—
not like a goose!—
Make this the rule that, whether
Blues or Buffs
Be in, the Navy shan't be left to
muffs,
And—well, I'll do what now I'd
rather not—
Praise without *arrière pensée* yon
huge pot
On which he prides himself, a
nine days' wonder
Till some new Behemoth out-
roars its thunder!
Punch. Your lips drop
weighty wisdom!
Vulcan. John should try
To pick it up. Give him the
tip! Good-bye!

[*Exeunt* NEPTUNE *and* VULCAN *severally.*

PUNCH (*solus, thoughtfully surveying the newly-launched Colossus*).

Sagacious counsel! echo of my
own.
Thou dull mechanic monster,
over-grown!
A type, to draw the gall of
Punch's quill, [skill,
Of Man's ingenious folly, ill-used
Waste power, and squandered wealth! Still grows the
pace
In the great Iron Handicap: a race
Cruel and ruinous, void of grace or credit.
Is one thing sadly certain—*must we head it?*

[*Exit, to ask the Public that question.*

(*See Cartoon,* "*Over-Weighted.*")

OVER-WEIGHTED.

BRITANNIA. "*Look here, Father* NEP! *I can't stand it much longer Who's to 'Rule the Waves' in* THIS *sort of thing?*"

MAY 1.

PROCLAMATION of the Queen's new title of "Indiæ Imperatrix," or Empress of India, was to-day publicly made at the Mansion House, Charing Cross, Brentford, and Edinburgh.

MAY 11.

THE PRINCE OF WALES returned, in th "Serapis" to this country, after an absenc in India of over six months. He reached Vic toria Station in the afternoon, and received hearty welcome. On the 14th there was Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbe

for his safe return, a service attended both by the Prince and Princess.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The 'Star' of India.*")

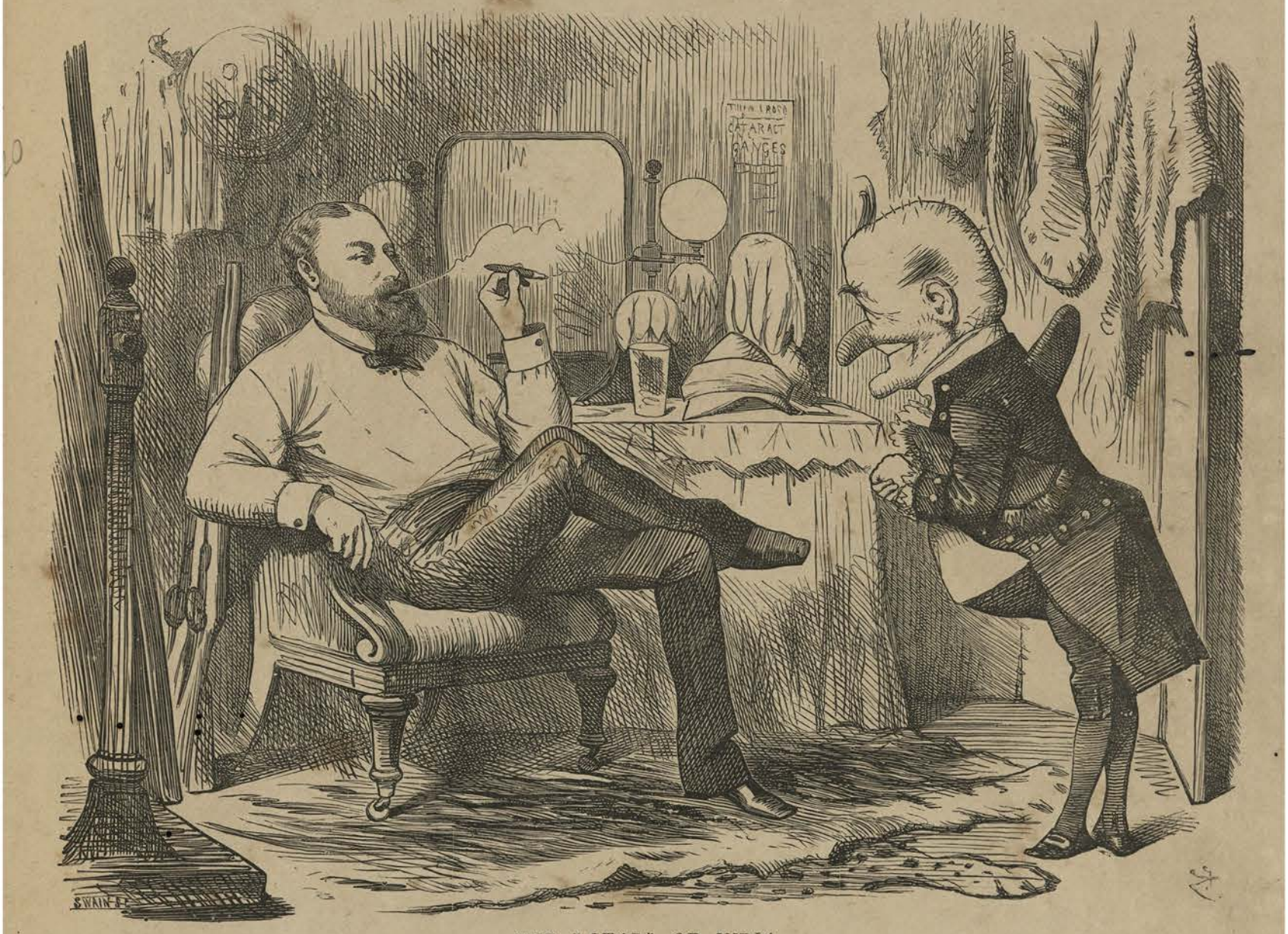
THE PRINCE'S WELCOME HOME.

"O! quid solutis est beatius curis?
Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
Labore fessi venimus Larem ad nostrum,
Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto."
CATULLUS.

WHILE over the Atlantic the young Giant of a hundred
Holds wide his arms in welcome to the nations old and grey,
Proclaiming fellowship in Arts of those by oceans sundered,
Crowning the Old-World-shows with this that greets his natal day.

While the eagles, clawed and beaked, round the Moslem sick-bed gather,
And Europe watches, breathless, for their swoop through troubled air,
Not knowing but fierce rivalries may turn to rending rather [they should share.
Those that struggle for the carrion than the carcase

While France toils slowly to rebuild her greatness shrunk and shattered, [time may bide
Of King's friends and Republic's patching truce that
While Spain, as proud a pauper as e'er draped his mantle tattered
Like a robe royal, draws his rags the bleeding sores to hide.



THE "STAR" OF INDIA.

H.R.H. "*An up-hill part, old Boy, and precious hot work, I can tell you!*"
MR. P. "*Yes, Sir! But I am happy to congratulate you on a* 'BIG SUCCESS'!"

Lo, happier England, busy in awaiting and adorning
The way for one she welcomes as mother welcomes son,
Whose coming-home from far-off lands her evening turns to morning,
And age's load makes light to bear for love's work to be done.

Where athwart fields green with Spring-time the iron-ways run grimly,
Holiday crowds are gathered, flags wave and flowers are fair;
Where through the smoke suburban the festal trim shows dimly, [the air.
Like sights and sounds of welcome glad the eye and fill

'Tis the Prince, the King of England that is to be hereafter, [bronzed and brown,
Comes back to his own England from his travel,
To the wife of his and England's love, to their babes' happy laughter, [doth crown.
To mother's love, that even wife's and children's love

And as the heart of England was stirred with a great sorrow
When he lay sick, it seemed, to death, and love could naught but pray, [gather,
Now from the wife's joy at his side all hearts a gladness
That God hath brought him home again, who held him on his way.

'Tis no mere flourish of paid pen, no phrase of courtier's tongue,
Proclaims us loyal to our line of law-abiding kings;
'Tis for a son in more than name that England's heart is strung [sings.
To this high note of welcome that through the welkin

'Twas no base flunkey fellowship that followed, day by day,
His doings and his dangers, parades, and pomps and shows;
The wild work of the jungle, the spoiling of the prey,
The staunchness that no toil could tire, the strength with need that rose.

More we loved him, that in wild-wood as in durbar or divan,
He bore him manly, princely, as an English Prince should do;
That he took the rubs and roughings of travel like a man,
And, if he won new friends in crowds, to the old friends still was true.

He is kindly, gay, and gracious—he is manly, bold, and brave:
'Tis grace and manhood that rule hearts since first the world began.
And he that will wear England's Crown must no allowance crave—
Had need be every inch a Prince, and every inch a Man.

We hold our Queen so dear we would brook no change of name,
No addition to the style we have used and loved so long:
The music of "God save the Queen," to Empress ill would frame,
And we stick to the old title as we stick to the old song.

But all our quarrel is for love and loyalty beside:
Let who doubts look how England takes her Prince back to her breast,
With a benison on that sweet face she welcomed as a bride,
Welcomes still more as a mother with lusty children blest.

AN 'AWFUL CROPPER!"

MAY 22.

TO-DAY it was announced in both Houses that the British Government was unable to concur in what was known as "the Berlin Memorandum." On the 6th May there had been a formidable Mussulman rising at Salonica, in Roumelia, European Turkey. The French and German Consuls were murdered by the mob, in the belief that they had assisted in the rescue of a girl who had been converted to Mahommedanism. (Introduction to Vol. LXX.) The Emperor of Russia, with Prince Gortschakoff, hastened to Berlin to confer with Count Andrassy, the German Emperor and Prince Bismarck on the subject, and obtained the concurrence of the German and Austrian Governments in the "Berlin Memorandum," a document more peremptory than the Andrassy Note, demanding an armistice, at the termination of which the strongest measures were threatened unless pacification had in the meanwhile been secured. This Memorandum was ultimately abandoned, but towards the end of May an organised multitude of Softas (law-students) drove the Sultan into dismissing his Grand Vizier, who had long acted in concert with the Russian Ambassador. This and other changes gave greater power to the old Turkish or warlike party, with whom acted the resolute and reforming Midhat Pasha. The result was that on the 30th May the Sultan Abdul Aziz was formally deposed, and his nephew proclaimed under the title of Murad V. The deposed Sultan was confined under guard in the Tophana Palace.

(*See Cartoon, "An 'Awful Cropper!'"*)

MAY 24.

RETURN of the "Challenger" from the voyage of scientific discovery round the world, on which she had started, at the instance of the Royal Society, in 1872 (see Dec. 21, 1872, p. 255, Vol. II.). The voyage was a great success and fruitful in valuable results, especially in the way of deep-sea sounding and dredging in the various great ocean-beds, which had been among its chief objects. The "Challenger" during her prolonged cruise of three years and five months ran a total distance of 68,500 miles.

JUNE 4.

ABDUL AZIZ, the recently deposed Sultan of Turkey, committed suicide by opening a vein with a pair of scissors. On the 15th the Turkish Minister of War and two officers were assassinated in the Council Chamber by an officer named Hassan.

JUNE 19.

THE debate on Lord Sandon's Elementary Education Bill was resumed. Mr. Mundella moved an amendment with the object of making the attendance of young children at school directly compulsory, as had been recommended by the Committee of the Factory and Workshops Act. Mr. Knowles, a Royal Commissioner, maintained both the need and the practicability of direct compulsion. Mr. Forster supported Mr. Mundella's amendment, but both he and Sir John Lubbock declined to oppose the second reading of the Bill. Lord Sandon said that his Bill, whilst avoiding extremes would, he believed, bring about what everybody wanted—that not an English child should grow up without the rudiments of education. The Bill was read a second time by 336 votes against 78.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

BULL AT. "*Take care, my Man! It might be awk'ard if you was to let 'em loose!*"

JUNE 22.

MR. DISRAELI, in reply to interrogations on the Eastern Question, said he appreciated the forbearance and reserve which had induced the House hitherto to refrain from discussing the very difficult and critical state of affairs in Turkey, but promised to afford an opportunity for such discussion before the House was prorogued. "All the Powers" (said *Mr. Punch*) "agreed with us in thinking that no pressure should be put on the new Sultan; and all concurred in clapping a muzzle on the dogs of war in Servia and Montenegro" (for which animals and their Russian "Bill George" see *Mr. Punch's* Cartoon).

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Dogs of War.*")

JUNE 22.

AT this period the pastime known as a "Spelling Bee" was still very popular. *Mr. Punch* adopted the idea in a Cartoon directed against the negligence and incompetence of our parochial authorities, the "Bumbles," who not by any means for the first time now called for his chastisement.

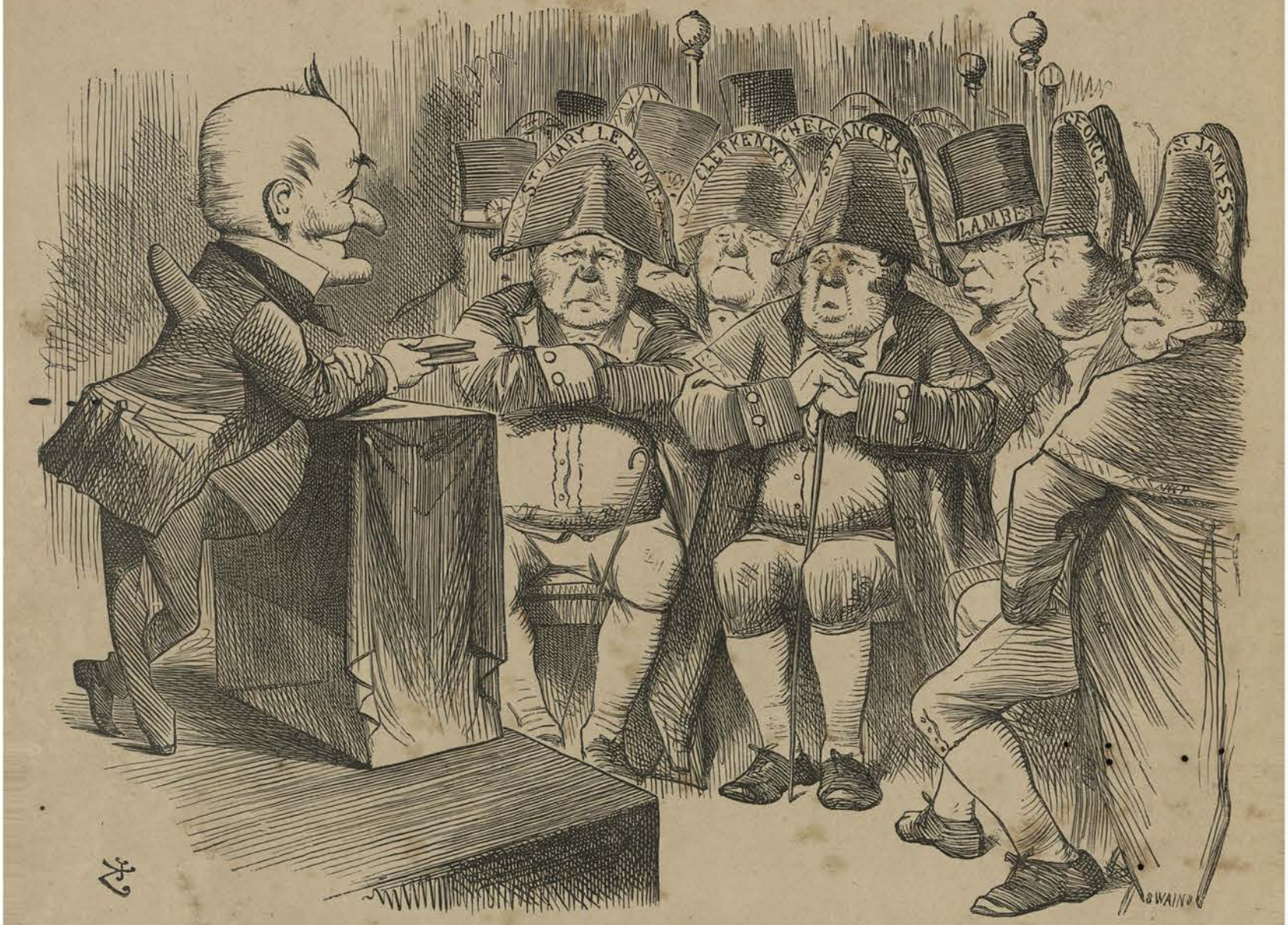
(*See Cartoon, "The Metropolitan 'Bumble-Bee!'"*)

JUNE 23.

TO-DAY the *Daily News* published its memorable letter from a correspondent in Constantinople, giving an account of the atrocities committed by the Mahomedans in suppressing the rising in Bulgaria. The *Daily News* correspondent said:—

"In Constantinople nobody hesitates to believe that many thousands of innocent men, women, and children have been slaughtered; that at least sixty villages have been utterly destroyed; that the most terrible scenes of violence have been committed; and that a district among the most fertile in the empire has been ruined for many years to come."

Details were given of the horrible excesses committed by the irregular troops, Circassian and others, the "Bashi-Bazouks," who had been called in by the local Mahomedan authorities to suppress the revolts in the Christian villages of Bulgaria. These shocking accounts created a strong feeling in this country, formed the subject of inquiries in both Houses of Parliament, and gave rise to that passionate movement known as the "Bulgarian Atrocity" agitation, which stirred England from end to end, and led ultimately to a change not only in our Government, but in our traditional policy as regards Turkey and the Eastern Question.



THE METROPOLITAN "BUMBLE-BEE!"

EXAMINER. "Having completely broken down in 'Gas,' 'Water,' and 'Pavement,' let me now ask you to try 'Reform!'"

JUNE 24.

TWO men named Winslow and Brent had been claimed by the United States Government under the Extradition Treaty, but had been liberated from custody by a Judge in Chambers. The grounds of their release were that "the English Government held that a prisoner whose extradition is applied for upon a certain charge cannot be tried upon any other; and as the United States declined to pledge themselves to such a course in reference to Winslow, the prisoner was discharged."

The President thereupon in his Message to Congress intimated that the release of these fugitives was equivalent to an annulment of the Extradition Treaty, and that all extradition between the two countries must in consequence cease. The President said:—"It will be a

cause of deep regret if the Treaty, which has been thus beneficial in practical operation, which has worked so efficiently, and which notwithstanding exciting and at times violent political disturbances, of which both countries have been the scene during its existence, has given rise to no complaint on the part of either Government against either its spirit or provisions, should be abruptly terminated. It has tended to the protection of society, and to the general interest of both countries. Its violation or annulment would be a retrograde step in international intercourse."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Justice to the Rescue!*")

"*JUSTICE TO THE RESCUE!*"

"*Stop, Gentlemen You've both of you too many Rogues loose, to do without that*

JUNE 26.

FURTHER inquiries concerning the alleged Bulgarian atrocities were made in the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli dealt rather lightly with the matter, and intimated that the statements which had lately appeared in the newspapers were "far too highly coloured." Respecting what had been said about impalement in particular, Mr. Disraeli remarked drily that "in Eastern nations a more expeditious mode of business was generally adopted."

Similar inquiries were made in the Upper House. Said *Mr. Punch's* Essence of Parliament:—

MORE Eastern Questions were asked (*Lords*, *Monday*, *June* 26) than answered.

The Duke of Argyll wanted to know what the Government knew about alleged wholesale massacres of Christian village populations in Bulgaria, reported circumstantially in the *Daily News*.

Lord Derby believed it was merely that the Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria had been exceeding the usual limits of Bashi-Bazouk brutality till Sir Henry Elliot had had to remonstrate, that was all.

But Lord Derby *did* condescend to indicate our general line of action—we would gladly reconcile, if we could, the Porte and its insurgent provinces. But we have no right to take part in an internal quarrel. Even that rule, however, is not one to be laid down as absolutely binding under all circumstances. We have been and are in communication with other Powers and the Porte with a view to offer such counsel as seems to us useful; and we don't mean to back Moslem against Christian.

Altogether, Lord Derby is playing the cautious and non-committal game.

JUNE 27.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN was to-day elected M.P. for Birmingham.

JUNE 29.

PRINCE MILAN of Servia left Belgrade to join his army on the frontier. He declared that since the insurrection broke out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the situation of Servia had become intolerable. On the 30th the Montenegrins united with Servia in taking up arms

against Turkey. Their action was strongly disapproved by our Government, who however did not interfere. The Sultan of Turkey (says a Note to Vol. LXXI.) is left to fight it out with his insurgent Provinces, the European Powers "keeping the ring," and refraining from any "interference."

(*See Cartoon, "Keeping the Ring.*)

JULY 1.

THIRTY thousand Volunteers were to-day reviewed in Hyde Park by the Prince of Wales.

JULY 4.

ON this day the United States observed as a Day of Thanksgiving, and kept with abundant enthusiasm and great ceremonial, the Centenary of the American Declaration of Independence. At the banquets held in honour of the occasion, in this country as well as in America, a congratulatory Ode by Bayard Taylor was read.

YOUTH AND AGE.

(*On the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.*)

"We have to confess that England is old and the United States young."—*Times.*

Punch sees no harm in that confession.
Age is a thing comparative:

KEEPING THE RING.

In History's immense procession
Some realms than others longer live.
What diagnosis marks the time
When any State is in its prime?

America is young, no doubt,
And keeps her hundredth birthday merrily:
Her cannon roar; her speakers spout;
Her toasts and sentiments ring cheerily;
And how tall talk in fyttes has flowed
In Bayard Taylor's long-drawn Ode!

Hail we the democratic Maid
Self-crowned with Freedom's deathless laurel:
Nor her large Liberty upbraid,
Because its winning cost a quarrel.
Prosperity and social health
To the colossal Commonwealth!

Yet is Old England quite so old
As the Chronologer maintains,
Whose oldest, noblest blood is rolled
Through the wide Union's youthful veins?
In all things good, beneath the sun,
John Bull and Jonathan are one.

Long centuries of stately life
Are England's birthday gift to her:
Columbia's youth, with vigour rife,
Is felt in England's heart astir.
In Young America's Centennial,
Old England feels herself perennial.

JULY 10.

MR. DISRAELI, in reply to Mr. Forster, said that the Government had no official information of the atrocities alleged to have been committed in Bulgaria. *Mr. Punch* ("Essence

of Parliament") thereupon remarked:—

"The Premier's answer was not in good taste. It is unbecoming the head of Her Majesty's Government to get a laugh out of the extent of prison accommodation in Bulgaria, or the Bashi-Bazouks' habits of throat-cutting. From our Consuls at Ragusa, Cettigne, and Belgrade, and even at Philippopolis and Adrianople, the Government may have received 'no accounts in which these details are mentioned,' and yet the details may be in the main true. It seems strange that the *Daily News*' 'Own Correspondent' should be so much more fully informed than our own Government's. But all England must wish, with *Punch*, that the most cold-drawn account may prove the truest."

Mr. Disraeli's cool and almost cynical manner of dealing with the subject did not commend itself to the country, which felt strongly on the subject of Turkish misrule and its attendant horrors, and was resolved against even a tacit complicity therewith.

(*See Cartoon, "Neutrality under Difficulties."*)

JULY 27.

To-day Lord Shaftesbury presided at a meeting held at Willis's Rooms to protest against the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. This was the precursor of similar indignation meetings all over the country. On the 30th, in reply to a speech of Mr. Gladstone's in favour of restoring the European concert upon Eastern questions, Mr. Disraeli explained that the British fleet had been sent to Besika Bay to protect not the Turkish but the British Empire. Mr. Gladstone maintained that the result of the Crimean War gave England a right to interfere and remonstrate with the Porte concerning her misrule in the Christian Provinces. Mr. Disraeli referred to the reports on the Bulgarian butcheries as "Coffee-house babble." The following lines indicate pretty clearly the view taken by *Mr. Punch* and the public, which was hardly so cool and careless as that of the cynical Premier.

NEUTRALITY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Dizzy. "Bulgarian Atrocities! I can't find them in the 'Official Reports'!!!"

A WORD IN SEASON.

From BULL *to* BENJAMIN.

"I never adopted that Coffee-house babble, brought by a Bulgarian to the Vice-Consul, as authentic information which we ought to receive."—*Mr. Disraeli.*

"COFFEE-HOUSE babble"? Benjamin, my boy,
That sounds a very pat and pithy summary,
Nor do I quite expect *you* to employ
The hot philanthropist's effusive flummery;
But, though of fuss I'm far from being fond,
The news I'm getting now my dander raises
To heat that's just a little bit beyond
The chilling power of cool official phrases.

Moslem and Christian! Blood both flags must drench,
When Crescent flies on Cross, and Cross on Crescent!
But not the coldest Derby *douche* can quench
Wrath at some wrongs to coolness acquiescent:
Fire, plunder, prison, butchery, bestial lust,
Are things to mix hot rage my scalding shame with.

Which no snow-blooded policy, I trust,
  Will ever load my soul or stain my name with.

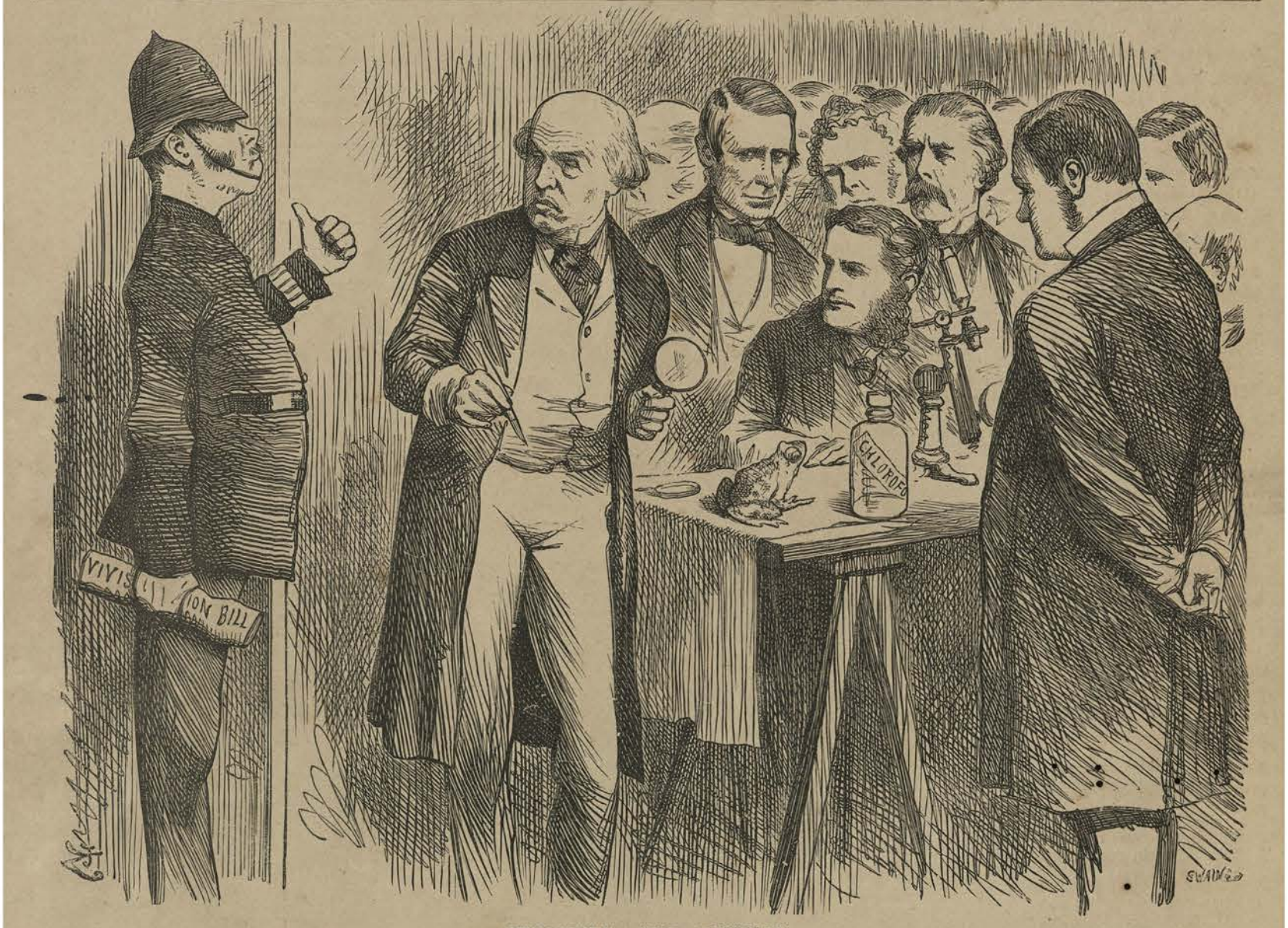
The *status quo?* Oh bless me, yes, *I* know.
  I've backed and buttressed that with blood and treasure;
Show me good cause and both of them shall flow
  Once more, with promptitude, if scarce with pleasure.
But fight 'gainst new life waking? Lend my face
  To merciless misrule and wholesale murder?

Considering my history, and race,
  Few propositions well could look absurder.

Not mine, thank Heaven, the calm official mind
  That smiles to scorn such strong words as "atrocity;"
Some outrages too devilish I find
  To treat with epigram or smooth pomposity.
"Coffee-house babble" may not mean as much
  As gushers paint in their too graphic strictures,

But yet my shuddering sense thrills to the touch
  Of too familiar horror in their pictures.

Though optimistic Hanbury gloss and gild
  The blood-stained Crescent raised before the nations,
The Palace of fine Fancy he would build
  Seems a Fool's Paradise on sand foundations.
'Tis hard to hold the balance? Very like;
  That's why I've not been hot to put my word in—



STUPIDITY AND SCIENCE.

(MEETING OF MEDICAL PROFESSORS.)

OPERATING PROFESSOR. "*By this experiment we have ascertained that we can alleviate the sufferings of thousands of our fellow-creatures! I may further add*——"
POLICEMAN (interrupting). "*No, you mayn't! We've had enough o' this sort o' thing! You must move on!*" *PROFESSOR.* "'*Move on?*' *We can't* MOVE ON *if* YOU *interfere!*"

But peace must not help wrong, nor, if I strike,
  Injustice weight the scale I throw my sword in.

Mild words, my Ben? Good! I would have them mild;
  I know 'tis not the hour for angry bluster:
But while war—and wrong worse than war—runs wild,
  Courts scheme, and armies mass, and navies muster,
'Twere just as well to have it clearly known—
  In your own phrase of politic urbanity—
John Bull can only make one side his own,
  And that the side of justice and humanity!

On the 19th July Mr. Baring had left Constantinople to inquire into the alleged atrocities. His investigations substantially confirmed the statements of the *Daily News* concerning the butcheries of Batak and Philippopolis, and the nameless atrocities committed by the Bashi-Bazouks under the leadership of the infamous Achmet Agha, who, after rivalling Nana Sahib in remorseless cruelty, had received the order of the Medjidie in reward for his exploits.

AUG. 9.

THE HOME SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Bill. The main object of this Bill was to place restrictions upon the practice of Vivisection, in connection with which the Report of a Royal Commission had revealed certain cases of what was considered wanton cruelty. The Bill provided that no person should be permitted to perform experiments except under restrictions, and that no unnecessary pain should be inflicted on animals. The Bill was read a second time, and ultimately passed, but it was feared by many, Mr. Lowe and Mr. Forster among the number, that it would obstruct scientific research, and hinder the progress of the healing art.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Stupidity and Science.*")

AUG. 11.

TO-NIGHT Mr. Disraeli made what proved to be his last speech in the House of Commons. It was in defence of the Government policy on the Eastern Question, against the incisive attacks of Sir William Harcourt and others, and it was said of it that "as exemplifying his special characteristics of felicitous *persiflage* mingled with declamation it could hardly be surpassed" ("Annals of Our Time"). It was in this speech that he alluded mockingly to the "Rhodian eloquence" of Sir William Harcourt, and he wound up with a high Imperialistic peroration. "What our duty is at this critical moment is to maintain the Empire of England. Nor will we ever agree to any step, though it may obtain for a moment comparative quiet and a false prosperity, that hazards the existence of that Empire."

Next day it was announced that Benjamin Disraeli had been raised to the Upper House as Earl of Beaconsfield, and that his place in the Commons would know him no more. He was succeeded in the leadership of the Lower House by Sir Stafford Northcote.

(*See Cartoon, "Empress and Earl."*)

EMPRESS AND EARL; OR, ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

LORD BEACONSFIELD. "Thanks, YOUR MAJESTY! I might have had it before! NOW *I think I have* EARNED *it!"*

A DREAM, AND ITS FULFILMENT.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, *August* 12, 1876.

OF what dreams that weird-looking articled clerk,
At his dull office-desk, in the Old Jewry's shade?
Sallow-cheeked, sable-curled, with strange depths in the dark
Of an eye where the watch-fires for lighting are laid.

* * * * *

The stripling has dreamed, and the young man has dared:
He has reached a new stage and is dreaming again.
With a cheek deeper lined, and a forehead more bared,
But an eye still as deep, and as busy a brain.

* * * * *

The scoffers are shamed, the decriers struck dumb,
And voices that hooted as loud in applause:
And the time has arrived that he told them would come,
When his presence is power, his voice sways a cause:

For his rapier-play has brought chiefs to their knee,
Whose fence has been practised in lives of campaign;
And his strength has re-knit hosts that turned them to flee,
And led them, new-strengthened, to conquest again.

After forty years' fighting, he steps from the fire,
To the height scarcely scaled in his Old Jewry dream;
Adds a third to his two wreaths of boyish desire,
Though sore set against him the stress of the stream.

And all who can honour pith, patience, and power,
And the strenuous purpose that runs a life through
Like a muscle of iron, are glad of the hour
That sees his hand close on the honour his due!

Aug. 15.

Parliament was prorogued by Commission. The Royal Speech referred to the Eastern difficulty, saying that should a favourable opportunity present itself Her Majesty would be ready to consort with her allies to offer her good offices for the purpose of mediating between the contending parties in the East. Also to the difference which had arisen between the country and the United States as to the proper construction of the Extradition Treaty of 1842. "I entertain" (said Her Majesty) "the hope that a new arrangement may soon be arrived at, by which this matter may be placed on a satisfactory footing."

Aug. 22.

Lord Beaconsfield issued a farewell address, signed "B. Disraeli," to the electors of the county of Buckingham. The new Earl had now a difficult situation to deal with. There was growing disturbance in the East and growing dissatisfaction in the country.

THE EARL AND THE WOODMAN.

Lord B. (with emotion). *"How blithesome is this happy Peasant, whilst I, alas!——"* [*Dissembles.*

His removal to the Upper House doubtless lessened the daily strain upon his physical strength, but could not materially lighten his task as a statesman and leader. His great rival Mr. Gladstone, on the contrary, out of office and free from its responsibilities, was free to rest or to exercise his inexhaustible energies in any way consonant with his taste and desires. The contrast struck *Mr. Punch*, and furnished a subject for a very humorous Cartoon.

(*See Cartoon, "The Earl and the Woodman."*)

The contrast (says a Note to Vol. LXXI.) "here drawn is between Disraeli, created, it is true, Earl of Beaconsfield, but laden with the burden of high office in times of great perplexity, and Gladstone, a free man, amusing himself with gardening and felling trees."

AN EARL ON A WOODMAN.

Behold, how blest yon rural Swain!
He thrives on healthy toil.
Around his cot where smiles the plain
He tills paternal soil.

His bosom void of anxious care,
His heart from envy free,
Behind the plough his simple air
He whistles o'er the lea.

One while he guards the fleecy flock,
Or tends the lowing kine;
Another, serves the stye's fat stock,
And feeds the squealing swine.
Now in his garden deftly plies
The mattock or the spade;
Then quick to cutting timber hies
Along the forest glade.

When work and pastime both he lacks,
Some Tree which long hath stood,
He loves to fell with levelling axe,
Some Magnate of the Wood.
Methinks in harmless type I view
A Statesman of renown,
Whose humour, likewise, 'twas to hew
Old institutions down.

No coronet loads Lubin's brow
No robes his gait restrain.
Light garb, light step, light heart hast thou,
O far too happy Swain!
Alas, in pensive mood, whilst I
Compare thy lot with mine,
I can but heave a gentle sigh!—
But let me not repine.

Aug. 31.

Abdul Hamid II. was proclaimed Sultan of Turkey, in place of his brother Murad V., deposed.

Sept. 6.

Mr. Gladstone issued a pamphlet on the present phase of the Eastern Question, entitled "Bulgarian Horrors," denouncing eloquently the conduct of the Turks, and protesting against any political complicity on the part of England in their hideous misrule. This pamphlet, and a stirring address on the same subject which he made to his constituents at Blackheath a few days later, greatly stimulated the already vigorous agitation against the Turks and the pro-Turkish policy of Lord Beaconsfield. It was plain that the establishment of the much-talked-of status quo in the East, would not satisfy the aroused conscience of the country.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Status Quo.*")

THE STATUS QUO.

Turkey. "*Will you not still befriend me?*"
Britannia. "*Befriend you?—Not with your hands of* THAT COLOUR!'

THE BULGARIAN STATUS QUO.

The *status quo?* As 'twas before?
The state of bondage to the Turk?
Mahometan misrule restore?
Confirm the Moslem's fiendish work?

Oh devilry, that far and wide
Has ruin o'er Bulgaria spread,
And blood, by Summer scarcely dried
Upon the half-unburied dead!

Think of Batak made Moloch's den,
That Tophet, and its putrid mire;
Heaped with the skulls and bones of men;
The charnel-relics marked with fire.

Those blackened walls, and those remains,
Women's and babes'—the worst that tell!
The *status quo?* Bulgaria's plains
Relinquished to the hordes of hell?

Unless the British Lion's roar
Is mere bombast, ye Statesmen, No!
Diplomacy shall not restore
That execrable *status quo!*

Sept. 11.

To-day the Emperor Alexander's birthday was celebrated at Belgrade. The Russian Consul stated that "Russia and Servia will

soon march united against their common foe." Nevertheless, Russia at this time disavowed any intention of taking hostile action against Turkey, or influencing the insurgent Provinces to do so; a disclaimer which was not generally received with perfect confidence.

(*See Cartoon, "Psycho à la Rus(s)e."*)

"Psycho" was a name given by Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke, the Egyptian Hall Conjurers, to their ingenious Automatic Chess-player, which apparently played a game without guidance from without. The application is obvious.

On the 16th Sept. the Servian Army proclaimed Prince Milan King of Servia.

On the 18th the Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at the Guildhall, summoned to denounce the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria, and on the same evening Professor Fawcett presided at a meeting with a similar object in Exeter Hall. The Duke of Argyll at Glasgow made a vehement attack on the Government policy on the 19th, and on the 20th, Lord Beaconsfield, at an agricultural dinner at Aylesbury, whilst frankly admitting that the Ministerial policy was unpopular, yet defended it, said he admired the enthusiasm and sympathy which prompted the cry for vengeance, but denounced in no measured terms "the designing politicians who take advantage of such sublime sentiments, and apply them for the furtherance of their sinister ends."

PSYCHO À LA RUS(S)E.

RUSS-MASCULINE. "It must be plain to everyone that I do not in any way influence the movements of the Figure!!"

OCT. 3.

A MEETING of Egyptian Bondholders commissioned Mr. Goschen to proceed to Egypt in their interest. "Mr. Goschen undertook the task of endeavouring to bring the confusion in the Khedive's finances into something like order." (Note to Vol. LXXI.)

"IN THAT NEW LAND WHICH IS THE OLD."

"Messrs. Goschen and Joubert, representatives of the English and French Bondholders, leave Paris this morning for Egypt."—*Times, Oct. 6.*

By prayers of Egypt's victims sped o'er ocean,
Goschen starts homewards—to the land of Goshen.
May miracles be wrought at his commands,
Until his client's Bonds are off their hands!

OCT. 5.

SIR HENRY ELLIOT, our Ambassador at Constantinople (who had been instructed by Lord Derby to call the Sultan's attention to the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria as proved by Mr. Baring's report, to demand the punishment of the offenders and to propose "administrative

autonomy" in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and reformed administration in Bulgaria as a basis for peace negotiations), to-day informed the Porte that if it refused to grant an armistice of not less than one month he would leave Constantinople.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Pill in Time!*")

On the 12th the Porte informed the Powers that it was willing to grant an armistice for six months, and to promulgate a general scheme of reform. This proposal was accepted by our Government, but rejected by Russia on the grounds that it was an evasion of the demand for a shorter term previously made by England, which Russia insisted should be carried out.

The Servians in the meanwhile had proved themselves quite incapable of contending with the Turkish forces. Russia thereupon came forward as the champion of the insurgent Christian Provinces against the Mussulmans. *Mr. Punch* had a Cartoon entitled "Doubtful Diplomacy," representing the outraged Christian subjects of Turkey flying to the em-

"*A PILL IN TIME!*"

Dr. Bull. "*We are all agreed that you must take this little Pill at once, or else there's no knowing* WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN!"

braces of the Russian Bear for protection, Mr. Bull saying to Lord Derby, "I say, my Lord, is *that* what you've been driving at?" It was indeed thought by many that British diplomacy was playing into the hands of Russia.

OCT. 5.

To-day, the process against Count Arnim for being concerned in the publication "Pro-Nihilo," came on before the High Court of Berlin. Bismarck's brave and accomplished but indiscreet and unfortunate opponent, had contended in vain against the Iron Chancellor, before whose relentless will he had to go down. His fate excited compassion, though even those who pitied were unable to justify him. Count Arnim was condemned to five years' penal servitude for treason, and for calumniating the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

OCT. 27.

The "Alert" and "Discovery," the Arctic Expedition vessels (says a Note to Vol. LXXI.) "returned somewhat unexpectedly to England at the end of October." (See May 29, 1875, p. 307, Vol. II.) "The 'Alert' reached the highest latitude ever attained by a ship. Both officers and men went through much hardship and suffering, which they bore with the accustomed patience and courage of the British sailor. The

Expedition found it impracticable to reach the Pole, but it settled one point — the non-existence of an open Polar Sea."

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Warm Welcome.*")

WELCOME BACK.

(*A Home-Coming Hail to our Arctic Explorers.*)

"When commiserated with on their frost-bitten cheeks and fingers Lieutenant Rawson jovially replied, 'Well, at last we feel that the cheers from Southsea Beach have been fairly earned.'"—*Story of the Expedition.*

WELL earned indeed! And as our cheers
Rang high and hopeful in your ears,
When echoing from white Albion's shore,
Went forth our *Vale*.
So, hailing your return, they rise,
As, clear through chill October's skies
In *Ave* glad old England's roar
Greets you right gaily!

From Ancient Ice-Sea's silent lip,
From bergs' and floes' death-dealing grip,
Our Arctic Argonauts return,
Though foiled, spoil-laden.
On many a coming winter night
Tales of their long and well-waged fight
Shall make eyes glitter and cheeks burn
Of youth and maiden!

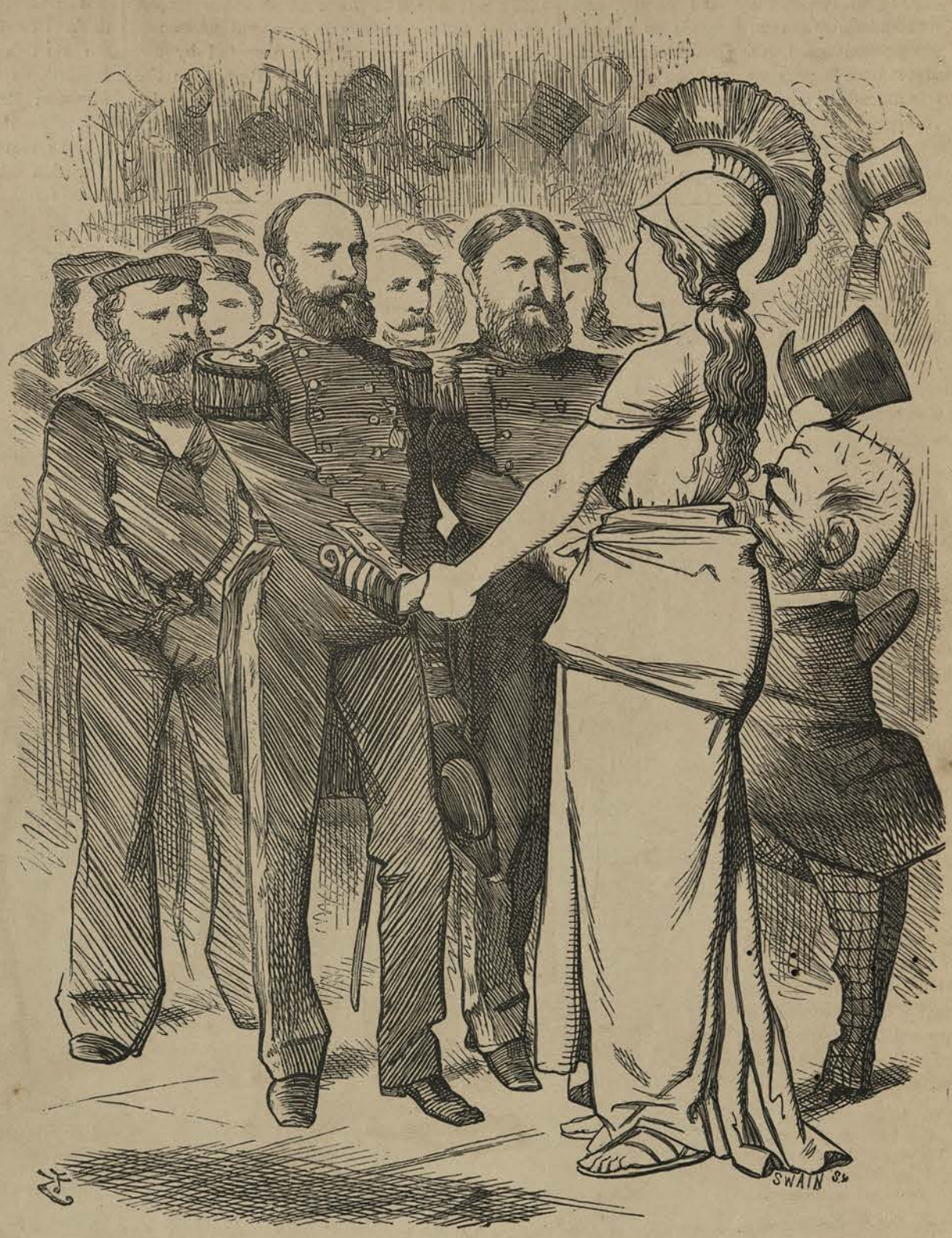
Northward, where earth no longer lifts
Her barren rock through deep-down rifts
Of the Ice-realm, they pushed their quest,
Elate, undaunted!
Northward, where neither Polar Bear
Ventures to make his lonely lair,
Nor Seal his bed, nor Knot her nest,
Mid wastes death-haunted!

All through that six-months' Arctic night,
Whose watches are slow weeks, whose light
Is the rare moonshine, they withstood
Their Frost-foe stoutly;
And with the first reluctant gleam
Of the pale Spring's returning beam,
Hope's fitful light of promise wooed
Once more devoutly.

In vain! Those grim Ice-ridges rose
Phalanxed athwart the frozen floes:
The Polar Sea's stern outworks mocked
Their best endeavour.
And back, with steps now fain to lag,
They turned; but left the old Country's flag
On the Globe's northmost bastion, locked
In ice for ever!

"The Pole impracticable?" Well
Another day, perhaps, may tell
Another tale. 'Twill ne'er deny
The meed *now* given.
Skoal! to our Northmen—Nares's band!
Though from that white and wondrous land
To wrench its heart of mystery
In vain they've striven.

Welcome! Well done! Whoe'er they be
Who o'er that Palæocrystic Sea
Win farther Pole-wards, none, be sure,
Can *fainéants* find you:
Though lubbers funk, and prigs deride,
Bull hails his Arctic lads with pride,
And prays good rest to the brave four
You left behind you!



A WARM WELCOME.

(PORTSMOUTH, 1876.)

Nov. 2.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, in an interview which he granted at Livadia to Lord Augustus Loftus, the English Ambassador, "pledged his sacred word of honour in the most serious and solemn manner that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and that if necessity should compel him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be "provisionally, and until the peace and safety of the Christian population was secured."

(*See Cartoon, "Friends or Foes?"*)

Nov. 9.

SPEAKING at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Lord Beaconsfield repudiated any desire for a war between this country and Russia. "But" (added he) "if the struggle comes, it should also be recollected that there is no country so prepared for war as England, because there is no country whose resources are so great .... England is not a country that will have to inquire whether she can enter into a second or a third campaign. In a righteous cause England will commence a fight that will not end until right is done." This utterance is supposed to have given the text to the celebrated music-hall song of the time :—

"We don't want to fight,
But by Jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
We've got the money too,"

which led to the imperialistic and pro-Turkish party being dubbed "the Jingoes," a nickname which stuck and became absorbed into the political phraseology of the day.

FRIENDS OR FOES?

THE BEAR. "THAT'S *my road!*"

THE LION. "*It's mine, too! Let's go together! When we can't, it will be time to quarrel!!*"

Nov. 20.

LORD SALISBURY left London to represent this country at the Conference of the Powers on the Eastern Question which it had been arranged to hold at Constantinople, virtually displacing Sir Henry Elliot, the English Ambassador to Turkey.

Nov. 30.

THE third London School Board was to-day elected. "At this election" (says a Note to Vol. LXXI.) "great efforts were made by the rival supporters of Voluntary Schools and Board Schools to return candidates of their own way of thinking. The result was a victory for National Education. The Voluntary (or Church) members were in a decided minority on the new Board."

THE FIGHT OVER THE SCHOOL-BOARD.

POOR Education! Like a lamb beset by wolves and vultures!
How should she trim the balance fair 'twixt clashing creeds and cultures?

All friends to her, but angry foes *à outrance* to each other :
She, standing where the Champions close, can scarce tell one from t'other.

To teach small Bill his A.B.C., or little Sue her sewing,
One well may ask is that a task to set the war-horns blowing?
But then of course the job will look much harder, and far ampler, [Sampler.
If Bill must have a Baptist Book, and Sue a High Church

The Three R.'s, muddled by a fourth,—Religion,—like the compass, [result read rumpus.
With endless "points" from south to north,—for chief
To give the young what reason asks, and simple prudence urges,
Were sure the easiest of tasks, but for the Boanerges.

The School-Board, spread with spare repast, must have "Church Pie" for centre,

And every guest must vote *that* best, nought less will e'er content her.
While keen Dissent, who loathes the dish, would sooner sweep the table label.
Than feed one hungry mouth on fare with that particular

Oh clumsy caterers! Ignorance comes, what time you scowl and mutter, gutter.
And lures your guests to other food,—the garbage of the

"*NO MISTAKE!*"

THE BRITISH LION. "*Look here! I don't understand* YOU!—*But it's right you should understand* ME! I DON'T FIGHT, TO UPHOLD WHAT'S GOING ON YONDER!!"

Fie, Gentlemen! The common foe demands your *banded* forces ; [resources.
To cut the ground from under him will tax your joint

Bring not into the Schoolroom, Sirs, your doxies or your schisms, [ring isms ;
The spelling-book and slate are *not* the ground for war-
The Alphabet need not be mixed with shibboleths Sectarian,
Monopoly but masquerades in guise humanitarian.

Fight fair, and in another field. Side-issues fog the unwary. [voices vary.
What you all *mean* is "our side up," although your

Proud "Mother Church" should be too proud to flash false lights like rockets, [pockets!
And conscience seek to circumvent by sly appeal to—

DEC. 8.

TO-DAY a National Conference on the Eastern Question was held at St. James's Hall, the two meetings presided over by the Duke of Westminster and Lord Shaftesbury, and addressed by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Freeman, Canon Liddon, and others. It was here that Mr. Freeman gave utterance to certain words which have often been misquoted, and upon which the most unfair and misleading construction has often been placed for party purposes. The celebrated "Perish India" utterance was simply as follows:—"Perish the interests of England, perish our dominions in India, sooner than we should strike one blow or speak one word on behalf of the wrong against the right" ("Annals of Our Time").

(*See Cartoon*, "*No Mistake!*")

On the same day the Bulgarians petitioned the Czar to "command his valiant army to save unfortunate Bulgaria, and place it in its appointed position in the great Sclavonic family."

DEC. 22.

MIDHAT PASHA was appointed Grand Vizier. "His accession" (says "Annals of Our Time") "signified that Turkey, whilst willing to promote reform of her own will, would allow none to be dictated by foreign States. On the 23rd the Constantinople Conference held its first full meeting, preliminary meetings having been held from which the Turkish representatives had been excluded. Whilst the Plenipotentiaries were sitting under the presidency of Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the guns announced the proclamation of the new Ottoman Constitution. According to this, the Sultan was to become a Constitutional Sovereign, irresponsible and inviolate, the liberty of the subject was to be guaranteed by law, in the eye of which all were to be alike equal and eligible for public offices. There were to be established a Chamber of Deputies, elected by ballot; a Senate; and a system of municipal councils for local government. But these sounding announcements were regarded as meaning little. The Conference looked upon the Constitution as one more device of delay rather than as an honest, practical programme of reform.

ONE BUBBLE MORE!!

(*See Cartoon*, "*One Bubble More!!*")

At the second sitting of the Conference on the 28th it agreed to an armistice between Turkey and the insurgent Provinces until the 1st March, 1877. The proposals of the Powers were laid before the Turkish representatives, and categorical answers demanded, but the Ottoman delegates were fertile in expedients of procrastination.

At the third meeting, on the 30th, it was declared that the Porte had a counter-proposition to make, which would obviate the necessity of further discussing the proposals of the Powers. The document embodying this counter-proposition was not yet translated, but it was promised that it should be delivered in the evening. In vain did the envoys protest, and General Ignatieff for Russia insist upon a reply, "Yes" or "No," to the proposals of the Powers; the Ottoman delegates refused to discuss the matter further at present, and ultimately the Conference adjourned until the first day of the New Year.

✣ 1877 ✣

JAN. 1.

ON the first day of the New Year Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi, at a great assembly of the chiefs and nobles of British India presided over by the Viceroy, Lord Lytton. The Queen's Proclamation was read, first in English, and then in Urdu. The Viceroy in his address explained Her Majesty's intention in assuming the new title. Acknowledgments and compliments were paid to the native Princes, which the leaders among the latter reciprocated with assurances of continued loyalty and attachment to the Crown. A State Banquet succeeded, and a review of 14,000 troops concluded the ceremonials connected with the Proclamation.

(*See Cartoon, "Kaiser-i-Hind."*)

KAISER-I-HIND.

(*Queen proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi, January 1, 1877.*)

ROAR, cannon, to the brass-bands' blare, and elephantine trump;
Big drums, make all the noise you can, and native *tom-toms* thump!
While Viceroy Lytton changes gilt howdah for gilt throne,
And Victoria's Indian titles are to India's corners blown!

Prank yourselves, Scindiah, Gaekwar, Nizam, Ram, Jam, & Co.,
Rear your new-broidered banners, your new-coined medals show;
Own that Old England, when she likes, can turn out a parade, [trade.
Almost as well as if such pomp were *her*, as 'tis *your*,

Think not of cost, nor of the needs that call for it elsewhere;
The cloud of coming scarcity that darkens the parched air:
Let not the whiff unmannerly of cyclone-swallowed dead
Come 'twixt your new nobility, and attar freely shed.

Lay your nuzzers* down in homage at the courteous Viceroy's feet;
Drink the sweet powder of salutes, increased new ranks to greet:
Nor ask if all this tinsel, these gewgaws, bind the band
More close betwixt your weakness and the strength of England's hand.

'Twas not *thus* England spread her rule, from Charnock's narrow sway [Assaye;
To the days of Clive and Plassy, of Wellesley and
But, first, by sharp swords in strong hands, and when their work was done, [won.
By proving she knew how to rule the Empire these had

And if some stains of force or fraud deface that record long,
The force is used, the fraud condoned, she *now* is just as strong:
The baser greeds of gold and rule a higher power o'errides,
By purer law than yours directs, to ends more worthy guides.

She holds your swarming millions now, but as a trust of Heaven,
To civilise and educate to her best teaching given:
A nursery for her Statesmen, for her Warriors a school,
To show men how a wiser West a wider East can rule.

Till India, as she bows before her Empress-Queen to-day,
Can offer *her* a gift for all the blessings of her sway—
Governors wise in council, and Christian soldiers, bold,
If need were, a more troubled East to take into their hold.

Meanwhile we govern India, 'fore all, for India's good;
To teach and rear her chieftains to rule as rulers should.
To teach and rear her people to the fair arts of peace,
So to leave a self-ruled India when our Viceroy-rule has ceased.

* A present to a superior.

KAISER-I-HIND.

(Queen proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi, January 1, 1877.)

JAN. 2.

TO-DAY a great storm raged over the country, accompanied by high winds and heavy rains, occasioning great floods and much injury to property in many parts of the kingdom. Much damage had lately been done in Lambeth and elsewhere, by the overflow of the Thames at times of unusually high tide, etc., and it was generally held that provisions against the recur-

rence of such disasters, by embankment and otherwise, were imperatively called for. The poorer class of residents on the river banks were in particular great sufferers by these periodical inundations.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Who's to Blame?*")

HEAVY WET.

"OUR DECEMBER RAINFALL.—Mr. Glaisher states in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* that the total fall of rain during the month of December was 5·92 inches, and that there is no instance since 1815 when the fall in that month was so large."

5·92 ! ! !
AND still the wet is going it like winking !
Turn off the tap, good Jupiter Pluvius, *do !*

As water rises, spirits (thanks to you)
Are sinking.
By Jove,—no, bother Jove ! By old Deucalion,
Would I were fish, a water-proof and scaly 'un.
If no stop's put to this perpetual flood,
Man must lapse back again to primal mud,
And earth, as climax of vagaries various,
Be turned to an aquarium by Aquarius.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

LONDON. "Out of your Bed again, you troublesome old Lunatic ! Do you want to Drown us all ?"
FATHER THAMES. "'Taint my fault ! I ain't responsible ! I suppose it's SOMEBODY'S *business to see me safely* TUCK'D IN O' BOTH SIDES *!"*

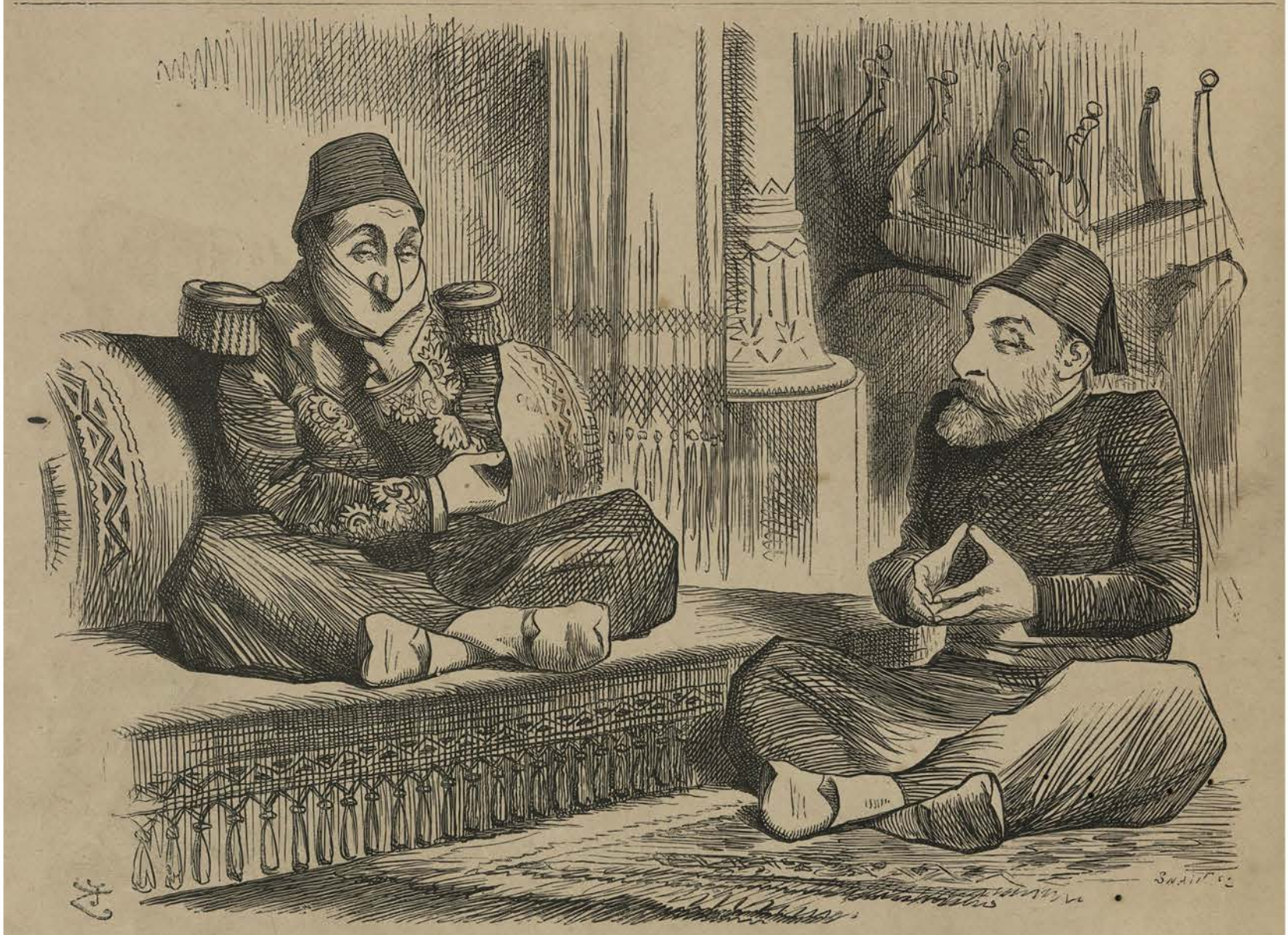
I'd fain ask Darwin how much more of this—
Which to the fishes only could be bliss—
I must endure, before I shall begin
To sprout a fin.
That Weather Clerk's accounts are in a muddle,—
Eugh ! Gr-r-r ! Another puddle !
That makes the tenth I've plumbed with sudden splash.
Whoof ! What a blast ! Another rib gone smash !
Sangster, aroint thee ! I'll put no more trust
In Paragon frames that will not stand a gust.
Hi ! Hansom ! No ! The shining Jehu deigns
No answer save a sulky shake of reins ;
Cabdom is an Autocracy tempered not
Even by tips. I've got
Before me a tempestuous two-mile tramp,
And then must greet Amanda, dank and damp,
And with a shattered Gamp,
Like Hylas, or Leander from the flood ;
But then *they* were not splashed with London mud.
Had they worn Ulsters, or required a gingham,
I'm sure no bard would sing 'em,
Nor Beauty beam upon them. Why can't Science
Hit upon some expedient or appliance
To fit Man to this præter-pluvial period ?
That sounds a query odd,
But my inquiry's earnest, not ironic ;
Since Heaven's hydropsy seems becoming chronic,
I am persuaded it will soon be found
Man must be made amphibious, or be drowned.
The Hyades have it all their own wet way,
Tristes, indeed, to-day !
And—hah ! by Jove ! An empty "Growler" ! Hi !
'Tis *infra dig.*—but *dry !*

JAN. 20.

THE Constantinople Conference to-day came to an ineffective close, the Grand Council of

Turkey, under the influence of Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, rejecting the very modified proposals which the Plenipotentiaries finally presented for acceptance by the Porte. Though they included little more than a small cession of territory to Montenegro, the conclusion of peace with Servia on the basis of the *status quo ante*, the nomination by the Porte in concert with the Powers of Valis (Governors-General) of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, and the establishment of an International Commission nominated by the Powers, to supervise the observance of the regulations, these proposals were rejected as "contrary to the integrity, independence and dignity of the Empire," the Porte maintaining that the Constitution just published furnished the best guarantee for the carrying out of the desired reforms.

(*See Cartoon, "After the Party!"*)



"*AFTER THE PARTY!*"

Abdul Ahmed II. "*I've got* SUCH *a Toothache!—And how we are to pay the Bill, Allah only knows!!*" *Midhat Pasha.* "*Kismet!!!!*"

"The Sultan was prevented from receiving the Plenipotentiaries, before their departure, by a toothache."—*Morning Paper.*

Feb. 5.

Midhat Pasha, the Sultan's Liberal Grand Vizier at the time of the Conference, was dismissed from office and banished from Turkey, being succeeded by Edhem Pasha.

The Padishah, a paper-thrall,
At Midhat's whistle to sing small!
A Constitution one decrees—
A bubble blown the Giaour to please—
On Salisbury's high waves to pour oil,
Ignatieff's little game to spoil,
But to be carried out? Oh, no!

Midhat will find *that* way's no go.
Midhat shall quit, and ne'er come back—
We'll give him what Giaours call "the sack"—
A sack I'd sink in Bosphorus slime,
If this were but the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid!

What! Shall a Sultan live in fear
Of a Reforming Grand Vizier?
A text for quidnuncs and for quizzers?—
Of Softas to say nought, or scissors.
Bowstring the dog! Or, stop a bit—
Hoist with his own petard—'twill fit!
Pull his own Constitution's trigger—
A hundred and thirteen's the figure—
And floor the rogue with his own gun;
So at least *one* thing 'twill have done.
A cup of coffee, spiced and strong,
Had been more Eastern, and less long.
But ours is a degenerate time;
Ah, how unlike the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid!

Feb. 8.

Parliament was opened by the Queen. The Earl of Beaconsfield was present in the Lords for the first time, and took part in the debate on the Address.

"Open Session! (*Thursday, February 8th.*) In Queen's weather, and the Queen's presence. 'The Members are met—a terrible show!' The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Viscount Hughenden and Earl of Beaconsfield, 'observed of all observers,' has appeared, between his sponsors, the Earls of Derby and Bradford; has served his writ on the Lord Chancellor; has duly taken the Oaths, and walked round the House, as a prize-fighter walks round the ring before setting-to; and has held the Sword of State on the left of Her Most Gracious Majesty, while the Lord Chancellor read the Speech which her Ministers have been pleased to put into her Royal mouth.

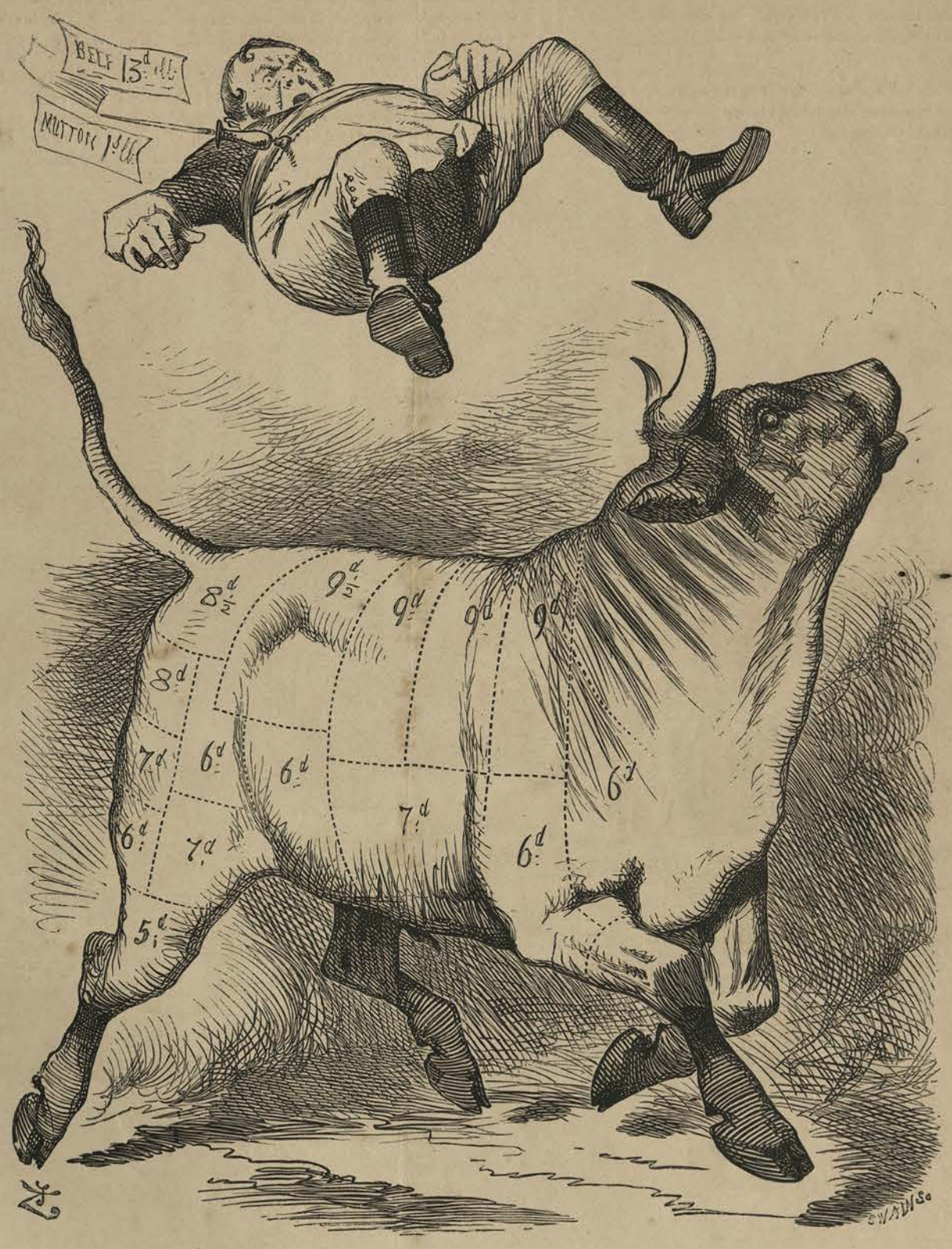
"If 'speech is silvern,' what should a Queen's Speech be? 'Leaden,' if we may take this year's concatenation of dull narrative and puny promise as a sample. It tells all in the history of the Turkish troubles that everybody knew already, omitting everything everybody wanted to know, and leaving us equally in the dark on the really important point what we are going to do next. It dashes the announcement of the assumption of the Imperial title at Delhi with the grim tidings of famine in Bombay and Madras (but, strange to say, not a word of the cyclone); gives a regret to the troubles in the Transvaal, and promises—

"For England—Bills for Reform in the Universities, the Law of Bankruptcy and Patents, Prisons and Property Valuation, Factories, Workshops, and Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

"For Scotland—Legislation about Roads and Bridges and Poor Law.

"For Ireland—Bills for establishing one Supreme Court of Judicature, and giving the County Courts an Equitable Jurisdiction.

"*Et voilà tout!*"



"BOS AMERICANUS;" OR, YANKEE BEEF AND BRITISH BUTCHER.

The Duke of Argyll in his speech said, "I say you will have no peace in Europe, you ought to have no peace in Europe, until the well-being of the Christian subjects of the Porte has been secured by the united action of European Powers." Lord Beaconsfield in reply, "while admitting that the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte was a matter of great importance, to which he believed all the Powers were alive," yet said, "The Eastern Question involves some of the elements of the distribution of power in the world, and involves the existence of empires," and he believed that any interference directed to the alleviation of the sufferings of the Turkish Christians only, would but make their sufferings worse. These two utterances, as fairly representing the views of the rival parties, struck the keynote of the great political conflict about to be fought in this country on the question of our relations with the Turkish Empire.

MARCH 1.

AT this time it was hoped that the rapidly increasing importation of American meat would bring down the high prices charged by our own butchers, of which complaints were prevalent.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Bos Americanus.*")

THE DREAM OF THE BRITISH BUTCHER.

ELATE at the state of his trade and his tills,
The Butcher mused on a batch of long bills
In a mood that may well be described as Elysian,
For prices ranged high, and thermometers low,
So the Butcher drowsed, and in Dreamland's glow
Beheld an astonishing vision:
A Bull of a breed that was utterly new
To that Butcher's experience, burst on his view.
It was starred, it was striped, it was dotted and lined
In a fashion fantastic, which brought to the mind
The sketches for carvers in Cookery Books,
Or sartorial aids to self-measurement. "Oh!"
Cried that Butcherman crossly, "this certainly looks
Like playing it down *very* low"—
(For that Bull was priced over in numerals plain,
And, turtle-like, ticketed ere it was slain)—
"This practice is perfectly odious! [brain."
What! Sixpence a pound? 'Tis too much for my
(Here the Bull gave a bellow melodious.) [come
"Who the dickens are you?" snarled the Butcher, "who
With preposterous prices to puzzle and pain us?" [hum,
Said the Bull, with a wink, "Wall, I'm known, when to-
As *Bos Americanus*."

SALTS AND STOKERS.

VULCAN (Chief Engineer). "*Yes, Ma'am, things* DO *look bad, and won't be better till you make a change in your Officering! It's been* CAPTAIN NEPS *Boys till now—it must be* BOTH *our Boys in future!!*"

"Oho!" yelled the Butcher, "that much-talked-of
Yankee
That's coming to cut down our profits? No, thankee.
I'm boss of this business, and mean, if I can,
To keep up traditional prices." [old man,
Quoth the Bull, through his nose—"I don't doubt you,
But you're hardly awake to this Crisis of Crises.
Smart trick of those canny Scotch fleshers!—Dare say
You'd a pot in that pile. But the game's had its day.
My advent is fast getting known to the town;
Like the Coon to our Colonel—*you'll have to come down!*"
"Come down!" yelled the Butcher. "A jolly fine joke!
I'll come down on you hot, as you'll presently feel!"
And he went for that Bos with his knife and his steel;
But, hoist like a football—awoke,
And found he had dropped all his bills in his fright;—
An omen which spoiled his repose for the night.

MARCH 5.

MR. HAYES was to-day installed President of the United States.

MARCH 6.

MR. SEELY moved a resolution "affirming the desirability of the Government taking into consideration the propriety of administering the Admiralty by means of a Secretary of State, and of appointing to the offices of Controller of the Navy and Superintendents of Royal Dockyards, persons possessing practical knowledge of the duties they had to discharge, and of altering the rule which limited their tenure of office to a fixed term." The resolution was negatived by 183 to 58 votes. It was nevertheless felt that the progress of Engineering, in its application to our fleet, rendered more than ever essential a change in officering which should give more power and profit to practical men, especially in the engineering department.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Salts and Stokers.*")

THE NEW MESSMATES.

(*A Squabble well settled.*)

"Iron-clad ships differed from the old ships which composed the Navy in almost every particular. . . . . He did mean to assert that not sufficient money was expended in employing proper Engineer Officers to look after the machinery of our ships. . . . He contended that the present system of officering our ships did not reflect the altered condition of the times in which we were living."—MR. REED *in the Debate on Admiralty Administration.*

Vulcan. Neptune, old man, you're *passé*. Best retire!
And trust *me* to blow up our naval fire.
Your boatswain's pipe, old boy, is out of tune——
Aren't going pleasantly.
Britannia. No, not for me,
Vulcan. Nor won't till with your ships your ratings square:
Old Nep's boys have till now had lion's share
Of pay, rank, prize-money.
Neptune. Come, stow your noise!
Vulcan. The time has come that I and *my* brave boys
Should have *our* turn. You see his blood has cooled,
Since Nelson's Hearts of Oak the ocean ruled.
Neptune. At reeling jaw out, short of *you* I come,—
But there's no need for slack. You know *me*, Mum.
Britannia. I do, dear Nep, and don't intend to sack
So old and tried a servant.
Neptune (*triumphantly*). Keep that tack!
Britannia. But Nep, old salt, although you're brave as blunt,
Neptune. Shall a land-lubber my command impugn?
Vulcan. We want no Argos now! That style of barque
Is as much out of date as Noah's Ark.
I build ships now.
Neptune. And sink 'em!
Vulcan. No, not I,
But your old dockyard mates, laid high and dry.
Nay, you may puff, old man, till all is blue,
Iron-clads are too much for them, and you.
Resign your empire to more skilful hand,
And find some other realm for your command.
Neptune. Never! You've marred the earth, leave me the main.
Vulcan. You'll find, old salt, your stubbornness is vain.
Iron and Steam are uppermost, that's clear;
Earth's first lieutenant is the Engineer.
But here's Britannia. Let's both state our case,
And have it out before her face to face.
Neptune. Aye—aye—boy—Heave ahead—
Vulcan (*to Britannia*). Hem! Things at sea
And love yard-arm to yard-arm, like Ward Hunt,
Your case, like his, is shaky in the joints,
And Fate, like Reed, will hit the weakest points.
Let Vulcan replate these. Things *do* look queer
Aboard my ships. We need the Engineer.
Vulcan (*triumphantly*). Didn't I say so?
Britannia (*pointing to* NEPTUNE). Yes—as we need *him*.
Britannia's Navy must both fight and swim.
Well manned, well handled, 'twill stand war and weather;
For this I want you both to *pull together*.
So shake hands, Nep, with your new mate! No sulks!
There's work for both aboard my iron hulks.
Let future fair make unfair past amends,
And you may yet turn out the best of friends!
[*Exeunt* NEPTUNE *and* VULCAN *arm-in-arm.*

"PONS ASINORUM!"

MARCH 10.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF arrived in London, bearing a proposal from the Russian Government that the European Powers should agree to a Protocol on Turkish affairs. Concerning this the *Times* said:—

"A collective agreement of the Powers to deliberate on some hypothetical necessities of action in some hypothetical future, would be so powerless a document that the mere demand for it would be inexplicable, if we did not suppose Russia to be extremely anxious to procure an honourable means of retreat."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Pons Asinorum!*")

On the 14th General Ignatieff arrived in

London with fresh proposals for the settlement of the Eastern Question. He was received by the Marquis of Salisbury, visited the Prince of Wales, and dined with Lords Derby and Beaconsfield, returning to Paris on the 22nd.

MARCH 19.

THE first Turkish Parliament was to-day opened by the Sultan in person, the Speech from the throne being read by His Majesty's first Secretary. It referred to the disagreement between the Turkish Government and the Powers as being rather one of form and method than of substance, and promised a variety of legislative measures, reforms and re-organization. This parade of constitutional

STAMBOUL ST. STEPHEN'S.

"JUST A-GOING TO BEGIN!"

procedure, however, excited more derision than confidence.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Stamboul St. Stephen's.*")

ECHOES FROM THE STAMBOUL ST. STEPHEN'S.

FIRST SITTING.

"Whatever may be said in praise of the grand Audience Hall of the Dolma-Baghtché, its acoustic properties must be left out of the commendation. An echo worse than that which necessitated the use of a *velarium*, in a certain hall on the western outskirts of the British capital, resounds through the great chamber of the marble palace on the Bosphorus. No such expedient as a *velarium* having suggested itself to the authorities exercising control over the proceedings, the Secretary's utterances were nearly unintelligible. The Speech, which was very long, gave a history of the formation of the Turkish Constitution, insisted on the necessity of reform, enumerated many laws, and specially promised a review of the financial position of Turkey."—*Daily Telegraph.*

OH, a fig for the Speech! *Mr. Punch's* sharp ear
Was a-cock for that Echo; an Echo as queer
As ever a Pat answered patly.
Its report was the thing that the Sage overheard,
Whilst the Deputies squatted in postures absurd,
And on ears of which few comprehended one word
The Sultan's palaver fell flatly.

And what, as he gazed on those smoke-puffing ranks,
Did *Mr. Punch* hear? Well, a turning of cranks—
A sort of queer clockworky grinding;
As though an automaton caucus were there,
Very stiff in the joints and much out of repair,
And a Showman, unused to the work, with all care
Were the motive machinery winding.

He heard a strange sound, too, half chuckle half groan,
Above the wigged Speaker's monotonous drone,
As he summarised, promised, exhorted:
And,—well, *Mr. Punch* from mis-statement would shrink,
But if such a thing as a general wink
Might be rendered in sound, he'd be tempted to think
That also the Echo reported.

Then he thought he heard History shaking her head
At the Sultan's "historical facts," as 'tis said
She would do, in old days, at Disraeli.
Then a chorus of Bondholders howled in his ear
At the Padishah's views of finance; one may fear
As a Gladstone's or Goschen's they were not so clear,
Though glibly reeled out, if not gaily.

When he spake of Reform that rude Echo laughed loud;
But the mirth seemed to struggle with groans from the crowd
Of Slav millions yet ruled from the Bosphorus.
"Reform!" wailed the voices, "when Pashas still sway,
With legions of Bashi-Bazouks in their pay,
And Policy bids us with patience to stay,
While the diplomates play pitch-and-toss for us?"

When the thanks of the Sultan to Allah arose,
That Echo most surely held finger to nose
(If Echoes have noses and fingers), [tone,
So sly and so nasally 'cute was its
As it said, "Well, suppose we leave Allah alone,
While murder and lust stain our country's hearth-stone,
And corruption among us still lingers."

But when the Speech proffered Turk friendship all round,
The Echo returned such a composite sound
Of doubt, indignation, and laughter,
That the Bear-Garden Palace seemed full of the row.
So *Punch* made the Echo his very best bow,
And left Dolma-Baghtché, not caring, somehow,
To listen to aught that came after.

MARCH 20.

A MEETING was held to-day in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, with the object of taking into consideration the proposal to establish, in some central position in London, an Imperial Museum for the Colonies and India.

MARCH 21.

MR. BUTT moved his Irish Land Tenure Bill, for enabling tenants to hold the lands against their landlords, so long as they should pay their rents. It was rejected by 322 to 84.

MARCH 24.

THE University Boat Race was rowed to-day, and for the first time in the history of this popular aquatic contest resulted in a dead-heat, the two boats being exactly level at the finish. This unprecedented event excited great interest and enthusiasm. *Mr. Punch* celebrated it in his own way.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The University Tie.*")

THE UNIVERSITY TIE.

By an Enthusiastic Demi-Teinte.

WHEN other scarfs on other necks,
Their tale of tints shall tell,
In harmonies whose *nuance* decks
Blonde and *brunette* so well:

As *demi-teinte*, whose blue should rank
'Twixt Indigo and Sky,
This dead-heat I, at least, may thank
For Dark *and* Light-Blue Tie.

THE UNIVERSITY TIE.

By an Enthusiastic Demi-Teinte.

Each darling Cox, each glorious Eight—
Their heads, their backs, their arms!
How to decide by strength or weight,
When both show winning charms?

As fairly matched all beauties in
As beauties of your Blues;
Thus only Cambridge ought to win,
Thus only Oxford lose!

MARCH 31.

A PROTOCOL on Turkish affairs was to-day signed at the Foreign Office in London. The Powers, acting avowedly in the interests of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, whilst recognising the Turkish tentatives, such as they were, in the direction of reconciliation and reform, proposed to watch carefully, by means of "their representatives at Constantinople, and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government were carried into effect," and plainly intimated that in the event of these promises not being satisfactorily fulfilled, they, the Powers, reserved to themselves the right to take such joint action as they might consider best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations, and the interests of the general peace.

APRIL 1.

PRINCE BISMARCK, not for the first time, tendered his resignation to the Emperor William. As on previous occasions it was refused. On the 6th, however, the Prince had an audience with the Emperor, who told the Chancellor that he could not at present part with his invaluable services, but granted him a prolonged leave of absence, extending until August, from his official duties. Mr. Gladstone also was at this time out of political harness, but in place of taking a well-earned rest, he with characteristic energy seemed rather to multiply his activities in the most diverse directions. *Mr. Punch* humorously contrasted the charac-

teristics of the two great statesmen in a Cartoon entitled "Arcades ambo," and an accompanying dialogue "in Arcadia."

(*See Cartoon, "Arcades ambo!"*)

"ARCADES AMBO!"

SCENE.—*A wooded valley in Arcadia, with a view of rich pastures in the distance. Trees recently cut down in the fore-ground.* English Shepherd *discovered writing with extreme rapidity. To him enter* Foreign Shepherd, *leisurely.*

Foreign Shepherd. Good day, busy Shepherd! You see I have come to join you for awhile, in hopes, under your kindly guidance, here to steep my soul in the refreshing balm of pastoral retirement.

English Shepherd (*hurriedly*). Glad to see you! but really I am so very busy. Should prefer answering inquiries by post-card.

Foreign Shepherd. Much-troubled Shepherd, you surprise me. I had imagined Arcadia the land of leisure.

English Shepherd. Ah! a vulgar error, I assure you. But as you are a stranger, I will try to spare you five minutes. Now then, what can I do for you? Is there anything you want information about — guidance — encouragement—give it a name?

Foreign Shepherd. Allow me first to give you my own—Bismarck.

English Shepherd (*politely*). Prince! A thousand pardons! I had not recognised your Highness. I need scarcely say that I shall be only too delighted to give you any information you may require about this new scene—this land not of lotos-eating, but of laborious leisure, where it is *never*—rather than *always* — afternoon; at least, never after post-time.

Foreign Shepherd. Thanks! First, then, as *Hamlet* says, can you play on this pipe, and teach me to do the same?

English Shepherd. Theoretically I can do both, but perhaps you had better wait till my essay on the subject—written for the *Twentieth Century*, the Magazine of the Future—is published. In it I have gone into the matter of piping, and the varieties of *syrinx*, *tibia*, and αὐλὸς, with their different musical modes, rather deeply.

Foreign Shepherd. I doubt it not, Shepherd. Next, can you put me up to anything in the breeding and care of sheep, and the shearing, and fattening, killing, and cooking them?

English Shepherd. I have touched upon all these matters incidentally in an *excursus* I am writing upon "the Pastoral Life and its Occupations," to be printed in the appendix of my treatise on "The Moon, and how to get there, with stray thoughts upon Balloons and the Electric Telegraph."

"*ARCADES AMBO!*"

PRINCE BISMARCK. "*Ah, you did not expect to see me in Arcadia—nein?*"

RIGHT HON. W. E. G. "*O, you'll not find it at all dull! Lots to do!* LOOK AT ME!!!"

Foreign Shepherd. May I ask how you manage your own flock?

English Shepherd. Nay—my days of practical Shepherd-life are over. I am so busy with other matters, that I have pretty well lost sight of my late sheep.

Foreign Shepherd. Busy! Not with that most wearisome of all work—politics—I hope?

English Shepherd. I came here, like yourself, to avoid it. If I write a score of political pamphlets in a year, or deliver as many political speeches in a month, it is quite as much, in *that* line, as I can find time for. No. I have turned over my crook to my excellent young friend, Hartington. A few hints a day about the leadership of the party is the limit of my interference. You see he must learn to walk alone. In fact I am too old for political work. I am here to enjoy ease with dignity, and a due allowance of letter-writing.

Foreign Shepherd. My case to a nicety, except the letter-writing. And how do you get through your time? Sleeping under the trees,—"*Tityre tu patulæ*"—eh?

English Shepherd. Well, no, not exactly. You see I am rather fond of wood-cutting, and should have made short work, ere this, with most of the timber in Arcadia, had not the native Shepherds, with less taste for strenuous occupation, violently interfered.

Foreign Shepherd. Dear me! I had thought that the inhabitants of this charming country were the peacefullest of people.

English Shepherd. Well, the fact is, we don't quite suit each other. They actually got up an indignation meeting the other day to protest against what they call my "restlessness." I made a speech six hours long, wrote four pamphlets, and entered into a correspondence with six daily papers to show how little ground there was for the charge. In the little game of pen and ink I soon tired 'em all out; but this threw my private letters into arrear. As soon, however, as I have brought up my correspondence, I hope to get back to my axe again.

Foreign Shepherd. And pray how do you employ your time when *not* writing or wood-cutting?

English Shepherd. My leisure.—Oh, in the most delightful manner. I rise early to call the larks and look after the early birds in their pursuit of the worms. Then I give the wood-nymphs a field lecture on Botany; or may drop in upon Pan for a discussion of the music of the Past, the Present, and the Future. By this time it is the hour to sit down to my regular work. First I dispose of my rather miscellaneous outer-world correspondence. Here is the list of subjects I have to write upon to-day, alphabetically arranged. Acrobatic performances, Butterflies, Cape Horn, Damson tart, Early potatoes, French polish, Geography of Eastern Australia, Hams, Insurance Companies, Jelly, King-fishers, Lent Customs, Mormon history, Negro melodies, Pepper, Queer Street, Rope-rigging, Steam, Tide-waiters, Umpires at boat-races, Vehicles of the early Greeks, Warts, Xerxes as an organiser, Young Gentlemen's school-hampers, and *Zanoni*, in relation to Maskelyne and Cooke's entertainment. Next—But a thousand pardons, your Highness, my promised five minutes are consumed, and I must hence.

Foreign Shepherd. Whither away, strenuous Shepherd?

English Shepherd. In search of atrocities amongst the Satyrs. [*Exit hurriedly.*

Foreign Shepherd (*smiling*). I wonder if there will be room in Arcadia for both of us? (*Scene closes in.*)

THE EXTINGUISHER ON FIRE!

Lord D. "*Con-found the thing!—It's all a-blaze!!*"

Lord B. "*Ah, my dear D., Paper* WILL *burn, you know!!*"

April 10.

The Porte rejected the Protocol, appealing to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, which, it said, could not be abolished by a Protocol in which Turkey had had no share. On the 13th Lord Hartington moved for further papers on the affairs of Turkey, and adversely criticised the policy of the Protocol. On the 15th there was a discussion on the Protocol in the Lords, Lord Granville calling on the Government for further information as to their policy. Lord Derby in reply said that the Government had to consult the wishes and convenience of other Powers, which accounted for any meagreness in the information given to Parliament. It was obvious that the Protocol and other diplomatic devices to avert the impending war were failures.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Extinguisher on Fire.*")

APRIL 24.

RUSSIA declared war against Turkey. The reasons given for this step in the Imperial Manifesto were, the refusal of guarantees by the Porte for the proposed reforms, the failure of the Conference, and the rejection of the Protocol. By night 50,000 troops had entered Roumanian territory, Russia having, on the 16th, entered into a convention with the Roumanian Government by which the latter undertook to give the Russian troops free passage through the Principality, the Czar in return pledging himself to guarantee the integrity of Roumania.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Trial by Battle.*")

TRIAL BY BATTLE.

DIPLOMACY, its formal protests hushed,
Skulked from the scene, with torn waste-papers crushed
In shaking hands; and, panoplied in pride—
The wolf revealed, sheep's clothing cast aside—
Two champions stood forth, stern face to face,
Hot for the red arbitrament; the Mace,
Poised menacing, the Scimitar, at guard;

"*TRIAL BY BATTLE.*"

Strong sinews strung, against wrist quick to ward,
Bear-crested, broad, the stark mace-wielder towered;
Lean, lissom as the pard, with brow that lowered,
And eye that quailed not, crouched his Moslem foe.
Trial by battle! Who the end may know?
Who tell what warriors more may join the fray?
Or who the spreading strife can hope to stay?
Peace pressed her fluttered dove to her pale breast,
And with one wistful look towards the West,
One low-breathed prayer of "Heaven defend the right!"
Athwart the deepening darkness took her flight.

MAY 1.

A PROCLAMATION was issued to-day enjoining all the subjects of the Queen to observe strict neutrality in the war pending between Russia and Turkey.

On the same day Lord Derby sent a despatch to Lord A. Loftus, giving the reply of Her Majesty's Government to the Russian Circular announcing the commencement of hostilities. The despatch expressed disapproval of the war. Prince Gortschakoff had intimated his belief that the step taken by his Government was in accordance with the sentiments and interests of Europe. "It cannot be expected" (said Lord Derby) "that Her Majesty's Government should agree in this view . . . . They cannot believe that the entrance of those armies (the Russian) on Turkish soil, will alleviate the difficulty, or improve the condition of the Christian population throughout the Sultan's dominions."

MAY 7.

TO-NIGHT Mr. Gladstone moved in the Commons his celebrated Resolutions on the Eastern Question. Originally five in number, he had reduced them to two, in order to unite his party in their favour. Mr. Gladstone's memorable speech was "an elaborate indictment against the inconsistencies of the policy pursued

by the Government in the East." ("Annals of Our Time.") *Mr. Punch* said:—

"Thanks to them, we have heard the boldest, most logical, and, as *Punch* believes, in the long run, wisest and most clear-sighted English policy on the Eastern Question propounded and maintained in one of the most spirit-stirring speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. Never, on any question, were parties, in or out of the House, so divided as on this. *Punch*, finding all his hopes for the future, all his convictions of duty in the present, all his conclusions from history in the past, reflected in Mr. Gladstone's noble words, does not hesitate to avow himself—so far as he has a personality—at one with the Member for Greenwich, and those who go along with him, in this crisis. He believes, if those views had been boldly and consistently maintained by the Government from the first, war might have been averted, and the oppressed Rayahs would have learnt ere this that they had as staunch and stout a friend in the Lion as in the Bear, not to say a safer and more magnanimous defender.

"But the opportunity has been allowed to pass. Another influence (a veiled force that has been working from the first) has been allowed to prevail; an influence in all points tending to condonation of Turkey and to distrust of Russia; an influence that seems to have for its object to set the Lion and Bear by the ears, and to exaggerate the danger to English interests in Asia and Europe from Russia's hostilities with Turkey; an influence that has been allowing the Ship of State to drift, if not piloting her, nearer and nearer the Maelstrom of War—of war, if not avowedly for Turkey, at least against Russia as the enemy of Turkey, and in the name of English interests, remotely and obscurely involved in any probable event, and, for the present, not implicated at all. All consciousness of such a drift, not to say all co-operation with it, Government in the first night of this debate disavowed in the manly and straightforward speech of the Home Secretary. What he says he stands by. His worst enemy can never charge him with fighting a Cross. Henceforth our Government is pledged, as positively as a Government can be, to neutrality in this unhappy but inevitable war—inevitable mainly, as *Punch* is sorry to believe, through the timidity, shilly-shallying, and half-heartedness of our Rulers—of Her Majesty's Opposition, as well as Her Majesty's Government."

TOO "HARD A-PORT(E)"!

MR. BULL. "Quite right, WILLIAM! It WAS *a case for speaking to the 'Man at the Wheel'!!"*

(*See Cartoon*, "*Too 'Hard-a-Port(e)'!*")

Mr. Gladstone concluded his speech by moving, "That this House finds just cause of dissatisfaction and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the despatch written by the Earl of Derby on the 21st September, 1876, and relating to the massacres in Bulgaria."

Mr. Cross, on behalf of the Government, said that the two landmarks of their policy had been—not to sanction the invasion of Turkey by foreign armies, and not to acquiesce in misgovernment or oppression in Turkey. He charged Russia with having "scattered the European concert to the winds," but declared that, since war had broken out, absolute neutrality was the rule of the Government. The debate closed on the 14th, when the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech in reply was as follows:—

"If Russia should fail, her failure will be disastrous to mankind, because it will leave the condition of the Christian people of Turkey, on whose behalf you have interested yourself, worse than it was before. If Russia should succeed, that Power, notwithstanding all your jealousies, if its conduct be honourable or even prudent, cannot fail to observe a moderation which will secure for her undying renown in consequence of the accomplishment of the work she has taken in hand."

The Resolution was negatived upon division, the votes being 223 for and 354 against it.

TOO "HARD A-PORT(E)"!

"Mr. Gladstone may not succeed in carrying the House, or re-uniting his Party, or even winning the solid support of the British people for the present, but his work will stand and bear fruit if he has disabused England of her old Turkish prepossessions, and delivered her soul from one of its most evil, most unprofitable, and most dishonourable illusions."—*The Times.*

Lo! the Man at the Wheel, all mysterious and mute,
At the helm of the good ship "Britannia" he stands,
A nautical Sphynx, dumb as death, cold and 'cute;
Hard-a-Porte he would steer, were her course in his hands.
'Twould go hard with the ship, if with dangers around,
Whate'er the crew fear, or whatever they feel,
None a question dared raise, while the rule all propound,
'Tis high treason to speak to the Man at the Wheel.

* * *

Says William, "Belay! This here Porte tack, I say,
Isn't safe for the ship—with the chart doesn't square;
The war-rock you should clear lies full in your way,
And the sands and the shoals that you funk are not there.
All your bearings are wrong: you must try t'other tack.
For discipline's sake one can stand a good deal
But ere on the rocks the "Britannia" run smack,
'Tis time some one spoke to the Man at the Wheel."

"*FIAT EXPERIMENTUM——!*"

BRITANNIA. "*Allow me to introduce a young Gentleman who has just made his début on the Danube, and to whom you and I will, I rather think, have a good deal to say.*"

MAY 16.

RESIGNATION of the French Ministry. M. Jules Simon had resigned in consequence of a letter addressed to him by the President, Marshal M'Mahon, complaining of the repeal by the Chamber of Deputies of the law of 1875, which placed restrictions on the press. The new De Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet was reactionary, and Marshal M'Mahon, suspected of sympathy with Orleanism and Imperialism, became unpopular.

MAY 26.

TO-DAY, in a fight between a Turkish turret-ship and four small Russian gunboats, the power of the Torpedo was demonstrated. The Turkish vessel defended herself successfully until a launch got alongside and placed a torpedo in position, when the gunboats drew off, and very soon the Turkish armour-clad blew up, with a loss of 100 men, only 52 of her crew being saved.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Fiat Experimentum——!*")

MAY 30.

LORD DERBY had forwarded a despatch to Prince Gortschakoff, mentioning amongst other British interests which might be imperilled by the war, England's concern in the Suez Canal. Prince Gortschakoff in reply said that the Russian Government would respect the British interests named, so long as England maintained her neutrality. He said, "The Imperial Cabinet will neither blockade nor interrupt nor in any way menace the navigation of the Suez Canal. They consider the Canal as an international work in which the commerce of the world is interested, and which should be kept free from any attack."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Man in Possession.*")

JUNE 15.

EARL REDESDALE, in reply to the Duke of Argyll in the House of Lords, said that although the Ameer of Afghanistan had refused to receive a British Resident at his Court, our relations with the Ameer had undergone no material change.

THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

RUSSIA. "*Lock, ahoy!*" *LOCK-KEEPER.* "*Lock it is! And we don't mean to let you, or anybody else, meddle with the key!*"

JUNE 22.

SOME 3,000 Russians crossed the Danube at Matchin near Ibraila. On the 25th Mukhtar Pasha defeated the Russian centre at Zewin. On the 27th the main body of the Russian army crossed the Danube at Simnitza, taking possession of Sistova and the surrounding heights.

JUNE 27.

THE Colorado Beetle, an insect from across the Atlantic, immensely destructive to the potato, was said to have shown itself in a field at Mulheim, near Cologne. It was much feared that it would make its appearance in this country, and now and for some time hereafter there was a good deal of talk about the much-dreaded pest.

JULY 2.

THE year was notable for the development, if not for the birth, of what soon became a familiar Parliamentary nuisance, under the name of Obstruction.

"In the House of Commons" (says the Introduction to Vol. LXXII.) "the Irish members, known as Home Rulers, became a distinct body, and disclaimed allegiance to the Liberal Party. A small knot of these members (Messrs. Biggar, Parnell, &c.) earned for themselves the titles of 'Obstructives,' by the deliberate manner in which they interfered with the business of legislation."

On this day (Monday, July 2), the sitting which began at four o'clock did not end till a

quarter-past seven on Tuesday morning. In face of overwhelming majorities, a few members, mostly Irish, kept on dividing on the question either that progress might be reported, or that the Chairman should leave the chair. Mr. Whalley, Member for Peterborough, was among the obstructive minority.

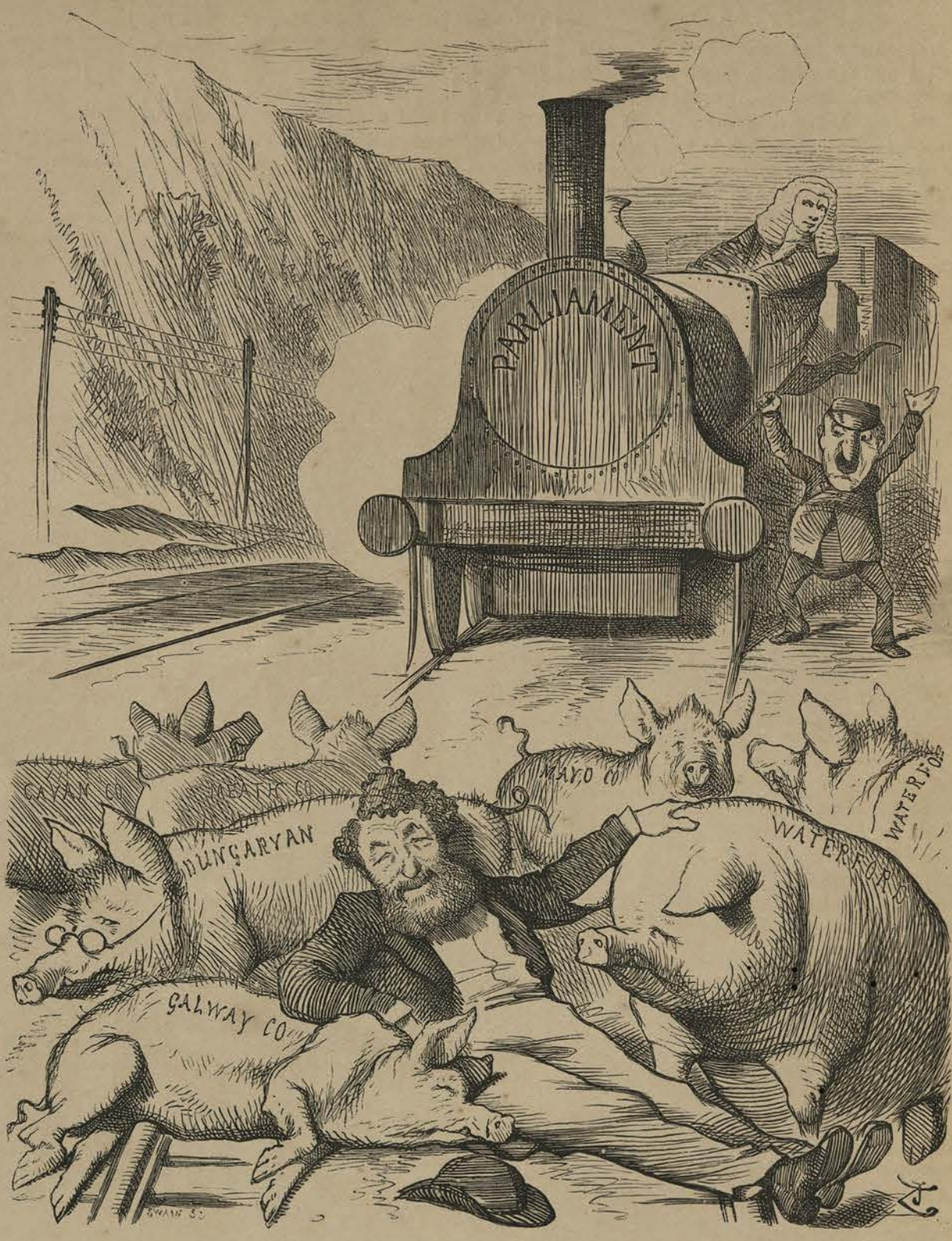
(*See Cartoon*, "*Pigheaded Obstruction.*")

"The names of the sublime Six of that gallant Irish Brigade, with their one English recruit, must be recorded in *Punch's* Roll of Fame — *nominatim et verbatim* :—

Sing we the names of the Six, who, from half-past twelve, until seven—
Boomed from the throat of Big Ben — that never called "Time!" to such prowess—
Full in the teeth of the House obstructed the progress of business,
Facing the wrath of John Locke, and the chiding ironic of Harcourt,
Reckless of Raikes's rebukes, Knight's charge, and the lashing of Lubbock.

First in the forehead of battle was he, the selected of Mayo,
Power, surnamed O'Connor, and not less a Power, he also,
Richard, whom Waterford honours, returning along with the Major.
He too, the Major, was there, the great and the genial O'Gorman,
Irish of spirit un-silent, amusing, obese, and obstructive.
Nolan, a range-finder rare, the Captain from grim County Galway,
Bent on finding to-night the range of the House's endurance ;
Parnell, chosen of Meath, but milder than wont in the *mêlée*,
Sad to be severed of Biggar, his brother in arms and obstruction ;
Last-born Hope of the House, precocious in arts of annoyance,
Long and loud of discourse, hard-mouthed, audacious, abusive,
Gleamed through his glasses O'Donnell, the doughty delight of Dungarvan.
Such were the Six, but the Seventh was Saxon in name, if in nature
Celt of the Celts, untiring of speech, impervious to reason,
Pig-headedèst of pig-headed, a creature of crazes and crotchets, [abandoned,
Whalley, who, wrongs of the Claimant and Jesuit plottings
Joined the Obstructive Brigade, betwixt admiration and envy.

Never a braver battle was fought on the field of St. Stephen's—
Never more clearly was proved the saying of Goethe the singer—
"*Gegen die Dummheit kämpfen selbst die Götter vergebens.*"



PIGHEADED OBSTRUCTION.

Our Whalley. "*They impress me with envy and admiration, and I will take my place amongst them!*"
Parliamentary Engine-Driver (pulling up). "*We won't drive over 'em this time; but if these 'Gentlemen' persist in Blocking the Line, we shall* HAVE TO CLEAR THE WAY!!"

JULY 14.

To-day Osman Pasha entered Plevna. The Russians had apparently overlooked the importance of this position, and Osman Pasha, occupying it, at once began the construction of defences, and the place soon grew into a great fortress, which for long set the Russian attacks at defiance. On the 16th the Russians captured

Nicopolis, which the Turks had stubbornly defended. On the 19th the Russians occupied the Schipka Pass, the Turks withdrawing southwards. On the 20th the Russians made a desperate but unsuccessful attack upon the Turks under Osman Pasha before Plevna. The obstinate resistance of the Turks held in check the Russian troops, and when night closed the contest for the time the latter had been driven back beyond their original positions. They advanced again next morning, with reinforcements, but were again driven back, the Turks more than holding their own during twelve hours' fierce fighting, at the end of which the Russians were forced to retreat.

JULY 31.

TO-DAY the House of Commons sat for the longest time yet on record, viz. for 26 hours, from 4 o'clock on this (Tuesday) evening to 6 p.m. on Wednesday. The House had adopted two new rules, with a view of defeating the tactics of the Irish obstructives. Mr. Parnell, on the 25th, had been suspended from the service of the House for a day, yet nevertheless the Government, in order to carry their South African Bill, had to make arrangements for a continuous sitting, and not until Wednesday morning did the obstructives, declaring that they only yielded to "coercion," desist from their opposition.

BENJAMIN BOMBASTES.

"Who dares this pair of boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face!—
Thus do I challenge all the human race!"

JULY 31.

THE Russians, under General Krudener, again made an attack on Plevna, but were repulsed by the Turks, with a loss of 5000 men.

AUG. 9.

LORD BEACONSFIELD announced in the House of Lords that he had intimated to Russia that British neutrality in the war now raging was "strict but conditional," the condition being that the interests of this country should not be imperilled. In the Queen's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament on the 14th August, Her Majesty was made to say that at the outbreak of the war "I declared my intention of preserving an attitude of neutrality so long as the interests of this country remained unaffected," the extent and nature of these interests being further defined in a communication made to the Government of Russia.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Benjamin Bombastes.*")

AUGUST 15.

THE LORD MAYOR, on taking his seat at the Mansion House to-day, called attention to the terrible famine prevailing in Southern India, and offered to take charge of a Relief Fund. This fund was at once set on foot, and in a week amounted to £24,000. By the end of the year it reached the sum of £500,000.

(*See Cartoon, "Disputed Empire!"*)

AUGUST 21.

TO-DAY Suleiman Pasha began a long struggle for the possession of the Schipka Pass, held by 3,000 Russians. The fight raged with varying fortune for some days; but on the 31st the Turks relinquished the attempt for the time, and withdrew. On the 25th there was a sanguinary engagement near Kuruk Dere, in Asia. The Turks under Mukhtar Pasha attacked the Russian positions held by General Loris Melikoff. Both sides claimed the advantage, but the result was indecisive. On the 30th Osman Pasha met with a serious repulse in making a sortie from Plevna. The Turkish valour was signal, but their losses were enormous, and ultimately they were driven back. On the 7th September the Russians renewed their attack upon Plevna. After a tremendous cannonade, General Scobeleff captured some of the neighbouring heights. Again, on the 11th, the Russians and Roumanians combined, delivered a third assault, but they suffered great loss, and the result of these three attacks was on the whole so fruitless, that the Russians concluded that direct assaults on the fortified camp were unavailing. General Todleben, the renowned Russian engineer, was therefore invited to undertake the reduction of Plevna; and preparations were made for a complete investment of the place. (Introduction to Vol. LXXIII.)

"DISPUTED EMPIRE!"

SEPT. 3.

LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS, statesman and historian, conspicuous for his services after the Franco-Prussian War, when he was elected head of the Provisional Government, died to-day at St. Germains, in his 81st year. He had been the first President of the French Republic, to which post he had been elected in 1872. He resigned in May, 1873, in consequence of a hostile vote, and was succeeded by Marshal M'Mahon. He was buried with great popular honour at Père-la-Chaise, on the 8th September.

On the 19th Marshal M'Mahon issued a Manifesto to the French people, whose tone strengthened the popular impression that he

was too much under the influence of reactionary advisers, who were hostile to the Republic:—

"M. Thiers' election address to the electors of the 9th Arrondissement of Paris, which had been prepared before his sudden death, was published after his decease, and produced a great effect. This address, which was intended for the whole body of electors in France, almost seemed to have been written in answer to the Marshal's 'Manifesto,' and embodied the deceased statesman's reasons for preferring a Republican form of government, and showed also the impossibility of a Monarchy."—(Note to Vol. LXXIII.)

(*See Cartoon, "Two Manifestoes."*)

TWO MANIFESTOES.

(*A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.*)

SHADE OF THIERS. "I am no longer a Rival! Be warned in time! Maintain the Republic!"

FROM THE TOMB.

"Socialism has removed to other countries, powerful and glorious, which are pre-occupied with it without making it a subject of alarm, for they know that real or affected fear serves only to render epidemics more dangerous, and they see that for moral epidemics the only efficacious remedy is time, reason, and liberty."—M. THIERS's *Political Testament.*

NOT oft amidst the conflicts of to-day
Comes counsel from the grave to point the way
To a fair morrow; but the Sage, whose speech,
Living, his land could wisely guide and teach,
Speaks now, as from the shadows, with a voice
Whereat all patriot hearts may well rejoice.
A legacy of more than golden worth!
Seen in its light, tongue-tricks of later birth
Seem doubly fustian. How this Parthian dart,
From a dead hand, hits humbug to the heart!
Pierces with polished shaft of honest sense
What pompous falsehood, what big-blown pretence!
Ulysses' bow, bent even from the Shades,
Should scare the squabbling suitors; and the trades
Of Bogey-making and *Blague*-masking—crafts
Whose lurking plyers shrink from Satire's shafts—
May dread a hand which even from the grave
Strips off the scare-crow rags, or trappings brave,
With which the foes of Freedom are so prone
To impair *her* aspect, or improve their own.
Rig the Red Spectre in another guise:
Flaunt it once more before the troubled eyes
Of frighted France? Trick tyrant power again
In plumes of "peace and order?" All in vain!
Will the keen Gaul be gulled with such stale sleight,
Thrice-exposed hocus-pocus? Must the blight
Of fear-inspired fatuity fall once more
On Freedom's budding promise? *Which* restore
Of all the oft-wrecked rivalries, to make
Fair France once more the reckless Gamesters' stake
Lost ever in the issue? Church or Throne,
Flouting all peace, all order, save its own,
Stands self-condemned as a self-seeking sham;
The Wolf who blames the blood-thirst of the Lamb.
Thiers, from out his tomb, has torn the mask
Off such false posturers; a patriot task,
Whose fine achievement is a fitting crown
To his long labours and his fair renown.
Legality and loyalty both claimed
For the Republic, not its foes! Well aimed,
Keen Archer! France's would-be Masters whelmed
With ridicule, each champion unhelmed
With one straight lance-thrust from a biting wit!
Fair charge i' faith! Will France not follow it?
Sick as she is, is she not fain to try
Her Patriot's cure—Time, Reason, Liberty?

OCT. 14.

THE elections to the French Chamber of Deputies, which took place to-day, resulted in a marked triumph for the Republicans, 316 of whom were elected against 199 official candidates. The voice of France was declared unmistakeably in favour of maintaining the Republic, which was regarded as a rebuff for Marshal M'Mahon and his reactionary supporters.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Decided Preference.*")

OCT. 15.

TO-DAY the Turkish forces sustained a disastrous defeat at Aladja Dagh, between Kars and Alexandropol. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's army was cut in two by the Russians, one portion being beaten and put to flight, with enormous loss in killed and prisoners, the other being surrounded and compelled to surrender.

OCT. 17.

MR. GLADSTONE paid a visit to Ireland, which, however, as he himself intimated, was "purely private and personal." Whilst there he drove by Aughrim, through "Shillelagh Wood," and inspected the famous "Shillelagh Oak," from which a couple of model twigs were offered to him.

THE SPRIG OF SHILLELAGH.

(*Adapted to the Occasion.*)

OCH, Gladdy's the guest of the nate Irishman,
The Green Isle he's roamin' to twig all he can,
With his Sprig of Shillelagh and Shamrock so green.
His phiz looks good-humoured, his wind appears sound,
But he keeps his own counsel whilst looking around,
Walks and chats, bows and smiles before cutting his stick,
But his iligant tongue makes no speeches, avich!—
For all his Shillelagh and Shamrock so green!

Pat ne'er had the luck in St. Stephen's to stand,
Whilst that guest wid his measures was blessing the land
That grows the Shillelagh and Shamrock so green.
Will his Gladdy then lave him wid sorra' the spache?
Has he nothing to talk about, nothing to tache?
Is there niver a wrong in the Isle of the West,
For the cuttin' down spoort that the ould boy loves best,
With his Sprig of Shillelagh and Shamrock so green?

'My *cead mille failthea* 'tis cruel to balk;
Sure 'tis sorry he'll be that he grudged me the talk—
For all my Shillelagh and Shamrock so green!"
So sighs purty Sheelah, as blushing a smile,
She hands him a twig, the Home-growth of the Isle.
But he answers,—"Mavrone, I've a shafe on my shelf,
And prefer, when I want one, to cut it myself,
Being choice of Shillelaghs, nor liking them green."
Sweet Sheelah may prettily pout and protest,
But our Woodman perhaps, after all, may know best,
To decline the Shillelagh that's offered him green.
Shure he manes no offence to that same Colleen Dhas;
'Tis not now he first owns to her charms, the sweet lass!
He has fought in her cause like a Trojan afore,
And again, when he's wanted, he'll bring to the fore,
Both his Sprig of Shillelagh and Shamrock so green!

A DECIDED PREFERENCE.

FRANCE (surveying herself in a Looking-glass). "*After all, this still suits me best, and I mean to wear it.*"

Nov. 3.

In consequence of the result of the elections, the position of the President Marshal M'Mahon became a difficult one. He was distrusted by the Republican party, in whose favour the country had declared, and calls were made for his resignation. To this, however, he was obstinately opposed. He said in effect, "You have elected me President for a definite period; until that expires, I am responsible to France for order, peace, and security, and at my post I shall remain." "*J'y suis, j'y reste,*" said the Marshal; and the *mot* became almost proverbial as a summary of the situation.

(*See Cartoon, "Stuck in the Mud."*)

IN THE MUD.

"*J'y suis, j'y reste.*" Indeed, *mon Maréchal,*
Your *locus standi* few will think of grudging.
'Twere hard indeed did Honour's urgent call
Fix you in quicksands and forbid your budging.
But Honour often seems to bend her face
In the direction of our private leaning.
Are you quite sure that, in the present case,
You have not, let us say, misread her meaning?

"*J'y suis, j'y reste.*" The phrase ironic sounds
When the proud phraser in a mudbank founders.
A rushing flood his dwindling stand surrounds,
And in the mire poor Honour slips and flounders.
Unsavoury mire, my Marshal! Were your scent
Fastidious as your flourishes declare it,
With such surroundings you were scarce content;
And Honour,—could *her* dainty nostrils bear it?

"*J'y suis, j'y reste.*" Cæsar's Thrasonic style
Scarce suits a soldier-servant of the nation:
Plotters and priests on lurk for loot may smile,
A grin half mockery, half jubilation,
But to what issue, Marshal? Bonds and blood
Again for France, the old curst spell upon her?
Or you and Honour floundering in the mud?—
A nice alternative for you and "Honour!"

STUCK IN THE MUD.

M. le Maréchal (loq.). "*J'y suis!—J'y reste!*" (?)

Nov. 7.

To-day the French Chambers opened. The elections for Councils-General on the 4th had resulted in a gain of about 110 seats to the Republicans. The Duc de Broglie was defeated in the Eure. M. Jules Grévy was elected provisional President ("Annals of Our Time").

Nov. 17.

The Russians, under General Loris Melikoff, attacked Kars, and took it by assault, the city, the fortress, 300 cannon, and 10,000 prisoners falling into the hands of the Russians. Although Plevna still heroically held out, it was now completely invested, and in fact the Turks

were at all points being beaten back by their enemy.

(*See Cartoon, "Tightening the Grip."*)

TIGHTENING THE GRIP.

Habet! Descending from his northern lair,
Down on his fated quarry crept the Bear,
A sinewy brute, but slow. The quarry rose,
Nor quailed before this fellest of his foes;
But grimly closing in relentless strife,
Fought, as a wolf at bay *will* fight, for life.
Surprised, the slow brute staggered, half let slip
His deadly hold, but soon the tightening grip,
'Midst counter-clamourings of foe and friend,
Gives pause to hope, and presage of the end.
A brave defence! The Turk's admirers raise
Laudation loud, nor need her foes grudge praise.
If Justice could for valour's sake condone
Age-long oppression, too outrageous grown
For more endurance, then the Turk might claim
A sympathy unchecked by doubt or shame, [hold
And, as an answer to all charges,
For all-sufficient, "the Offender's bold."
"A sheer barbarian!"—"Yes, but sure no slave!"
"Cruel and lustful!"—"Granted, but *so* brave!"

* * *

Brave were the followers of the "Scourge of God."
The race of whom 'twas said that where they trod
Never grew grass again, are now as then— [of men.
The valiant but all-blighting foes
Brutedom incarnate, with enough of brain
To lengthen not to humanise the reign
Of ruthless valour and of dauntless wrong—
Are these fair themes for modern Minstrel's song,
Or the applause of English patriots? Brave?
Not bare beast-doggedness alone may save
Oppression from opprobrium. So men wait
The hoped-for issue, that comes sure though late,
Of freedom for the Captive. If suspect
The hand that snaps the shackles, to reject
A present hope because, to selfish fear,
Phantoms of danger lurk in Victory's rear,
Were coward folly. Though alarmists prate,
We dare be just, and brave the after-fate;
And if with him, whose grip seems tightening fast
Upon the Turk, the Briton too, at last,
Must measure strength, will England prove less strong,
Because unbuttressed by a hoary Wrong?

TIGHTENING THE GRIP.

NOV. 17.

DR. DARWIN, the great expounder of the Development Theory, was this day made a Doctor of Law by the University of Cambridge.

THREE ILLUSTRATIONS OF A THEORY.

THOUGH dogmatists and dullards long opposed
His Theory with venomous persistence,
Darwin may now consider it has closed
Its—"Struggle for existence."
To calm research, not fierce polemic raid,
Truth yields her secrets. After fair inspection,
The age 'twixt Science and her foes has made
A—"Natural selection."
Thou canst not, Zealotry, as blind as hot,
Truth's champion slay, however hard thou hittest
Darwin outlives detraction. Is this not
"Survival of the fittest"?

DEC. 10.

TO-DAY, after a prolonged and heroic defence, Osman Pasha with his whole army surrendered to the Russians. Since the middle of November he had been entirely shut in, with no chance of succour, and little hope of escape. On the night of the 9th he issued from Plevna with 32,000 men, crossed the Vid, and fell fiercely upon the Russian lines, in the hope of being able to cut his way to Widdin. The Turks carried the first Russian lines, but their shells ran short, the Roumanians turned their flank, the brave Osman was wounded in the leg, and finding his fortifications in the possession of the enemy, was compelled to surrender. For five months he had held Plevna, an heroic defence, only brought to an end by the skilful investment of the great Todleben.

On the 12th the Porte addressed a circular to the Powers inviting mediation. On the 14th Servia declared war against Turkey.

THE GATHERING OF THE EAGLES.

DOWN! The Bear's tightening grip has done its work.
A prisoner, baffled, bleeding, lies the Turk.
Down, not dishonoured; at the victor's feet,
Yet who dare say the conquest is complete?
The breathless Bear, all scared and staggering, stands
And licks the wounds dealt by those desperate hands.
Down, but not dead yet! On the darkened air
Resounds the whirr of wings. The quarry there,
Prostrate at last, is one which ravening beaks
Have long been keen to rend; from far the shrieks
Of the obscener winged things are heard—
Eagle and vulture, kite and baser bird.

* * * * *

Shall we leave Eagles, Kites, and Crows alone,
To tear the quarry at such cost o'erthrown?
Or will the Lion that has kept aloof
Bestir himself at length in Right's behoof,
Not Interest's only—stand betwixt the Bear
And those he came to save, is bound to spare?
'Twas Lion's fault they sought those dangerous arms;
'Tis Lion's part to see they take no harms.

"OUT OF THE MUD!"

M. LE MARÉCHAL. "Je n'y suis plus—mais—je reste!!!"

DEC. 14.

MARSHAL M'MAHON at last yielded to the plainly expressed will of France, and permitted the moderate Republican, M. Dufaure to form a Parliamentary or Left Centre Cabinet, in place of the reactionary one he had at first desired that Minister to constitute. M. Gambetta, in reply to the Marshal's famous "*J'y suis, j'y reste*," had retorted that he would find it necessary "*ou se soumettre, ou se démettre.*" He accepted the former alternative and submitted, bringing to a close the crisis which had lasted since the 16th May.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Out of the Mud!*")

✣ 1878 ✣

JAN. 1.

THE city of Sofia, in Bulgaria. which had been defended by the Turks, was abandoned by them, and, on the 4th, was occupied by the Russians under General Gourko.

JAN. 9.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, first King of United Italy, died at Rome, aged 58. The King had been suddenly seized on the 7th by illness, partly caused it was reported by the death, on the 5th, of his personal friend the great Italian soldier, General Della Marmora. He was succeeded by his son, Prince Humbert.

IL RE GALANTUOMO.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

BORN MARCH 14, 1820. DIED JANUARY 9, 1878.

DEAD, in full-blow of strength, high-tide of blood!
The hunter's muscle, and the soldier's heart,
The frame so flush of life and lustihood,
All stark and still, and drest for King's last part.

* * * * *

A King coarse-fibred—but had finer-spun
Borne the rough strain of all he had to do,
Welding the sherds of Italy in one,
Facing fair work or foul that helped thereto?

'Twas not for nothing that the people gave
The name he bore, unchallenged, clear and clean,
"King Honest-Man"—a title above "brave,"
For brave all sons of Savoy still have been.

* * * * *

And through all change, as he swore kingly oath,
From first to last he set his will aside
And wrought his country's: true to plighted troth,
And Italy that gave herself his bride.

* * * * *

Carve on his tomb the title he loved best,
Which in the Italy he made means most,
With "*Il Rè Galantuomo*" on his breast,
He may sleep well—not making other boast.

ON THE DIZZY BRINK.

LORD B. "Just a leetle nearer the edge?"
BRITANNIA. "Not an inch further. I'm a good deal nearer than is pleasant already!"

JAN. 10.

THE Russians captured the Schipka Pass, and made prisoners the whole Turkish army defending it.

JAN. 12.

MR. BRIGHT, addressing his constituents at Birmingham, spoke vigorously against the efforts being made by the war party in th country to embroil us with Russia. He hope the nation would not allow itself to embark agai in war for any "cunning phrase," such a "British interests," and said he held with Lor Derby that the greatest of British interests wa that of peace.

(*See Cartoon, "On the Dizzy Brink."*)

JAN. 17.

PARLIAMENT was opened by Commission, "being called together three weeks earlier than usual, that the Members might become acquainted with the efforts that had been made unsuccessfully to terminate the Russo-Turkish War" (Introduction to Vol. LXXIV.). *Mr. Punch* thus "quintessenced" the Royal Speech:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
YOU are summoned to learn how we've striven
To put a stop to this war and its crimes;
And to give your advice and assistance
In these very critical times.

We tried to stave war off, and couldn't—
Then neutral we promised to be,
Till our int'rests (see Cross, Derby, Northcote) [be.
Involved in the struggle should

Thus far, our toes haven't been trod on,
And we earnestly hope they won't be;
But if peace isn't made, there's no knowing
How soon we might want *L. S. D.*

For the rest, p'r'aps, "least said soonest mended." [o'er!
Thank God Indian famine is
May the cloud at the Cape soon blow over.
For home Bills—we're aware they're a bore.

County Government, Factory, Land, [Powers,
And Magistrates' Summary
Cattle Plague, too, and Scotch Roads and Bridges,
Schools and Hospitals, *may* claim some hours.

Then as pleasure to set off 'gainst business.
We've one coat to trail through the fair—
Intermediate School-law in Ireland,
Whose Grand Juries, too, ask for your care.

Last, not least, Sirs, in one Monster Measure
We mean to pack snug, if not small,
The whole Law and Procedure relating
To Indictable Crimes, one and all!

"*THE MYSTERIOUS CABINET TRICK.*"

(*Beats* MASKELYNE AND COOKE *hollow!*)

There were said to be divergences of views in the Cabinet as to the policy to be pursued at this crisis of the Eastern Question. *Mr. Punch's* "Essence" referred, metaphorically, to "the two Voices of the Double-headed Nightingale which the Cabinet is so obstinately credited with keeping."

"To simple people it seems as if the policy of the Government, between two stools, had come, as such policies usually do, to the ground; that the independence and integrity of Turkey, the objects of its solicitous guardianship, are at an end; that the country stands isolated on the dangerous strait between the two diverging policies of a discordant Cabinet, and can hardly stir a step either way without the fear that it may be a false one. But on Lord Beaconsfield's dexterous showing, never was policy more triumphant, position more influential, or Cabinet more united."

(*See Cartoon, "The Mysterious Cabinet Trick."*)

"THE MYSTERIOUS CABINET TRICK."

(*Respectfully Dedicated to Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke, by a Right Honourable Rival.*)

"The decisions of the Cabinet were absolutely unanimous. They had never swerved from the policy to which they had agreed with one mind."—BEACONSFIELD.

"Three times, within a few weeks, has it been my misfortune to be at serious variance with other members of the Cabinet on matters of the highest importance."—CARNARVON.

A MINUTE since mine seemed a rather tight fix, [tricks;
To a public not up to my Cabinet
But I always aspired to the Maskelyne *rôle*,
Since in Piccadilly he first charmed my soul.
So, now to begin.—There's my public outside
Imagines me sitting with both my arms tied!
Only fancy this child such a very green goose
As to have himself tied so as not to work loose!
My peace arm from its armlet I've only to pull,
To kick up *such* a row in the ears of John Bull!
But I'm forced to be careful in getting unbound,
Or I might bring the Cabinet, crash, to the ground.

"THE CONFIDENCE TRICK!"

STAFFORD NORTHCOTE (loq.). *"You hand us over your Six Millions—we put it up safe for you, and let you have it again, of course—just to show your* CONFIDENCE IN US, *don't yer know!!!"*

JAN. 18.

THE Russians occupied Adrianople. The Turks had opened negotiations with Russia for an armistice; the Turkish Plenipotentiaries were received by the Grand Duke Nicholas, but informed that the conditions of peace must be discussed at Adrianople, to which they had agreed, and telegraphed orders for the evacuation of that town.

The Queen having received a direct personal appeal from the Sultan, sent a telegram to the Emperor of Russia, expressing her hope that he would accelerate the negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice.

JAN. 23.

TO-DAY secret instructions were issued to the British fleet to sail at once for the Dardanelles and proceed to Constantinople, there to protect at need the life and property of British subjects, though taking no part in the contest between Russia and Turkey.

On the 24th the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on the 28th, in Committee of Supply, he should move a Supplementary Estimate for naval and military purposes. Almost immediately thereafter, Lord Carnarvon resigned on the ground that he saw no need for sending the British Fleet to the Dardanelles, and objected to the supplementary vote. On the 25th the Porte accepted the Russian conditions of peace, which, however, were not yet made public. The British Fleet entered the Dardanelles on the same day, but received instructions to return to Besika Bay. On the 28th the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a vote of credit of £6,000,000 towards increasing the armaments of the country.

(*See Cartoon, "The Confidence Trick!"*)

Punch's "Essence of Parliament" said:—

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer put in a demand for Six Millions, but declined to say how the money was to be spent. It wasn't even certain it would be spent at all. If it wasn't, the surplus would be handed back to the Exchequer, by the 31st of March. As to the war, bases of peace were *said* to have been agreed to, but nobody knew anything of them officially; no armistice had been signed, and the Russians were still advancing. Unofficially we were told that Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the other Christian Provinces of Turkey, were to be made autonomous under Christian Governors; Roumania, Servia and Montenegro to be independent. Then, there was to be an indemnity in money or territory; and finally, an understanding about the Straits. He did not call these 'moderate terms.' The keystone of South Eastern Europe was to be torn from its place. The Fleet had not been ordered to Constantinople by way of war-menace or demonstration, but merely to keep the water-way open, and to protect the Christians in Stamboul. There would have to be a Conference to settle points of general European interest. England must go into that Conference with the strength of a united nation at her back—and these Six Millions in her pocket—just to show the country's confidence in the Government."

JAN. 31.

BASES of Peace and an Armistice Convention were signed at Adrianople by the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Turkish Plenipotentiaries. The conditions were substantially the same as those already unofficially announced in the British House of Commons.

On the same day, on the motion that the Commons should go into Committee of Supply on the Vote of Credit of £6,000,000, Mr. Forster moved an amendment adverse to its being granted.

AWKWARD. (OFF STAMBOUL.)

ENGLAND. "*Turkey, ahoy!*" *TURKEY.* "*Sheer off! You can't land here!*"
ENGLAND. "*We've come to protect British life and property!*"
RUSSIA. "*Not the least necessary; I'm here to protect everybody's!*"
TURKEY. "*Fact is, this Gentleman and I have just sworn eternal friendship!*"

FEB. 1.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, the celebrated caricaturist, died to-day at the advanced age of 89. His remains, at first interred at Kensal Green, were ultimately removed to St. Paul's.

FEB. 4.

THE Debate on the Vote of Credit was resumed. Mr. Gladstone opposed it as no longer necessary, since hostilities were at an end and the advance of the Russian armies had been arrested by the Armistice. On the 7th, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that a telegram had been received from Mr. Layard, saying that the Russians were still pushing on towards Constantinople. Mr. Forster thereupon asked leave to withdraw his amendment, which was ultimately done. On the 7th, the British Fleet was again ordered to Constantinople.

On the 8th, official information of the terms of the Armistice signed by Russia, Servia,

Roumania, and Turkey, was received at the British Foreign Office. The same day the Vote of Credit was carried in the Commons by 328 votes against 124—majority for Government, 204. On the 11th it was reported that the Porte had refused to grant a firman for the entry of the British Fleet into the Sea of Marmora; and Prince Gortschakoff announced that in consequence of the despatch of the British Fleet to Constantinople, Russia, with a view to the protection of those Christians whose life and property might be threatened, had ordered a portion of her troops to enter Constantinople. The British Fleet passed through the Dardanelles on the 13th, the Turkish Government contenting itself with a formal protest.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Awkward*," *page* 51.)

Feb. 7.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX. died in the Vatican in the 32nd year of his Papacy, and aged 86. On the 9th, his remains lay in state in St. Peter's, and on the 13th they were interred with solemn ceremony in the Basilica there.

Feb. 19.

Prince Bismarck made a notable speech in the Reichstag concerning the policy of Germany on the Eastern Question. He said he did not find that the Russian terms of peace affected German interests, that the freedom of commerce on the Danube and the Black Sea would remain unimpaired, and that Turkey would still retain the key of the Dardanelles.

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND!

Punch's "Essence of Parliament," *à propos* of the Prince's Speech, remarked:—

"The centre of public interest for to-day shifted from London to Berlin, where Bismarck broke the oracular silence of the last eight months with a speech as oracular. All we know is, that he is everybody's friend (see him in *Punch's* Cartoon in that popular character), but nobody's policeman, believes, or says he believes, that there will be a Conference, and that it will bring peace and not a sword. He doesn't care where it meets, or who presides, only if it meets in Germany it must, according to diplomatic usage, have a German head."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Everybody's Friend!*")

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, BUT NOBODY'S POLICEMAN.

Old Lady (*fortissimo*). Hi! Bobby!! Hi!!! [now?
Constable Bismarck (*stolidly*). Well, what's the matter
Old Lady. Oh, Constable, there's going to be a row.
Constable Bismarck. Where, my good woman!
Old Lady (*wildly*). Gracious me! all round!
To keep the peace they *all* ought to be bound.
Then that last row!
Constable Bismarck. 'Twas in another street.
I couldn't interfere;—'twas off my beat.
Bless you, I'm not on duty everywhere.
This little lot is my especial care.
Old Lady. That artful Alick's always cracking cribs;

He's such a downy one at fakes and fibs.
Constable Bismarck. Is he? He looks a decent sort of card.
'Tother's a reg'lar Turk!
Old Lady. It's precious hard
No one won't take that poor dear's part!
Constable Bismarck. No fear!
Been known to the Police this many a year.
Alick has let him have it rather hot,
And serve him right—a regular bad lot.
Old Lady. But Alick's game is gathering a mob,
That in the general rumpus he may rob.
Constable Bismarck. Then let the Constable who spots his game
Collar him promptly. I should do the same
If I should catch him at it in my street;
But, for the present, Mum, *he's off my beat!*
[*Moves on complacently. Exit* Old Lady, *lamenting.*

"BEATI POSSIDENTES!!"

(BISMARCK, *after* HORACE *and* HEINECCIUS.)

FEB. 20.

CARDINAL PECCI was elected Pope, and assumed the name of Leo XIII. He was crowned on the 3rd March in the Sistine Chapel.

FEB. 23.

THE head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas were removed to San Stefano. At that place, on the 3rd of March, was signed the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey known as the Treaty of San Stefano. "The Treaty consisted of twenty-nine clauses, the most important of them being the formation of Bulgaria into a semi-independent Principality, the independence of Roumania and Servia, and administrative reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina." ("Statesman's Year Book," 1879). It stipulated for an indemnity to be paid by Turkey of £12,000,000. The navigation of the Straits was to be free for merchant vessels, both in time of peace and war. Fifty thousand Russian troops were to occupy Bulgaria for about two years, pending the formation of a Bulgarian militia, the strength of which was to be fixed later between Russia and Turkey. Batoum, Ardahan, Kars and Bayazid with the territories comprised, were to be ceded to Russia.

On the 7th March Prince Bismarck consented to preside over a European Congress to be held at Berlin for the consideration of this Treaty. In a speech in the German Parliament the Prince had recently said, "At present, when Russia was undoubtedly victor, a judicious regard to her own interest required her to obtain the sanction of the signatory Powers for the terms of peace as proposed by herself. But should it be impossible to obtain this consent, Russia, it was to be expected, would act on the well-known maxim, '*Beati Possidentes.*'"

(*See Cartoon*, "*Beati Possidentes!!*")

MARCH 7.

EARL DERBY, in reply to Lord Granville, said that Her Majesty's Government had already intimated in a despatch that they were not prepared to recognize as valid any changes that had taken place in the arrangements made in European Treaties until they had received the consent of the Powers, and that in their opinion the whole and not a part only of the Treaty just concluded should be submitted to the Congress.

England proposed to the other Powers that Greece should be represented at the coming Congress. Concerning this proposal, and England's stipulation that the Treaty in its entirety should be laid before the Congress, there followed considerable diplomatic controversy. Russia refused to accept the proposal for the admission of Greece to the Congress, unless Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro were also allowed to be represented there.

(*See Cartoon, "Mr. Bull's Little Partner."*)

MAID OF ATHENS.

(*New Version.*)

JOHN BULL *loquitur*—

MAID of Athens, ere we start,
Take my arm—I'll take your part.
Be my partner. All the rest
Have paired off as suits them best.
Hear me swear, before we go,
Ζώη μοῦ σᾶς ἀγαπῶ.

Bismarck's bland, but over-kind;
Gortschakoff would Argus blind;
Coy Andrassy 's coldly cute.
No: such partners will not suit.
You are small, but safe, I trow.
Ζώη μοῦ σᾶς ἀγαπῶ.

Hobson's Choice? Oh, not at all!
I've my business at the ball:
What it is I need not tell;
Attic *nous* should guess right well.
Come! together let us go!
Ζώη μοῦ σᾶς ἀγαπῶ.

Maid of Athens! though alone,
Think not, dear, that I'll be "done."
They've an eye to Istambol,
Fain would leave me in the hole—
Do I mean to let them? No!
Ζώη μοῦ σᾶς ἀγαπῶ.

MR. BULL'S LITTLE PARTNER.

J. B. (to *MISS HELLAS*, before the Conference "Reception"). "*May I have—the—ah—pleasure of taking you in?*"—(Mentally.)—"*There's Nobody else!!*"

MARCH 28.

EARL DERBY resigned his position of Foreign Secretary in Lord Beaconsfield's Government on the ground of his inability to agree with the Cabinet as to the necessity of calling out the reserve forces of this country. This step had been resolved upon by Lord Beaconsfield in consequence of the growing difficulties concerning the Congress and the increasing doubt as to whether it would meet at all. The Marquis of Salisbury was appointed to succeed the Earl of Derby as Foreign Minister.

Russia having declined to consent to submit the whole of the San Stefano Treaty to the Congress, England still held aloof. It was even reported that Russia had proposed to the

Powers that a Congress should be held without England, and that that suggestion had been declined.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Blind Hookey.*")

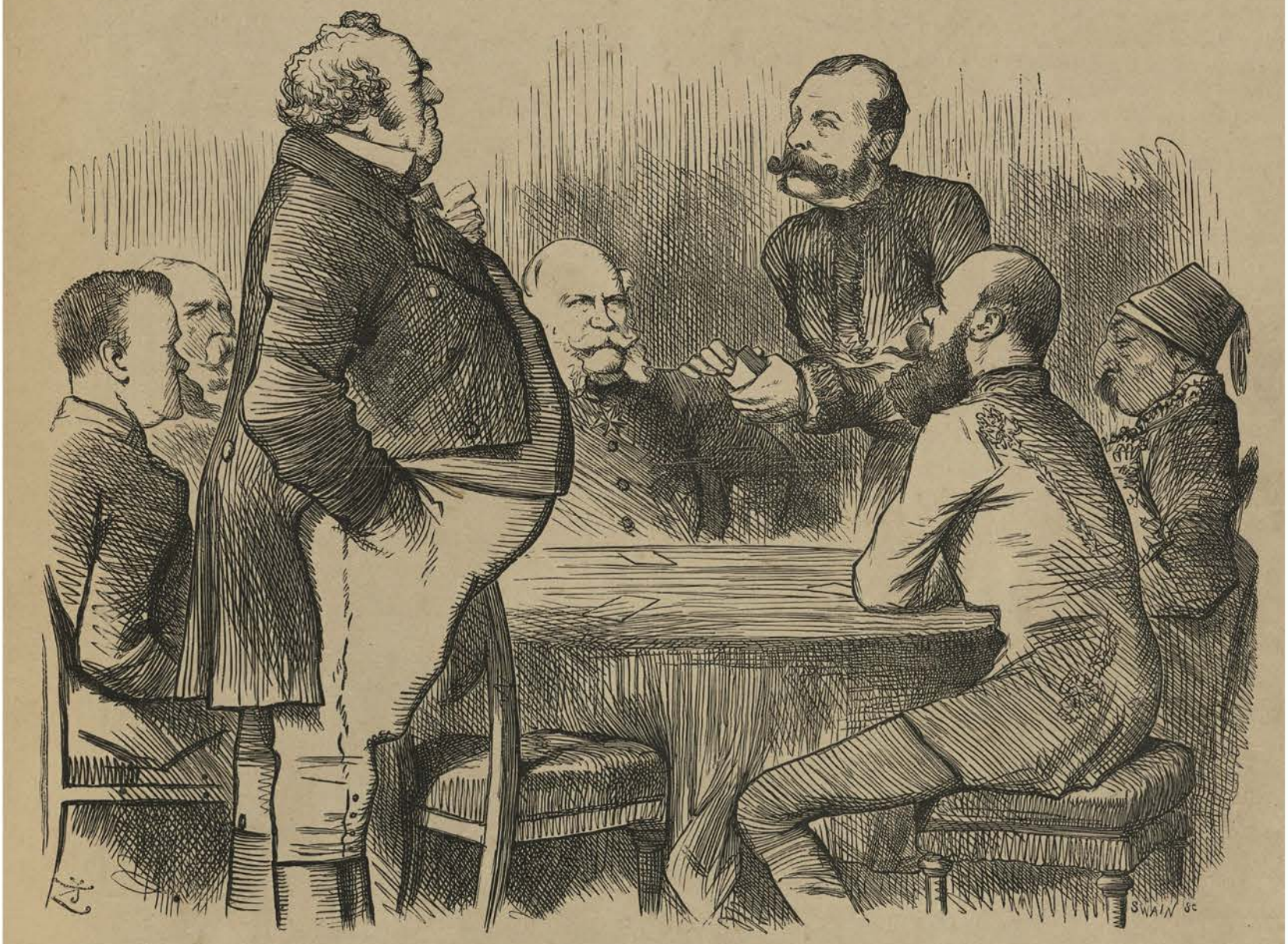
BLIND HOOKEY.

JOHN BULL, *loquitur*:—

TAKE a hand? Well, at any legitimate game
I am good for a turn, with respectable players;
High stakes I don't funk, and I think I've a name
For being, when at it, the toughest of stayers.

But this is a game I don't quite understand;
Its name, you'll admit, is equivocal, slightly;
And, as I've a weakness for *seeing* my hand,
Pray excuse my declining politely.

Suspect? Nay, the tricks of the Heathen Chinee
Who'd expect at a Christian Caucasian table?



"*BLIND HOOKEY.*"

RUSSIA. "*Now then, MR. BULL, we're only waiting for you.*"
MR. BULL. "*Thank you. I don't like the Game. I like to* SEE THE CARDS!"

But cards with the face down, I think you'll agree,
May baffle the player most honest and able.
I say "Walker" to "Hookey"—especially "Blind"—
And if yours is a game to keep dark I'm not in it:
A rubber above-board is more to my mind,
And for that I'm your man in a minute.

APRIL 1.

LORD BEACONSFIELD submitted to the House of Lords a Message from the Queen, announcing the intention of Her Majesty to call out the Reserve forces.

APRIL 2.

THERE was published to-day a Circular Despatch addressed by Lord Salisbury to the Powers, stating "the reasons which this country could urge before a European Tribunal against the changes in the settlement of the East contemplated by the Treaty of San Stefano, and re-asserting the doctrine which Lord Derby had repeatedly and emphatically affirmed—that Russia was bound to submit her terms of peace to the approval of Europe, because they profoundly modified a great International Settlement solemnly adopted in 1856, and renewed in 1871" (*Times* Summary.) The Circular also stated that the amount of the Indemnity demanded was beyond the means of Turkey to discharge, the mode of its proposed payment vague and unsatisfactory, and constituting an instrument of formidable efficacy for the coercion of the Turkish Government.

Prince Bismarck at this time was doing his best to bring about an understanding between England and Russia, but the accumulating

difficulties of the situation seemed for the moment to defy the diplomacy even of that astute rider of political whirlwinds and resolute ruler of political storms.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Æolus.*")

April 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget. There was a surplus on the expenditure of the year of £859,803, but £3,500,000 had been spent within the year out of the Vote of Credit, which converted the surplus into a deficit of £2,640,000. To meet this, it was proposed to add 2*d.* to the income tax, and 4*d.* per pound to the duty on tobacco. *Mr. Punch's* "Essence" said:—

"*ÆOLUS.*"

(*RULER OF THE STORMS.*)

"*Confound this Easterly Wind! It's getting too much for me, after all!!*"

The Budget, thus in brief:—

"To meet our bills we ask you—
Call not this demand a whacker—
Twopence extra on your incomes,
Twopence extra on your 'backer."

April 10.

Prince Gortschakoff replied to Lord Salisbury's Circular. He said that his Lordship's criticism would have been more effective if accompanied by practical proposals of a nature to assure an understanding in the solution of present difficulties in the general interest of a solid and lasting pacification in the East. At the Congress, added the Prince, if held, each of the Powers represented would have full liberty of appreciation and of action, a right which he claimed also for Russia.

ABOUT THE SHAPE OF IT.

Things looking crooked, Salisbury with care
Strove with his Circular to set them square.
Squaring the Circular not being found
An easy job, Russia may yet come round,
With judgment weigh, and use ere 'tis too late
Circular arguments to put things straight.

April 17.

The Indian Government received orders to despatch troops to Malta. This step was taken by Lord Beaconsfield with a view to impress Russia with our resources and resolution. The bringing of Indian forces into Europe without the previous consent of Parliament, was subsequently arraigned as unconstitutional.

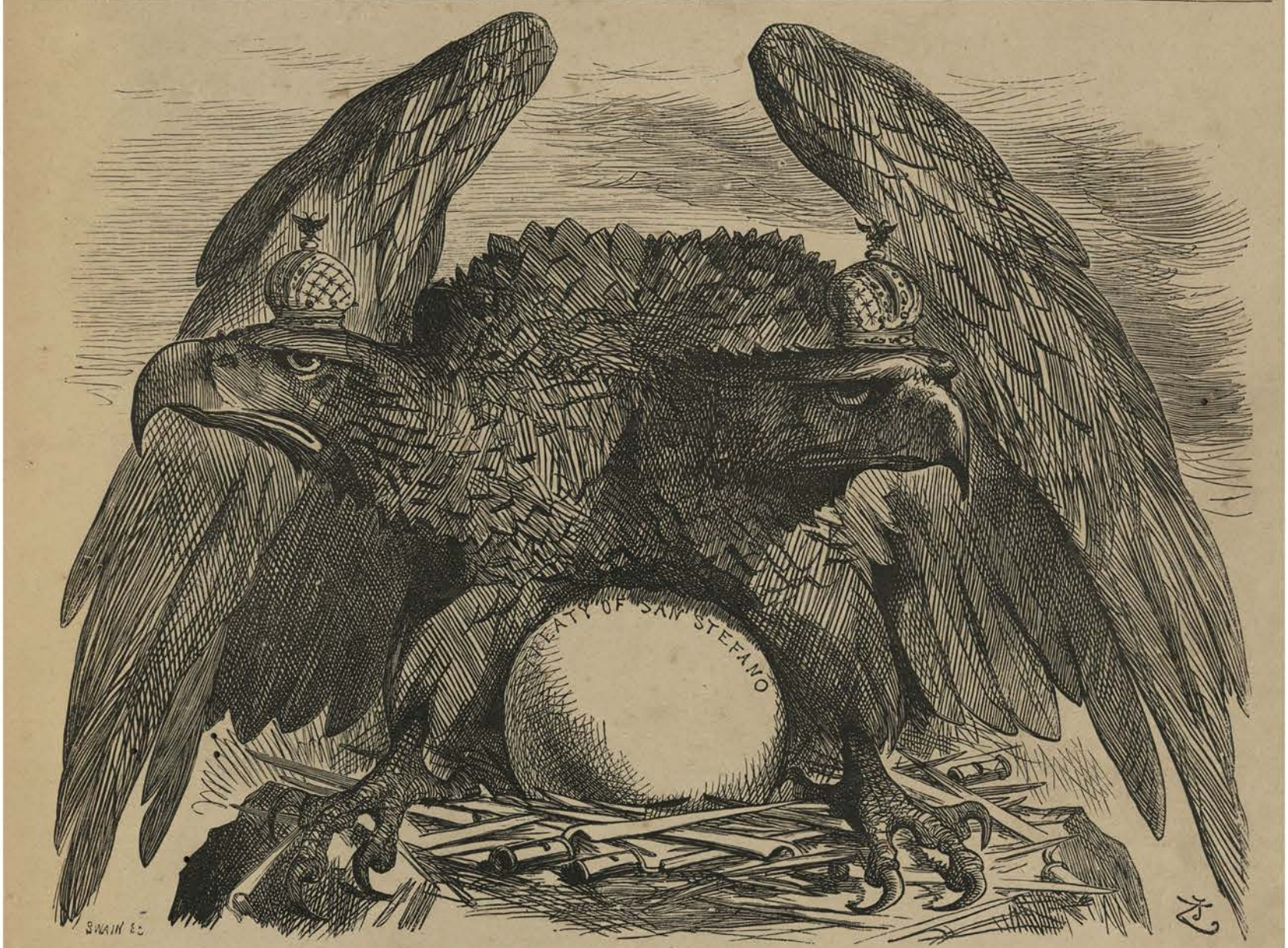
Meanwhile the San Stefano Treaty, to which Russia clung with natural tenacity, was still the *crux* of the situation.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Easter Egg!*")

The friends of peace in this country earnestly desired that the Congress should meet, as presenting the most promising chance of avoiding war. "If" (said the *Times*) "Prince Bismarck can only induce Russia to offer explanations to Congress, and to listen in Congress to an unreserved statement of the objections of other Powers, the first step towards peace will be made." *Mr. Punch* took the same view. Said he, addressing Lord Salisbury:

"I hold it true, whate'er befall,
Though Jingo bounce and patriot rail,
'Twere better far to meet and fail
Than never try to meet at all."

And in a Cartoon entitled "A Chair to Mend," he represented Mr. Bull asking Peace to wait whilst attempts were being made to mend the Congress Chair.



"*THE EASTER EGG!*"

WHAT'S TO COME OUT OF IT?

A CHAIR TO MEND.

When Peace, after due *pro* and *con.*, was invited
In Congress's Chair at Berlin to preside,
Her foes were perturbed, but her lovers delighted
Her presidence welcomed with pleasure and pride.
But ere she sat down, to hair-splitting they got 'em,
And two of the disputants, *mal à propos*,
Kicking over her Chair, put their feet through the bottom,—
A delicate hint for the goddess to go!

"Go?" So hope the howlers who call on Bellona
To tumble *her* sword into Justice's scale;
To them Peace's presence, in gentle *persona*,
Portends that their war-whoops are destined o fail.

But *Punch*, steady preacher of patriot wisdom,
Whilst wrath heats Society white at each end,
Braves Swelldom, and Mobdom, and Quackdom and Quizdom,
And declares Peace's Chair Wisdom can and *should* mend.

When Duty sets lips to the clarion of battle,
Or Honour's *reveillé* wakens War's drum,
Then Valour must arm to the blast and the rattle,
While Peace sadly sighs, stands aloof, and is dumb.
But all except fools with a warm welcome greet her,
At length re-appearing War's horrors to end,
And, regretting the accident, warmly entreat her
To wait while her Chair we take measures to mend.

APRIL 30.

The first detachment of the Indian troops to be sent to Malta sailed from Bombay. The Begum of Bhopal offered her whole available force for service abroad ("Annals of Our Time.")

MAY 1.

The Paris International Exhibition in the Champ de Mars opened by Marshal M'Mahon in the presence of the Prince of Wales and a distinguished company of Princes, Senators, Deputies and Diplomatic personages.

The day was observed throughout Paris as a holiday.

(*See Cartoon,* "*France's Peaceful 'Champ de Mars!'*")

WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS.

Ah, happy France!
Grave English, philosophic Germans, sneer
At thee for shallow, frivolous, unwise,
And sun themselves in one another's eyes,
For height and depth of mind, for vision clear.

Here's Germany, with scarce the strength to stand
Under the loads of past and promised wars,
Debts, quarrels, social feuds, religious jars,
And drill, drill, drill, through her land's breadth and length.

And here is England arming to the teeth,
And to War's Maëlstrom drifting on and on—
A War that she is of two minds upon;
Its cause a mist of wild words hid beneath.

While France, her debts paid, healed her scars of fight,
Her Parties muzzled, if not merged in one,
Her feuds in Church and State bid to be done,
To her great Peace-Show doth the World invite—
Ah! happy France!

MAY 2.

A Conference was opened at Birmingham to protest against any policy or measure by the Government that would involve England in war with Russia ("Annals of Our Time"). A similar Conference, attended by 1,500 delegates, had on the 30th of April assembled in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, when Mr. John Bright denounced eloquently the warlike tendency of the Government policy, and spoke of the "amazing and alarming telegram from Calcutta or Bombay that I know not how many—not a few thousands, but we are promised it may be scores of thousands—Mahommedan soldiers from Calcutta are to be brought to Europe for the purpose, I presume, of fighting, it may be, against the Christian nation of Russia."

FRANCE'S PEACEFUL "CHAMP DE MARS!"

France. "*You'd much better drop those ugly things, and come and see my Show!*"

THE TWO VOICES.

Two voices in Britannia's ear
Sound, while the world, on watch for fear,
Scans darkling sky and distance drear.

Two voices, one of winning guile,
Hiding the stab beneath the smile,
The steadfast will 'neath silken wile;

The other clear, of trumpet-tongue,
Which ever Peace's strains hath sung
In notes like war-cries, shrilly rung.

Both speak of Peace, but one, beneath
The cincture of the olive-wreath,
Covers a sword, as in a sheath.

The other lauds, in Stentor tone,
The still small voice; no sword hath shown,
But, brandless, bears the branch alone.

Britannia stands, her hand half laid
On his that proffers, for her aid,
Harmodius-like, his hidden blade.

Doubts of the counsel and the cause,
In spite of prompting and applause,
Steal to her heart, and give her pause.

Turning to him who cries, "Beware!"
She marks the warning, heeds the prayer,
And fain would trust them, did she dare.

Or Peace or War? Reply depends
On instant duty, far-seen ends,
Not clashing cries of foes or friends.

She little loves the swelling pose,
The vaunt of arms, the threat of blows,
The wanton challenging of foes;

Nor wholly trusts, though nobler far,
The voice whose accents something jar,
With warlike passion banning war.

Two voices! *Punch* would lift a third.
While yet Britannia's soul is stirred
With doubt, plain Wisdom may be heard.

Keep right in view, and follow straight
Straight roads; although fools scoff or rate;
Unselfish Justice all can wait.

Bear and forbear, though roysterers rave;
Calm courtesy becomes the brave—
'Tis Lancelot best can wield the glaive.

Not to abjure wise wariness,
Nor robbers', red revenge to bless,
Nor aid Autocracy's success,

Is Britain's duty; but to hold
The scales of Justice, calm and bold,
Against the weight of sword or gold.

Still firm and fast for right to stand,
With heart as fixed on peace as hand
Prompt at true need to grip the brand.

So stands she safe, come peace, come war;
Though rival voices clash and jar,
Her gaze fast fixed on Honour's star.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Two Persuasions*.")

TWO PERSUASIONS.

MAY 18.

THE PRINCE OF WALES was at this time in Paris. He had taken a great interest in the International Exhibition, which made him extremely popular with the Parisians. On the 29th April he had given a grand *déjeuner* at the Café de la Paix to the members of the British Commission. On the 3rd May he had been present at a Banquet given in his honour by the exhibitors in the Paris Exhibition. Lord Granville presided, and a distinguished company were present. The first toast proposed was "The Queen," which was enthusiastically received; the second, "The President of the French Republic," which the Prince

of Wales himself proposed.

(*See Cartoon, "A Delightful Acquaintance."*)

MAY 20.

TO-NIGHT took place in the Lords the debate on the employment of Indian troops in Europe. It attracted much attention, the Prince of Wales was on the cross benches, the Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany being amongst the visitors. Lord Selborne, who led off the attack, contended that the consent of Parliament was necessary to sanction any movement of Indian troops in Europe, and that it was illegal to apply the revenues of India to the cost of their transport and maintenance. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns, on the contrary contended that the action of the Government was strictly within the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, and the Law.

Mr. Punch said ("Essence of Parliament"):—

"So it was, that in Monday's encounter of lordly legal wits and weights, between Chancellor that was and Chancellor that is, to the lay mind the upshot is utter bewilderment on which side went the best of the battle—my Lord Selborne contending, with admirable force, that a grave breach of the Constitution and of the Law had been committed in moving Indian troops to Malta without the consent of Parliament, Lord Cairns arguing, with plausible law and potent logic, that neither the Constitution nor the Law had been trenched upon one whit. One maintains that the Bill of Rights and the Mutiny Act have in effect been broken through: the other, that neither applies to the case.

"The utmost, says my Lord Cairns, that Government has done has been to go to the Indian Treasury for the first cost of moving the Indian troops, till they can ask Parliament to repay the money out of Imperial revenues. That repayment asked for and granted, they are in order with the letter of the Law as they are already with its spirit. The great point at issue—has Lord Beaconsfield violated, or, if not violated, strained the Constitution, by giving Parliament the go-by where the Common Law of England, as declared in the Bill of Rights, says the consent of Parliament must be asked and obtained?—remains, as far as the light of the great legal luminaries of the Lords goes, exactly where it was. Lord Selborne says 'Yes,' Lord Cairns says 'No.' Each gives reasons for his view that appear to the lay-mind conclusive till the other has given *his* reasons for the opposite conclusion.

"Such was the upshot of Monday's debate in the Lords."

A DELIGHTFUL ACQUAINTANCE.

H.R.H. "Really, MADEMOISELLE, you look charming in your new Cap!"
LA RÉPUBLIQUE (in a flutter of delight). *"Ah, Altesse!"*

In the Commons Lord Hartington moved a resolution on the same subject, taking high constitutional grounds against the Government's action. The debate was resumed on the 21st. The Attorney-General, Sir John Holker, defended the Government. Mr. Gladstone replied to him:—

"And then arose Achilles, and smote this light-armed archer till he reeled again and his flimsy armour rattled about him. Setting aside the unequal odds, it was a sight to see Gladstone fall foul of Holker, make mince-

meat of his law and hash of his argument, sit upon him, squelch him, trample on him, dance over him. The 'action of the Government,' said W. E. G., 'had been unconstitutional in two particulars.

"First,

"'They had incurred a charge for those Indian troops at the very time they were proposing and carrying the financial measures of the year, without providing any ways and means for meeting that charge.'

"Next,

"'They have placed the House of Commons under the virtual necessity of meeting expenditure which they have incurred without its sanction or knowledge.'

"Besides being unconstitutional, their action has been illegal, not only in defiance of the Bill of Rights and the Mutiny Act, but of the Common Law of the land, which puts the number of the Imperial Army under the control of Parliament, first by the vote of the men, then of the money.

"'The Queen obtains from Parliament the right to raise 135,000 troops—strictly limited as to the use of the men, firstly, by the vote of the number; secondly, by the vote of the money; and thirdly, by the expiration of the Mutiny Act. But within two or three hours, by telegram, there are in another part of the world 200,000 or 300,000 troops, a number which, if need be, may be doubled, under no control from the vote of number, the vote of money, or the control of the Mutiny Act—that vast force having none of these restraints, unlimited as to number, and backed by a Treasury filled by more than £50,000,000 in the year—the whole of that vast force is at the will and pleasure of gentlemen sitting opposite, to be used for any purpose they please, without saying why, so long as they do not want any money. Is that to be the state of things under which we are to live? Shall we consent to part with the securities obtained for us by our fathers? It is not merely whether we shall rush into the midst of danger, but whether we shall go within an inch of it. Do we think that liberty is a thing so safe, so popular at all times, that the sentinels of the Constitution may occasionally go to sleep? Is that the view entertained by the House of Commons? It may be that this division will prove that such is the view of the majority. * * * But I find no difficulty in seeing my way to the right conclusion in these circumstances. I think it is our duty, from generation to generation, not to abandon, not to impair, not to suffer to be impaired, the ancient and ancestral liberties of this country; and to guard with the utmost jealousy every security that has been thought wise by the great sages of the Constitution for the purpose of guaranteeing our liberties.

OUR "IMPERIAL" GUARD.

LORD B. "*You have often helped* HER, *Madam.*" *INDIA.* "*And now I am come to help* YOU!"

[BRITANNIA *doesn't exactly know how she likes it.*

"'Ditto to Mr. Gladstone,' says *Punch*, for all he may agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that whatever right is claimed for the Crown, or the Cabinet as its organ, must be controlled by reasonable and Constitutional construction."

On the 23rd the debate in the Commons was concluded, when the Government on a division secured a majority of 121 (347 to 226).

Mr. Punch said:—

"Lord Beaconsfield's bold step, taken without sanction of Parliament, has strengthened England's military front, and Lord Beaconsfield's majority in Parliament accepts, approves, and ratifies his Lordship's act—and so we have a right to conclude, does the country, till it says or shows otherwise."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Our 'Imperial' Guard.*")

MAY 28.

TO-DAY the veteran statesman Earl Russell died at his residence, Pembroke Lodge, at the age of eighty-six. On the 18th of the month *Mr. Punch* had warmly celebrated in admiring verse—"The Golden Wedding of Lord John and Liberty his love," it being 50 years since the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, the first of the great fights for Civil and Religious Liberty in which Earl (then Lord John) Russell had taken a leading part.

"Look and listen, my Lord Russell, 'tis your Golden Wedding-day,
We may not press your brave old hand, but you hear what we've to say—
A blessing on the bridal that has known its fifty years,
But never known its fallings out, delusions, doubts or fears."

And now *Mr. Punch* had to pen the "In Memoriam" of the valiant old friend of liberty.

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN, EARL RUSSELL.

BORN, AUGUST 18, 1792. DIED, MAY 28, 1878.

THE Golden Wedding, but three weeks ago,
Of him and Liberty, his mistress dear!
And now the true old heart, which then beat slow,
Is stopped, and England bows beside his bier.

* * * *

FIGURES FROM A "TRIUMPH."

(A RELIEF—ON THE ROAD TO BERLIN.)

So, from the first day of his public life
Unto the last—some sixty years and more—
As Liberty's liege knight he served, in strife
Of good with ill, whate'er name either bore.

* * * *

Whatever victory stands writ in light
O'er crime, hate, ignorance, fair claim denied,
O'er Wrong usurping arms and place of Right—
His name is written at that conquest's side.

* * * *

He lived to see the fifty years complete
From his first battle won in Freedom's cause;
Like one that hears, 'twixt sleep and waking sweet,
The songs that tell of May-time in the shaws,

He heard their greetings whom he might not see,
Nor take their hands, nor thank them face to face;
And then the long-tried spirit was set free,
And England bows above his resting-place!

On the 3rd of June the remains of the deceased Earl were interred in the family vault at Chenies near Rickmansworth, his own expressed wishes preventing his family from accepting the offer of a public funeral in Westminster Abbey, which had been pressed upon them by the Government.

JUNE 3.

TO-DAY invitations to the Congress at Berlin were issued by the German Government, on the terms of "the free discussion of the whole of the contents of the Treaty of San Stefano." Her Majesty's Government accepted the invitation, and Lord Beaconsfield decided to attend the Congress himself, in company with his Foreign Minister, Lord Salisbury.

(*See Cartoon, "Figures from a 'Triumph.'"*)

JUNE 4.

TO-DAY an Anglo-Turkish Convention was signed at Constantinople by Sir A. H. Layard and Safvet Pasha. By it England undertook in certain contingencies (such as the attempt of Russia to take possession of Batoum, Ardahan, or Kars, or any further Turkish possessions as fixed by the definitive treaty of peace) to join the Sultan in defending them by force of arms; Turkey on her side promising to introduce the necessary reforms, and to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England. The Convention was not made public until July 8.

JUNE 13.

THE first formal sitting of the Berlin Congress was held to-day in the Hall of Congress, under the presidency of Prince Bismarck.

(*See Cartoon, "Façon de Parler!"*)

JUNE 14.

THE *Globe* to-day published the terms of an agreement between England and Russia, alleged to have been signed at the Foreign Office in London on May 30:—"The agreement was divided into two parts. The first gives the points upon which an understanding has been established, which is to serve as a mutual engagement for the Russian and English Plenipotentiaries at the Congress. In the second part the points are stated which the British Government reserves to itself to lay before the Congress." ("Annals of Our Time.") The publication of this document excited much comment, and the Government was questioned on the subject. The Duke of Richmond in reply said that the statement of the *Globe* had been obtained by some one who had access to confidential papers, that the publication was unauthorised and surreptitious; that it was not complete as an explanation of the Government policy, and was therefore inaccurate. The Government declined to answer further questions for the present.

"*FAÇON DE PARLER!*"

LORD B. (opens door, stops suddenly, and whispers). "*Oh, I say! By the bye! What's the French for* COMPROMISE?'"

JUNE 27.

TO-DAY Charles Marvin, a writer in one of the departments of the Foreign Office, was charged before Mr. Vaughan with stealing the document which had been published in the *Globe* newspaper. The document, it was stated, was printed and headed, "Confidential. Printed for the use of the Cabinet, May 30, 1878." There were no signatures attached. Marvin was employed in copying this document, and another called "Memorandum No. 2;" and he was charged with stealing the documents, and disposing of them to the *Globe* newspaper.

After some evidence had been taken, he was remanded, bail being accepted. The whole business caused much uncomplimentary comment upon the Government's disingenuous policy.

(*See Cartoon, "A 'Happy Family' at Berlin."*)

BEN AT BERLIN.

British Showman, loquitur.

Now then, Ladies and Gentlemen, Crowned Heads and other Potentates, walk up, walk up, and see the most marvellous show in the whole fair! First look at me and say if I am not worth all the money! Here I am representing one of the greatest commercial establishments in the world, when only a few years ago I was scribbling romances after leaving a lawyer's stool! In my youth I was a Republican to the backbone, and now my Toryism is so violent that I never can look blue enough to please myself! So walk up, walk up, walk up!

Oh, I am the most accomplished Showman that ever yet was seen. You know my powers as an acrobat—have you not seen me change from one side of a House to another with all the celerity of a Leotard? Of course you have—so walk up! You know what a clever conjurer I am. Have you not seen me pretend to destroy a Reform Bill (because I said it was too Liberal), and then take the very measure and produce it in a form so altered, that it became three times as radical as it was before? And haven't I made you believe all the time that the magic I used was Toryism and nothing else! Walk up then, walk up! Of course I have, and there is nothing I can't do. No, absolutely nothing. If you don't believe me, look at my assistant. That man was my rival two years ago, and now he is my slave. He has come here to swell my triumph. To beat the big drum while I am performing. Walk up then, walk up!

But I can do more. I can make anything from a Compromise to an Empress. I have made Barons, Earls, Marquises, and Dukes. I have made myself! You see what I am now—some day I will make myself something more. Perhaps (who knows?) an Englishman! So walk up—walk up!

And now what is my show? Why, one of the strangest collections that ever yet was seen. Here's the celebrated Gallic Cock. It was an Eagle yesterday, and may be a Lily to-morrow. Quite a bird after my own heart. Always changing, and always planning effects. It's never so pleased as when it's making an Exhibition of itself. Walk up! walk up! walk up! And here is the far-famed Turkey! I don't mind admitting that this is one of my failures. I expected great things from this Turkey, but they haven't been realised. But, on the whole, the Show will get on very well without it; at least I think I shall try. At present the poor old bird is moulting. But never mind that. Walk up! walk up! walk up! And here are the usual performing Eagles. The Austrian one, by the way, promises more than it performs: always did. Walk up!

And now I come to *the* feature of the Show—the celebrated British Lion and Russian Bear. Don't be afraid, Ladies; they won't hurt you. They have rehearsed all this before. While you outsiders have been thinking, we were stirring them up with a long pole; we have been teaching them how to shake hands! That's one of my tricks. Isn't it a good one? So walk up! walk up! and see the genuine Russian Bear, filled with bran, and the bold British Lion, stuffed with straw! Walk up! walk up! You pay your money, *but you don't take your choice!*

A "HAPPY FAMILY" AT BERLIN.

SHOWMAN. "*The British Lion and the Rooshian Bear will now embrace!* (Aside.) *It's all right, Ladies and Gentlemen, this effect has been* WELL REHEARSED!"

JULY 1.

THE sittings of the Berlin Congress still continued. "The affairs of the Congress" (says the "Annual Register") "did not seem to go smoothly at first. Lord Beaconsfield demanded the withdrawal of the Russian forces, but declined to assent to the retirement of the British fleet; and Count Schouvaloff objecting, the point was reserved." "The journals of the day" (says the same authority) "were full of reports of the meetings and courtesies of the members of the Congress, among whom Lord Beaconsfield had a prominent place, and was a central figure, it was said, of public interest." The meeting of the two astute statesmen, Bismarck and Beaconsfield, piqued public curiosity, and excited not less humorous comment than grave speculation.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Schoolmaster Abroad.*")

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

BIZZY. "*I fancy our friend the Turk don't half like it!*"
DIZZY. "*Ha! That's another 'Party' that will have to be* 'EDUCATED'"!!

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

SCENE.—*A Great Statesman's Snuggery.*
INTERLOCUTORS.—BIZZY *and* DIZZY.

Bizzy (*blowing a cloud*). Very pleasant sitting!

Dizzy. Extremely so! Gortschakoff, though, didn't quite seem to relish my complimenting him on his apparently robust health.

Bizzy. Looked more bilious than gouty, eh? Well, it would be hard if a valetudinarian might not play "*le Malade Imaginaire*" for the benefit of his country—

Dizzy (*drily*). Or even to cut short dangerous discussion, or keep down rising temper, eh?

Bizzy. Well, I really feel very seedy, you know.

Dizzy. Awfully sorry, I'm sure. Now your Berlin air seems to agree with me. Never felt better in my life.

Bizzy. Happy to hear it. Hope your health may not receive check or chill when you get back to London. I hear the temperature there has changed considerably since you left.

Dizzy. Oh, ours is a variable climate, but I'm used to it. Long experience of mutability teaches one adroitness of adjustment.

Bizzy. Doubtless. Change of—ahem!—costume may sometimes be as essential to the hero as to the *histrio*.

Dizzy. Ay! as needful as occasional change of air. Even constitutions of blood and iron may sometimes welcome, for many reasons, the transition from Berlin to ——shall we say, Kissingen?

Bizzy. My post is, at all events, a trying one to an enfeebled constitution like mine; and this supplementary Congress business has, I confess, a little bit knocked me up—not possessing your own splendid powers of recuperation, you know.

Dizzy. You scarcely do yourself justice, Prince. I must compliment you upon being a "judicious bottle-holder," as well as an "honest broker." You keep the Ring splendidly; and your cry of "Time!" is ever pat to the moment.

Bizzy. I do not know much about your Prize-Ring; but is not the comparison a little *mal à propos?* Duty calls me to this post, in the interests of *Peace*, but I should not be inclined to fag myself out for the furtherance of War.

Dizzy. Precisely. You keep us in order capitally.

Bizzy. Oh! I make no pretensions.

Dizzy. Of course not. Fulminations are out of fashion in the political Olympus. Where the ancient Jupiter would have flourished his thunderbolts, the modern Jove fingers his watch and consults his time-table.

Bizzy (*aside*). Very fair—for a *phraseur*. If smart speech and sound statesmanship were synonymous! (*Aloud.*) Well, I suppose the worst of it's over. The small fry, I hope, will take their scraps thankfully, and their snubs meekly—for the time being, at any rate. But, *entre nous*, I don't think your friend, the Turk, quite likes it.

Dizzy (*thoughtfully*). Ah! that's *another* party that will have to be educated. Well, I have dealt with pupils as intractable at home.

Bizzy. By the way, your own more extreme worshippers may require a little tactful tuition, eh?

Dizzy. Oh, the Jingoes? Doubtless! I hear they're rather on the rampage at present, some of them. Like speedy non-stayers, good only for forcing the pace, they must "come back" to the leaders when it's a case of real racing. Nothing like the "Dissolving View" system to deal with these people. The "Glorious Triumph" slide will gradually merge into the "Satisfactory Settlement" one, you'll see; only a few Jingoes will detect the difference, and they will feel bound to swear there *is* none. [stone?

Bizzy (*suggestively*). Glad-

Dizzy. A voice crying in the wilderness. Let him shout. The walls of the Tory Jericho will not fall to the trumpet and lamp of that political Joshua. Capital cigars these.

Bizzy. Glad you like them. Here's success! (*Drinks.*)

Dizzy. Success is a fortress most surely taken by what you would call "a siege of patience."

Bizzy. A *coup-de-main* sometimes succeeds.

Dizzy. When patience has prepared the way for it. It is true that patience may sometimes with advantage keep a *coup* in reserve.

Bizzy. Like a card up the sleeve?

Dizzy (*blandly*). The comparison is *tant soit peu* "malodorous." (*Drinks.*) How sweetly the nightingales sing! These untaught choristers of Nature——

Bizzy. Would hardly make good Tories or tractable Turks, for I understand they are very difficult to—ahem! *educate.*

Both. Ha! Ha! Ha! [*Left laughing.*

A BLAZE OF TRIUMPH!

JULY 13.

THE Berlin Congress came to an end to-day, a month from the date of its first sitting. The Treaty of Berlin was duly signed by the Plenipotentiaries. It considerably modified the Treaty of San Stefano; but it also considerably changed the face of Europe. Prince Bismarck, as President, felicitated the Plenipotentiaries on having "in a spirit of mutual conciliation and goodwill," "within the limits of the possible, restored and assured to Europe the great benefit of peace, which was so seriously in jeopardy." The *Times* correspondent said that on leaving the Congress "Lord Beaconsfield seemed in good health, and looked grave and gratified." He returned to England, with Lord Salisbury, on the 16th, and had an enthusiastic reception from his friends on his arrival at Charing Cross.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Blaze of Triumph!*")

"The Turk on Lord Beaconsfield's back" (says a Note to Vol. LXXV.) indicates the responsibilities this country was considered to have taken upon itself by the Anglo-Turkish Convention (see June 4, p. 63).

In a speech which the Premier made to the populace from his window in Downing Street he claimed that he had brought back to his Queen and country "Peace with Honour," a phrase which became historical.

JULY 18.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, in the House of Lords, before a crowded and distinguished auditory, explained the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. These were, briefly, as follows:—

The Balkan mountains to form the southern frontier of Bulgaria. Austria to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina in the interests of the peace of Europe.

Montenegro to receive the seaport of Antivari, and a considerable increase of territory.

Servia's frontier to be extended.

In the interests of Greece the Porte was asked to negotiate a rectification of the Hellenic frontier.

That portion of Bessarabia detached by the Treaty of 1856 to be ceded to Russia; the Dobrudscha, including Silistria and Magnolia, to be ceded to Roumania.

Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan were ceded to Russia, the Emperor promising to make Batoum a free commercial port.

A War Indemnity of £47,500,000 to be charged after guaranteed loans and anterior hypothecations.

The laws regulating the navigation of the Straits to remain the same as before the war.

The Porte undertook to ameliorate the condition of the Armenians, and fully recognized the principle of religious liberty and equality.

THE "PAS DE DEUX!"

(FROM THE "SCÈNE DE TRIOMPHE" IN THE GRAND ANGLO-TURKISH *BALLET D'ACTION*.)

Lord Beaconsfield claimed that the Congress had made great changes in the Treaty of San Stefano, the changes and modifications being such as to remove the menace to the independence of Europe, and the threatened injuries to British interests. They had restored a great portion of the territory that would have formed the great Bulgarian State; had restored to the Sultan upwards of 30,000 square miles of his richest territory, and 2,000,000 of his wealthiest population. Eastern Roumelia, which, if properly defended, would prevent any host, however powerful, from attacking Constantinople by turning the Balkans—had been allotted to Turkey. "England," he said, "had taken the step of occupying Cyprus in the interests of our Empire in India."

The Order of the Garter was conferred on Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury in recognition of their services at the Congress.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The 'Pas de Deux!*'")

JULY 22.

LORD HARTINGTON (says *Mr. Punch's* "Essence of Parliament") "is to have next week for moving Resolutions questioning the 'high policy' which has issued in the Berlin Treaty and the Anglo-Turkish Convention." Mr. Gladstone publicly declared the covenant to defend Asia Minor to be an "insane covenant," to which not one of the leading statesmen he had known would have put his hand.

JULY 27.

A CONGRATULATORY Banquet was given by the Conservative Members of both Houses to the two British Plenipotentiaries, in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School at Knightsbridge. Lord Beaconsfield described Lord Hartington's Resolution as "a string of congratulatory regrets." He defended the Berlin Treaty and the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the latter on the grounds that it might eventually become necessary to prevent the conquest of Asia Minor by Russia. Retorting upon Mr. Gladstone for terming it "an insane Convention," Lord Beaconsfield indulged in a vituperative outburst, which was the subject of much unflattering comment. He said:—

"I would put this issue to an intelligent English jury—Which do you believe most likely to enter into an insane Convention—a body of English gentlemen, honoured by the favour of their sovereign, and the confidence of their fellow-subjects, managing your affairs for five years, I hope with prudence and not altogether without success, or a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign his opponents and to glorify himself?"

Lord Beaconsfield, reproved in the House of Lords by Lord Granville for this personal attack on Mr. Gladstone, justified himself on the plea of the personalities which Mr. Gladstone had indulged in at his expense. Mr. Gladstone, in a quiet letter to "Dear Lord Beaconsfield," asked for a reference to these alleged personalities. Lord Beaconsfield, replying in the third person, sneeringly declined research over the speeches of two years and a half, but adduced some instances of trenchant criticisms which were certainly not personal attacks.

"The cession of Cyprus to this country" (says the Introduction to Vol. LXXV.) "excited much attention and controversy, and many questions were asked in Parliament on the subject, and also as to the reported unhealthiness of the island, its harbour accommodation, &c. Possession was taken of Cyprus in the name of the Queen, in July, and before the end of the month Sir Garnet Wolseley had been installed as Governor and Commander of the Forces."

(*See Cartoon, "Bien venu qui apporte!"*)

"BIEN VENU QUI APPORTE!"

VENUS *loquitur.*

No pilgrims to my Paphian shrine
Now gather as of yore:
The gems, that through this isle of mine
Once sparkled, shine no more.

But more than all its gems of old,
My Garnet, comes with you,
Whose Government brings British gold,
My Cyprus to renew!

Emblem of might and right at home,
Emblem, abroad, of "swag,"
Lo Venus, daughter of the foam,
Draped in the British flag!

JULY 29.

LORD HARTINGTON moved his Resolution on the Government Eastern policy. It was as follows:—

"That, whilst this House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles which have arisen in the East of Europe have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin without further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of the liberty and self-government of the populations of European Turkey, this House regrets that it has not been found practicable to deal in a satisfactory manner with the claims of the Kingdom of Greece and of the Greek subjects of the Porte; that by the assumption, under the Anglo-Turkish Convention, of a sole guarantee of the integrity of the remaining territories of Turkey in Asia, the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that the undefined engagements entered into by Her Majesty's Government in respect of the better administration of these Provinces have imposed heavy responsibilities upon the State, whilst no sufficient means have been indicated for securing their fulfilment; and that such engagements have been entered into, and responsibilities incurred, without the previous knowledge of Parliament."

The feature of the debate was the speech of Mr. Gladstone, described by one contemporary critic as "a long and eloquent address, unsurpassable for its comprehensive grasp of the subject, its lucidity, point, and the high tone which animated it throughout;" by another (the "Spectator") as a terse and vivid specimen of statement, argument and denunciation." Upon coming to a division the Government secured the enormous majority of 143—195 votes for Lord Hartington's Resolution, 338 against.

MAKING THINGS PLEASANT.

POLITE CREDITOR. "*Only our little Bill for Fireworks, MR. BULL! But it's not of the slightest consequence! It can* STAND OVER!!"

AUG. 6.

"SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE" (says *Mr. Punch's* "Essence") "presented his little Bill—the first instalment of the cost of peace with honour.

"The Government has spent £400,000 over the Six Millions. There is a deficiency of £4,306,000, of which rather more than half will have to be raised, the other half being already provided for. But Sir Stafford does not mean to come upon John Bull for the money. The little Bill can stand over. The Two Millions will be provided by Exchequer Bills. Something will turn up in the course of the next two years to wipe 'em out without our feeling the operation. . . . So, in spite of a groan from Mr. Gladstone, ... the House jumped to Sir Stafford's proposal to renew the little Bill instead of paying it."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Making Things Pleasant.*")

AUG. 16.

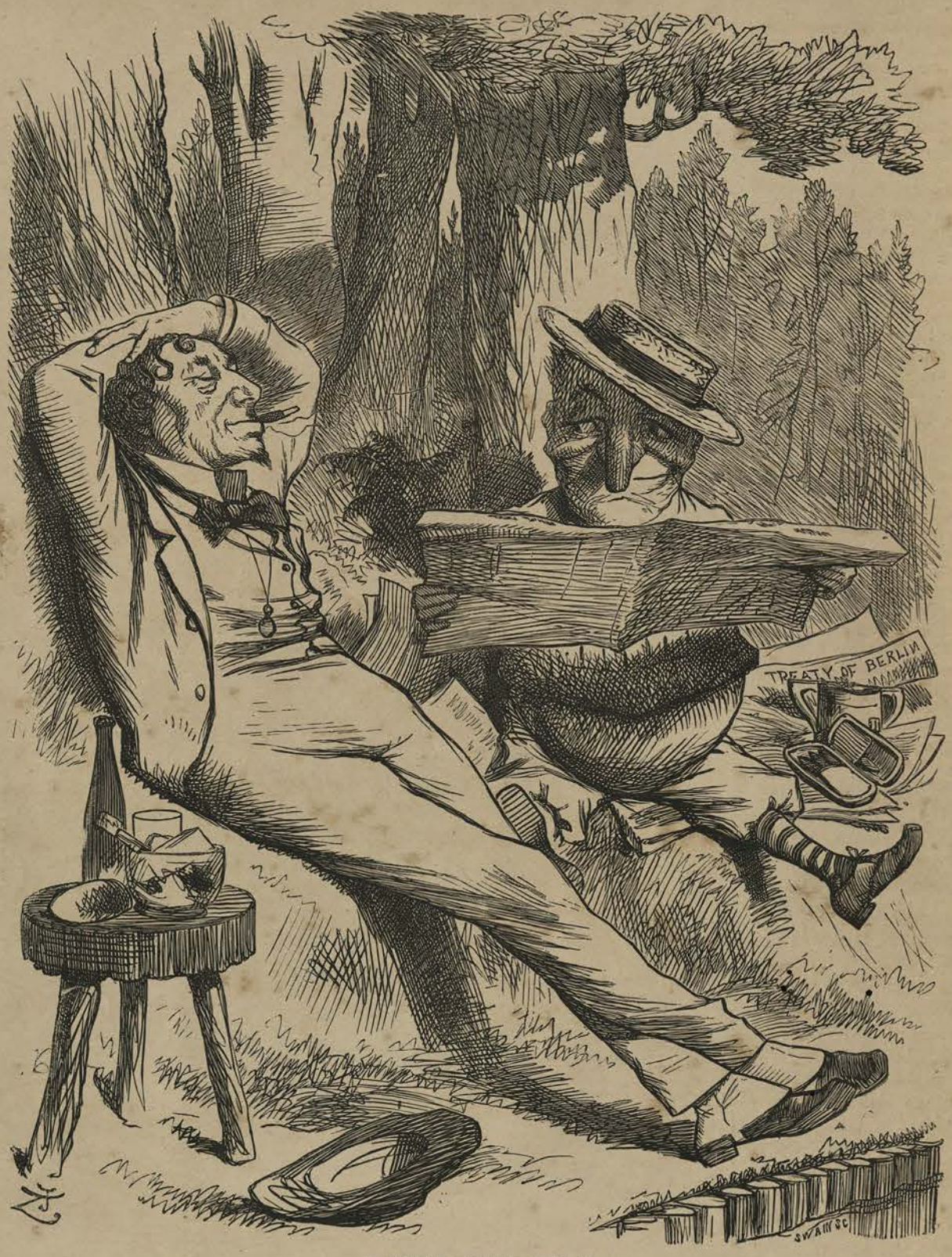
PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Royal Commission.

Speaking of the Session the *Times* said:—"While the Eastern Question absorbed all interest, the business of law-making remained in a state of suspended animation." "Unquestionably," said the *Spectator*, "this is the chief feature of the Session which has just passed away—that

for the first time for a hundred years, at a very great crisis of English history, Parliament has been treated as Napoleon III. used to treat his Senate and Corps Législatif—as a mere supplement to the Crown and the Administration, instead of as the keystone of the Constitution. . . Lord Beaconsfield discovered the inertia—inertia which will always lend itself to the passive support of injustice and the glorification of political fireworks—in great Democratic Constituencies; and he saw his way to use it so as to enhance the importance of the Crown, and to increase, while he gratified, the levity of the people. Mr. Grant Duff . . . put this dangerous side of Lord Beaconsfield's policy pithily enough. 'Lord Beaconsfield,' wrote a friend of mine recently, 'has taken John Bull to Cremorne, and the old fellow rather liked it—but there will be a to-morrow to the debauch.'"

"The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina" (says the Introduction to Vol. LXXV.) "provided for by the Treaty of Berlin was at first a failure." The inhabitants of these districts rose in rebellion, and resisted the Austrian occupation by force of arms. In addition to this Turkey refused the advised recognition of the claims of Greece, the latter country vainly appealed to the Powers, Eastern Roumelia intrigued against Turkish rule and for union with free Bulgaria, Roumania protested against the retrocession of Bessarabia, and rebellion broke out in Albania. On the whole therefore things did not at present look favourable for the successful execution of the much vaunted Treaty.

(*See Cartoon, "Otium cum Diz!"*)



"OTIUM CUM DIZ!"

MR. P. "*Seen the paper, my Lord? Austria seems to be in a deuce of a mess!*"
LORD B. "*Really! Well, that's* HER *business! I suppose we must bear it as well as we may!! Have a cigar!!!*"

("LORD BEACONSFIELD is enjoying a period of perfect repose."—*Daily Paper.*)

NO BUSINESS OF MINE.

(*A New Song to an Old Tune.*)

LORD BEACONSFIELD *loquitur.*

"PEACE with Honour." That summed it up sweetly,
A neat epigram's Talent's pet tool; [I think.
What a magic there is in its musical chink
To tickle the ear of a fool!
The phrase is well worn; it has furnished my friends
With a text for their free panegyrics;
A happy refrain, what a finish it lends
To the flow of their jubilant lyrics!
And now in retirement, afar from my foes,
Amidst rural delights I recline;
And if all the world will not share my repose,
Why of course that's no business of mine!

I gave them a programme, I gave them a phrase,
A *mot* and a mission all round;
I divided the spoil in the fairest of ways,
Upon principles stable and sound.
Each party accepted his task and his tithe,
And now it remains for each one
Possession to take with alacrity blithe,
As we Britons in Cyprus have done.
But really, you know, if they cannot agree,
And *will* kick up a general shine,
It is not the least use coming down upon me,
For of course it's no business of mine!

Puff! puff! This cigar now is just about right.
The papers! A plague on the lot!
I read nothing but *Punch*; if he's caustic he's bright.
Lo! Himself! You are welcome, Sir. What?
"Friend Austria seems in a deuce of a mess"?
"War waging as hotly as ever"?

Dear me! He has muddled his
game, I confess;
I fancied him rather more
clever.
But still, we must bear it as well
as we may;
To coerce the dear Turk I
decline;
And if Austria finds that her
bargain won't pay,
Why of course that's no busi-
ness of mine!

Our great Berlin triumph? Our
durable peace?
Oh bother! I planned for the
best;
"Perks" for Russia and Austria,
patience for Greece—
It *ought* to bring quiet and
rest.
I need them, at least, if the Bos-
niacs don't;
I've no doubt 'twill come right
in the end.
Disturb myself now, *Punch*, I
can't and I won't.
Take a seat and a weed, my
good friend.
We've Cyprus, the Turks are our
brothers-in-arms,—
As to Unredeemed Italy's
whine,
Or France's suspicions, or Aus-
tria's alarms,
These are really no business of
mine!

THE SHADOW ON THE HILLS.

Oct. 1.

Trouble was at this time brewing in Afghanistan. On August 12th, just before the rising of Parliament, Sir C. Dilke had asked whether the Russians had crossed the Oxus, on their way to Merv, in dangerous proximity to our North-west Indian frontier, and Mr. C. B. Denison inquired whether a Russian Resident had been received at Cabul. Mr. Bourke, for the Foreign Office, said he had no knowledge of such steps. Russia had taken them, however, it was said, as a countermove on her part to the movement of our Indian troops.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Shadow on the Hills.*")

Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, who was believed to be acting in conjunction with Lord Beaconsfield in favour of a "forward policy" in India in place of the "masterly inactivity" of Lord Lawrence and other Viceroys, called upon Shere Ali, the Ameer of Afghanistan, to receive an English Mission to be headed by Sir Neville Chamberlain, a native envoy being sent on in advance to ascertain the Ameer's views on the proposal. The Indian policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government and of Lord Lytton was indicated by their regarding it as indispensable that England should have a permanent Resident at Cabul, and "possess a commanding influence over the triangle of territory formed on the map by Cabul, Ghuznee, and Jellalabad, together with power over the Indian Khoosh" (*Times* Correspondent at Calcutta). The same authority said that the "strongest frontier line which could be adopted would be along the Indian Khoosh, from Pamir to Bamian, thence to the south by the Helmund, Girishk and Candahar, to the Arabian Sea," and that "war would be an evil of infinitely less gravity than Russian influence in Cabul."

THE NEW POLICY.

(Or, what ought to have come of it,—if there hadn't been a hitch somewhere.)

SCENE—*The Reception-Hall in the Royal Palace at Cabul. The* AMEER *discovered on his throne, surrounded by high State functionaries, the Ladies of his Harem, his Body Guard, Court Jugglers, Slaves, and a private Brass Band. Enter* SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN *on a richly-caparisoned White Elephant, escorted by one Thousand British Hussars, and the whole population of Afghanistan wild with enthusiasm.*

The Ameer (descending from his throne, and crawling forward on his knees with marked civility). Welcome to the Great Stranger—a thousand times welcome! See, the old Ameer is proud to make his acquaintance. There is peace between us!

Sir Neville (through an interpreter). Ditto to you, old boy! And here—here's a letter for you! [*Hands him a despatch.*

The Ameer (bewildered). A letter to the poor, humble, easily-satisfied old Ameer! Oh, this is too gracious—too kind! But read it to him, my son; for he has never learned reading, writing—nor, indeed, he may add, arithmetic!

THE EDISON LIGHT.

(AND THE SILLY BIRDS.)

Sir Neville. Quite so. Well, this is about it. (*Opens a despatch.*) You see, Lytton's latest idea is to make things hot, and get up a row all round—somehow. He's stirring up the feudatories down South fairly now, and we calculate that *that* move will be tolerably ripe in a month or two. Meantime, as it is always pleasant to have more than one tough job on hand, we have thought it as well, hearing that you are a dangerous old savage, to drag you in—neck and heels. You see you are cut off from us completely by an almost impassable mountain range, and, with your four hundred and fifty miles of badly-watered territory to traverse, you could positively keep our natural enemies the Russians quite at arm's-length. But you don't. Now, this won't do, you know—it doesn't hit off the new policy. So, all you've got to manage is this. Send Abramoff and his set flying back to St. Petersburg; and if that doesn't bring a Cossack horde over your borders,—well, take a dip over them North yourself, and see if you can't stir up a row that way. Meanwhile, all we want to do is to ride rough-shod over the place, depose you, you know, if necessary, and, in short, arrange everything with a view to a brisk universal Asiatic blow-up before—let's say, next spring.

The Ameer. And is that all, my son? Is that all?

Sir Neville. That's all, old boy!

The Ameer. Allah be praised for that! Allah be praised!

OCT. 26.

DR. EDISON, the great American inventor, had devised a new plan for subdividing the electric light, and thus rendering it available for domestic use in the place of gas. The holders of gas shares were greatly alarmed at the prospect of such a rival as the Edison Electric Light, an alarm which *Mr. Punch*, rightly as the result proved, ridiculed as groundless.

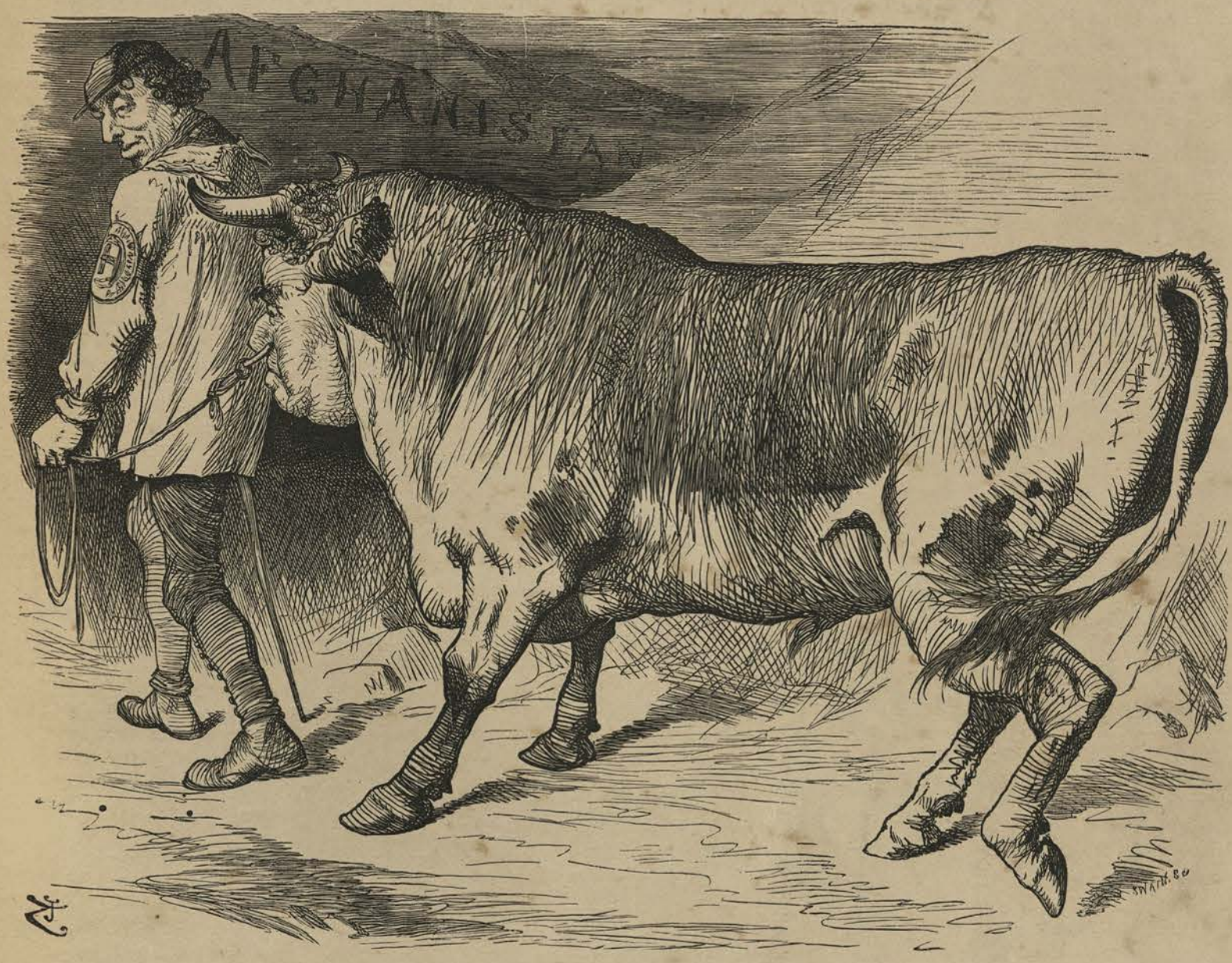
(*See Cartoon*, "*The Edison Light.*")

THE EDISON LIGHT, AND THE SILLY BIRDS.

LIGHT *versus* Darkness? Why no—not quite,
'Tis rather a question of Light *versus* Light.
Yet these fluttered creatures—a foolish flight,—
Are blind and noisy as birds of night,
Owls, gulls, and noddies, who, scared at the sight
Of the kindly glare from the lighthouse height,
Dash themselves dead in reason's despite
Mr. Punch would gladly some words indite
To allay the fluster and bletherumskite.

* * * * *

Cease, fools, your brainless heads to smite
Against an improvement of too much might
To be stayed by fear of your hopeless fight.
There's room for all; and this Edison Light,
With its lightning flash bringing day into night,
Will prove a blessing, and not a blight.
The shoe *may* pinch, as shoes will, when tight,
But Panic is madness,—'tis true, as trite;
A Hundred Millions is a sight
Too much to be gulped in a Stock-Exchange bite:
Then cease bewailing your piteous plight,
Hold to your Gas Shares tough and tight,
And you'll find that things will work themselves right,
Nor knock out your brains on the Edison Light.



"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"

DRIVER DIZZY. "*Come along; it's all right. We're only in search of a* 'SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER'"!!!

NOV. 9.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's Dinner, referring to the Afghan difficulty, said that the North-western frontier of India was "a hap-hazard and not a scientific one." The phrase "Scientific Frontier" became the watchword of the Imperialising Party, as expressive of the aim of the advocates of a "forward policy" in India. He spoke of the invasion of India as a possibility, in certain contingencies, whether by way of Afghanistan, or "through the passes of Asia Minor and through Persia." With regard to the former possibility, he announced that his Government "had made arrangements by which, when completed, in all probability at no distant day, all anxiety respecting the North-western frontier of India will be removed." Against the latter contingency they had provided by our Convention with Turkey, and our occupation of Cyprus as "a strong place of arms."

The policy here indicated gave rise to a great deal of controversy, the leading statesmen on both sides, and many of the recognized authorities on Indian affairs, discussing it at great length in the columns of the press and elsewhere, with much earnestness and with great divergency of views. Lord Beaconsfield, however, declared oracularly that "the government of the world is carried on by sovereigns and statesmen, and not by anonymous paragraph writers, or by the hare-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity."

(*See Cartoon,* "*Where are we Now?*")

"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"

Bull (*halting and hesitating*). I say, where *are* we going?
Drover (*reassuringly*). Oh, all right!
You follow me!
Bull. By faith, and not by sight!
Drover. *Prestige* is your palladium. Come along!
You surely don't suppose *I'd* lead you wrong?
Bull. Oh, no! But—well, I'm really bound to say,
That this is not at all the sort of way
In which you swore to lead me. 'Twas to be
A path of peace, and jocund jollity;
A happy pasture steeped in holy calm,
The mead all flowerets, and the air all balm,
A sort of bovine Beulah, lapt in joy,
No one to harass, nothing to annoy,
No ropes, no rings, and, above all, no goads.
But this is darkest, ruggedest of roads!
Drover. This is mere hare-brained chatter, of the quality
I *must* call "irresponsible frivolity."
Bull. More firework-phrases! But somehow they fail
To tickle me. Fine ribbons at my tail,
And rose-wreaths round my horns are not enough
To save me from fatigue and fear.
Drover. Oh, stuff!
Taurus turned timorous?
Bull. Not at all! but *where*
Is this long-promised pasture?
Drover (*with a sweeping flourish*). Over there!
Rectification——

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS!"

"If at this moment it has been decided to invade the Ameer's territory, we are acting in pursuance of a policy which in its intention has been uniformly *friendly* to Afghanistan."—*Times*, *Nov.* 21.

Bull. Stop! I do not care
For wider ranging.
Drover. Nay, now, do not chafe.
At least you'd like your pales and hedges safe?
At present they're haphazard, rambling, weak,
A Scientific Frontier's what we seek.
Bull. All vastly fine! but I am very weary,
And the look-out is neither clear nor cheery.
Fatigued and fogged, I mean to make a stand,
And the true end of all this toil demand.
You know where you are going, I suppose,
But I tramp blindly on, led by the nose!

The Ameer of Afghanistan had received the native Agent in a friendly manner. But when Sir Neville Chamberlain, with an infantry and cavalry escort of about 1000 men, reached the entrance of the Khyber Pass, Major Cavagnari, who had advanced to Fort Ali Musjid, was turned back with threats, and informed that further progress would be forcibly arrested. An evasive answer from Shere Ali was received while the Government were considering whether war should be instantly declared or not, and it was decided to despatch an *ultimatum*, calling upon the Ameer for an apology, and to receive a permanent British Mission. No answer having been returned by the last day named in the *ultimatum*, the 20th November, the war began. (Introduction to Vol. LXXV.)

(*See Cartoon*, "*Save me from my Friends!*")

Nov. 10.

THE French Exhibition closed to-day. It had been a great success, to which, as before stated, the presence and support of the Prince of Wales had not a little contributed. The Prince was very popular in Paris.

(*See Cartoon, "A 'Pas de Trois!'"*)

A "PAS DE TROIS!"

"At present, however, France gets on well with the Republic, and discerns no change to her advantage. One Prince alone enjoys a sufficient popularity among all parties to form one of those attractive personages from whom a republic might apprehend competition for popular favour. He is young, and has a look of vigour, is muscular, has ready wit, is able to listen seriously and reply affably, on the sea like a sailor, and in the forest like an Arkansas hunter, pursuing with equal ardour work and pleasure, and surpassing in both those who follow him. The Prince to whom I refer is at the present moment one of the most popular figures in this country. He is affable with his equals and smiling with those below him; he is peremptory in his orders after having been docile as regards the advice he asked. He expresses himself with equal ease in the languages of most who come in contact with him; he loves the arts, hunting, arms, beauty under all its forms; he is neither unbending nor compliant; he will endure no stain in those who surround him, nor does he enforce any hypocrisy on those who serve him. He has a communicative gaiety, a vigour enhanced by elegance; he is natural in his princely bearing; he amuses himself when he wishes to do so; he can be sumptuous without being prodigal; he remembers men and thinks; he is firm and liberal; he detests all that is exclusive, likes a straightforward policy, is a staunch friend and frank adversary. He is cast, in short, in the mould whence great popular figures in France have issued—the Henry the Fourths, the Francis the Firsts—a seductive mixture of excellences and foibles, against whose candidatures Republicans and Royalties collapse, and who are borne on the wave of popular movements. Happily for the Republic, and also I hope for England, this Prince is not a Frenchman, and is not a candidate."—*Times Paris Correspondent.*

LA RÉPUBLIQUE *loquitur.*

AH yes, this is better. *Quelle journée! Ma foi!*
Such partners are pleasant; my step they have caught.
This is really a very superb *pas de trois*,
And should furnish my enemies matter for thought.
They think—*quelle idée!*—that the fierce *Carmagnole*
Or low *can-can* are all I am fitted to dance.
But a Prince and a Marshal for partners! *Quel rôle!*
They'll allow that this figure is worthy of France.

Houp, Maréchal! Bravo! A leetle bit stiff—
Ménuet de la cour might be more in his line.
But he *goes*, and, consid'ring our late little tiff,
Has fairly adjusted his footing to mine.
He cries "*Tout va bien!*" and steps briskly—though this
Is not quite the *pas* he expected, perchance.
Mon vieux! you've behaved, I'll admit, not amiss,
And fall in, *faute de mieux*, with the fashion of France.
Mon Prince! No, not mine, though I almost could say—
Halte-là! La République must not take that tone,
But a partner more pleasant, more active, and gay
No Lady could wish. His step's light as my own,
At not even *pas-risqué* nor *can-can* he'll wince,
Chassez, croisez,—how gaily he follows the dance!
Ma foi! if one *could* be *épris* of a Prince,
This brave *Prince de Galles* were the fancy of France.
Our Own Correspondent! Could flunkeyish soul
Up-pile panegyric in style more profuse?
To such sugar as *that*, I should think, on the whole,
The frank Prince would prefer the most acid abuse.
Henri Quatre! *Le vert galant!* Faith—he had need,
With *ces dames* pulling caps for his hand in the dance;
Brisk in work as in play. He's the man to succeed
In winning, though Prince, the affection of France.
May this gay *pas de trois* prove an augury fair
Of union at home, as of peace with *his* land,
Who, Prince though he be, with such grace *debonair*
So frankly could give the Republic his hand.
And, Marshal, my dear, you may cast aside fear,
Now Royalty shares the Republican dance,

A "PAS DE TROIS!"

We may foot it together for many a year,
If you'll just leave the choice of the figure to France.

Nov. 23.

The Marquis of Lorne, who had been appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada, arrived, with the Princess Louise, at Halifax. The official landing took place on the 25th, when the Marquis and the Princess were warmly welcomed.

Dec. 1.

"The rumour was already spreading" (says the "Annual Register") "that it was the purpose of the Government to make India pay for the new war." This supposed intention was strongly opposed in many quarters as unjust to India. Parliament was summoned to assemble on the 5th December, mainly to determine how the cost of the Afghan war should be met.

(*See Cartoon, "Who's to Pay?"*)

Dec. 5.

Parliament was opened by Commission. *Mr. Punch* ("Essence") thus epitomised the Queen's Speech:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Short, but not sweet, and on the whole more like *Punch's* last week's anticipation of it than might have been expected.

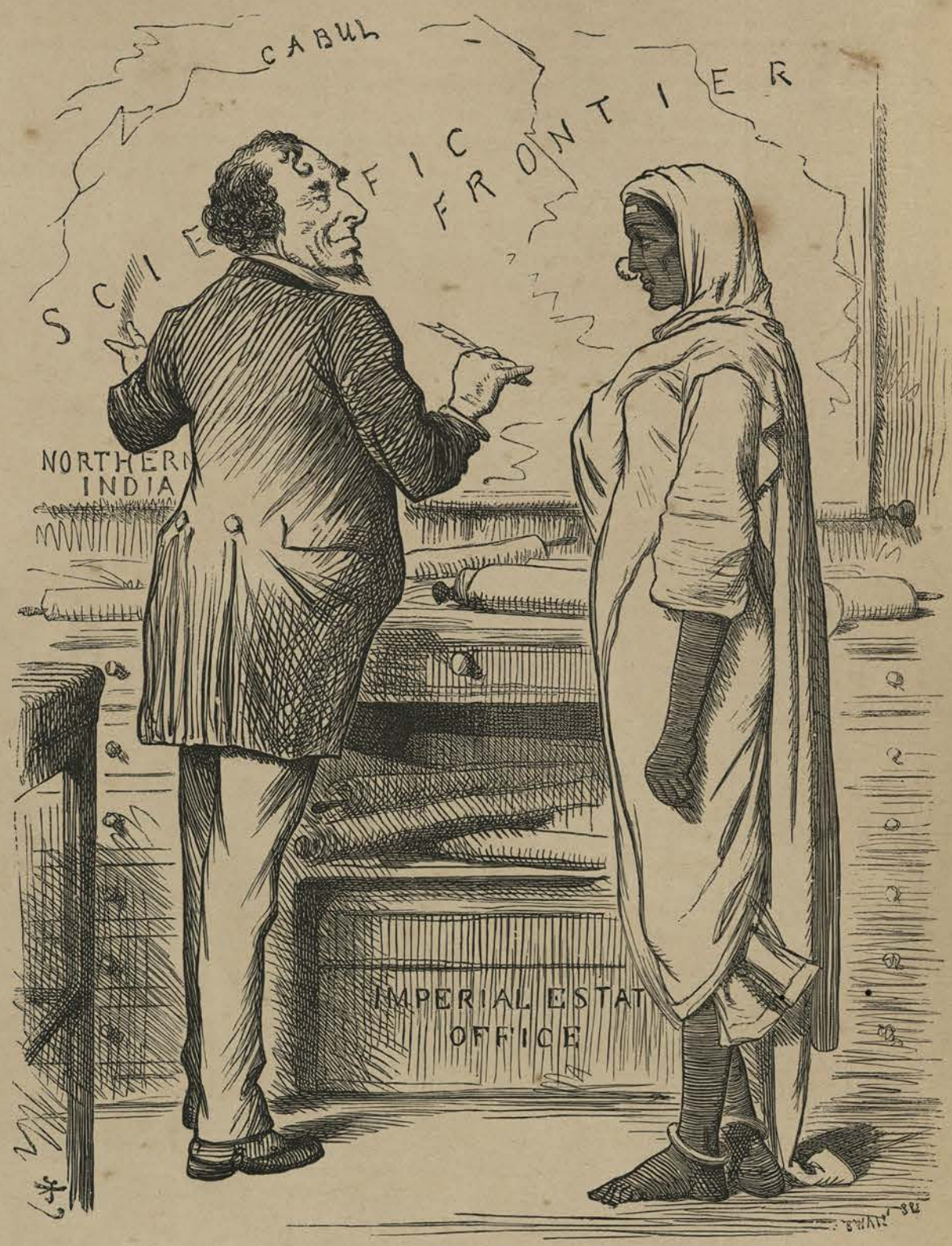
Here it is—with rhyme—to point its reasons:—

"Sorry to bring you up from your pleasant country quarters,
But here's the Ameer has got himself, and us, into troubled waters.
We're bound by law to tell you this, and as we must have supplies,
The sooner you find them for us, the sooner you can rise.
Apropos of the Berlin Treaty—there's no reason to be dejected;
It's going on, like everything else, as well as can be expected.
Of the Bills to be passed—not those to be paid—we'll speak when you've cut and come again;
And we wish you a Merry Christmas when you've all got safe home again."

Lord Grey moved an Amendment, regretting that Parliament had not been consulted before war had been declared. But nobody supported or seconded him; and the Duke of Somerset rapped him over the knuckles in that candid spirit in which his Grace loves to say and do disagreeable things.

Lord Beaconsfield, in a comparison of the policy of *his* party twenty-five years ago with that of the Opposition, now made his points and got his laughs like a veteran actor:—

"We found ourselves, some five-and-twenty years ago, advocating a cause with a warm conviction, but one which was probably not supported by the House to which we appealed, or the nation. The recess had passed. We had all of us made a good many speeches, in which we had probably not measured our language more than in some more modern speeches with which you are acquainted. (*Laughter.*) Many of us had written many letters, though not so many, perhaps, as some individuals of the present day. (*Renewed laughter.*) And under these circumstances, being also members of a



"WHO'S TO PAY?"

India. "*I see your proposed improvements; but* I *can't afford——*"

Agent. "*O no, Madam, of course not. Parliament meets to-morrow, and I expect we shall soon make a satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Bull!*"

society of great activity and organisation, more active than the Afghan Committee—(*laughter*)—and having agitated the country for a considerable time by these sincere expressions of our opinions, we did think it was our duty when Parliament met that we should test the opinion of the House upon the question which we had so long described as of the highest importance and most urgent interest."

The Opposition expressed disapproval of the policy which had led to the Afghan War, and opposed the charging of the expenses on the revenues of India. But the large majority of 101 supported the Government in its acts and intentions. Parliament adjourned on the 17th December to February 13.

DEC. 14.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE-DARMSTADT, better known as the Princess Alice of

"POST EQUITEM!"

"BEHIND THE HORSEMAN SITS BLACK CARE!"

"At the next Election, the people of England will have to decide the question in what way they will be governed."—GLADSTONE *at Greenwich.*

England, died to-day at Darmstadt under painful and pathetic circumstances. Whilst devotedly nursing her child, who was suffering from diphtheria, the Princess herself caught the malady, which proved fatal. The kindly and helpful "Princess Alice" was sincerely mourned both in this and in her adopted country. "She was well remembered at home" (says the "Annual Register") "for her devotion to her father during the illness of which he died, and to her brother (the Prince of Wales) during that from which he mercifully recovered." During the Franco-Prussian War, too, her services to the sick and wounded won the hearts of the German people. Her remains were interred in the Mausoleum at Rosenhohe on the 18th.

DEC. 14.

MR. GLADSTONE had made himself the mouthpiece of the revolt against the aggressive "Imperialism" of Lord Beaconsfield, and with ardent and untiring eloquence had denounced his action in the Bulgarian business and his provocative policy in Afghanistan. Although the Premier found himself supported by substantial majorities in Parliament, it was felt by many that his rival not only stirred the conscience, but spoke the opinion of the country, and that a Dissolution would prove to the complacently triumphant Earl that he and his policy had lost the confidence of the people.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Post Equitem!*")

"POST EQUITEM!"

"Post equitem sedet Atra Cura."
HORACE.

To ride the High Horse is delightful, of course,
For a rider of nerve and abundant resource;
To deny which to Ben would be idle.
No bungler is he whom a shy or a shock
Is like to unsaddle; a skilfuller Jock
Never handled a whip or a bridle.

The Steed appears thoroughly tamed to his hand,
For a burst or a wait sweetly under command,
Responsive to "*Houp-là!*" or "Steady!"
The Rider, light-handed, and firm in his seat,
Is a rare one to follow, a bad one to beat,
And for every emergency ready.

And yet *Atra Cura* sits somewhere behind,
A menacing shadow, though dusk, undefined,
With clutch like a storm-cloud impending.
Ah, where might that rider not ride to, and what
Might the pace, and the prizes, not be, were it not
For that sorrel-faced Spectre attending?

Grim-jowled, unrelenting, he hangs in the rear,
Tenacious as wolf on the track of a deer—
A gruesome and bothering bogey.
Not angry defiance, not negligent scoff,
Nor howling nor growling avails to shake off
That solemn and spectral old fogey.

And now that a critical turn looms in sight,
With knee-grip on saddle and teeth clenching tight,
The Rider gives heed to his going.
For grim *Atra Cura* means mischief, of course;
And how it might end, if that mettlesome horse
Should chance to take fright, there's no knowing.

"NOUS AVONS CHANGÉ TOUT CELA!"

"Hitherto the AMEER has been treated like a spoiled child."—LORD BEACONSFIELD in the Debate on the Afghan War.

In pursuance of the declaration of war against the Ameer the British forces had advanced into the Afghan territory in three columns. Sir Samuel Browne had captured Fort Ali Musjid on the 21st November, and marched on to Dakka. General Biddulph marched slowly in the direction of Candahar. General Roberts and his small force gallantly attacked the fortified positions in the Peiwar Pass, whence the Afghans retreated in disorder. "On the 20th December, Sir Samuel Browne marched unopposed into Jellalabad. Shere Ali had already taken flight from Cabul, leaving anarchy behind him. His son Yakoob Khan, released from the prison to which his father had consigned him, seized the reins of Government, but with no organized army at his command. Such was the position when the year came to an end" (Introduction to Vol. LXXV.). This was the action of the Government in pursuance of its avowed policy of assuring "the strength, the independence, and the freedom" of Afghanistan, and for ourselves "a Scientific Frontier." Lord Beaconsfield in the course of the late debate had said "Hitherto the Ameer has been treated like a spoiled child." It was evident that this at least was to be altered.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Nous avons changé tout cela!*")

✣ 1879 ✣

JAN. 5.

THE partial Senatorial elections, says the "Annual Register") which took place on January 5, 1879, brought the majority in the Upper House into harmony with the majority of the Chamber, which had been returned in answer to Marshal McMahon's appeal to the country. Eighty-two seats had to be filled; sixty-six Liberals were elected to sixteen Reactionary Candidates, and a Republican Government could now count on a majority of at least fifty in the Senate.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Attaining her Majority.*")

ATTAINING HER MAJORITY.

JOHN BULL *to* LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

BRAVO, *ma belle!* You've done right well;
Accept my warm felicitations!
This hour should ring reaction's knell,
And silence faction's fulminations.
'Twill *not*, I fear; but you, my dear,
Have now attained your right majority,
And to the shouts of hate or fear
May show a calm superiority.

Calm! Let elation's fiery thrill
Not stir you from that patient standing
On simple right with steadfast will,
Which makes your attitude commanding.
The hope of many struggling days
Has grown to solid actuality;
You've silenced fears, extorted praise,
By moderation and legality.

But fight it out on that same line,
Be calm and cool as you are clever;
The olive with your laurels twine,
And the Red Spectre's laid for ever.
But there are those amongst your foes
Who'll seek that Bogey's resurrection,
And their dark workings to oppose
Will need your wariest circumspection.

Pardon this preachment at a time
When pæans might appear more proper;
The caution of a cooler clime
Of sympathy is no estopper.
Not one true heart throughout our land,
Without reserve of rank or party,
But sends by *Punch's* clasping hand,
Congratulations warm and hearty!

ATTAINING HER MAJORITY.

JAN. 9.

TO-DAY "the *Osservatore Romano* published the Latin text of an Encyclical addressed by Leo. XIII. on December 28 to Bishops and Archbishops, on the subject of Socialism, Communism, and Nihilism." ("Annual Register.")

Prince Bismarck, taking advantage of the popular feeling created by the crimes of Hödel and Nobeling,—two members of the Socialist party who in the previous year had made attempts upon the life of the Emperor—had introduced very severe Anti-Socialist legislation, and although at first thwarted by the opposition of the Reichstag, had ultimately, after the second attempt at assassination, succeeded in passing his Bill. In pursuance of his new policy of Opportunism, Prince Bismarck was severing his connection with the National Liberal Party, now in process of disintegration, and seeking the support of the Clerical-Conservative Coalition, to which some months later he openly declared his adherence. The Church of Rome, from its own point of view, was as opposed as was the Chancellor himself to the revolutionary remedies favoured by Socialism.

"What a subject for a historical picture!" (said *Mr. Punch*). "Bismarck and the Pope contending with the same Hydra, whose heads are free Thought, free Speech, free Press, and free Parliament!"

At one for once! It seems a curious chance
That finds such constant foes in coalition!
Roundhead and Cavalier in friendly dance
Were a faint parallel of their position.
A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind,
A common foe creates uncommon friends;
Yet it looks strange to find *these* two combined
To seek by divers means a common end.

(*See Cartoon, "Of One Mind (for Once!)"*)

"OF ONE MIND" (FOR ONCE!)

"The solution to all the evils for which 'Socialism seeks a revolutionary remedy,' is reconciliation to the Church, which, by ordaining almsgiving of the rich, corrects the poverty of which Socialism is so impatient, and thus reconciles the poor to the wealthy."—*The Pope's Encyclical.*

"In Germany no pains are being spared to crush out Socialism, and up to the end of the year the number of injunctions issued for this purpose was 457, applying to 189 clubs and societies, 58 periodicals, and 210 non-periodical publications. In addition, 62 persons have been expelled."

JAN. 22.

TO-DAY a portion of the column commanded by Colonel Glyn was surprised at Isandhlwana by 20,000 Zulus, who attacked the camp, and completely overpowered the garrison, the first battalion of the 24th Foot being almost destroyed, thirty officers slain, and a large convoy of supplies falling into the hands of the victorious Zulus.

The news of the dreadful disaster at Isandhlwana created great surprise and indignation in this country, and called public attention to the war which what some considered the high-handed action of the High Commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere, had precipitated with the Zulu King Cetewayo. Boer encroachments had provoked Cetewayo into protest, and, ultimately, into warlike menaces. It seemed that if the Boers were left to fight out their battle with the native races, the result might probably be disastrous to the former. Sir Theophilus Shepstone had been sent into the Transvaal as a Special Commissioner, and had cut short negotiations by annexing it ("Annual Register"). Cetewayo, however, was not satisfied; he was jealous, it appears, of the success of Secocœni, who had defeated the Boers, and was resolved to gratify the desire of his warlike subjects to "wash their spears," which they had not done since his accession. The Natal Government remonstrated, and urged him to keep the peace with his neighbour. The Zulu King retorted with a defiant message, declining to accept dictation from Natal. Our South African Colonists feared that the savage King would let loose his fighting hordes upon them. In February, 1878, the rival claims of the Boers and Zulus were submitted to the arbitration of a Commission appointed for the purpose. The decision of the Commission was to be referred to Sir Bartle Frere for confirmation. Sir Bartle Frere considered that the military organization of the Zulus was a standing menace to the Colonists, and he was passionately eager to remove it. When the Commissioners unanimously declared against the claims of the Boers, he

only accepted their decision conditionally, and in communicating the Boundary Award to the Zulus, accompanied it by certain demands and stipulations, taking the shape of a sharp summary ultimatum. Cetewayo delayed yielding to these demands, and Sir Bartle Frere on January 4th had instructed Lord Chelmsford, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in South Africa, to hold himself in readiness to invade Zululand. On the 12th, Lord Chelmsford and Colonel Pearson crossed the frontier, and fortified camps were soon after established at Isandlhwana and Rorke's Drift. News came that the Zulus were retreating. The next information, however, received in this country on February 11, was of the disastrous rout at Isandlhwana.

HERCULES AND THE WAGGONER.

HERCULES. "Put your shoulder to the wheel, my lad! and try 'CO-OPERATION' yourselves!"—Old Fable.

JAN. 25.

THE retail tradesmen at this time were loud in their outcries against the Co-operative Stores, which they denounced as injurious to their interests. It was thought by some—*Mr. Punch* amongst them—that the only possible remedy for their woes lay with themselves, and consisted not in vain complaint, but in co-operative action.

(*See Cartoon, "Hercules and the Waggoner."*)

THE SONG OF THE SHOP.

(AIR—"*The Leather Bottel.*")

WHEN I survey the country round,
The myriad shops which do abound,
The goods that are displayed therein
To tempt all buyers possessed of "tin"—
Let yon sniggerin' Swells say what they can,
'Tis for wholesale good of Retailing Man.
So I wish him sorrow, where'er he dwell,
Who first discovered the Co-op. Swell!

Now what do you say to these precious Stores?
Oh, they are the biggest and worst of bores.
If they continue to thrive and pay,
The Retail Trade will have had its day.
It's a scurvy trick of the Nobs to go
And combine to ruin Retailers so.
So I wish him sorrow, where'er he dwell,
Who first discovered the Co-op. Swell!

And what shall we say to their Customers fine?
Oh, they shall have no praise of mine,
For they flock to the Stores with their ready cash,
And care not a fig though *we* go to smash.
But if they are dealing with us, d'ye see,
They want two years' credit, and sometimes three.
So I wish him sorrow, where'er he dwell,
Who first discovered the Co-op. Swell.

Then their Civil Service, as thinks no shame
To rob the Country, which that's their game:
For they waste half their time scribbling essays and tales,
And reading the papers and trimming their nails.
And when they've done that, and got jolly well paid,
They combine to ruin the Retail Trade.
So I wish him sorrow, where'er he dwell,
Who first discovered the Co-op. Swell.

But we do not intend to be chouse'd like this,
We will meet, and palaver, and howl, and hiss,
And write to the papers about our position,
And Parliament's aid in the matter petition.
And the Member who will not espouse our cause,
Won't win *our* votes howsoever he jaws.
Oh, I wish him sorrow, where'er he dwell,
Who first discovered the Co-op. Swell!

JAN. 30.

MR. GLADSTONE—then Member for Greenwich—in a letter to Mr. John Cowan, declared his willingness to contest the seat for Mid-Lothian at the next election.

JAN. 30.

MARSHAL MCMAHON resigned the Presidency. M. Grévy was, by a large majority, elected to succeed him as President of the Senate. On the next day M. Gambetta was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

(*See Cartoon, "J'en sors!"*)

"J'EN SORS!"

FEB. 13.

PARLIAMENT re-assembled. The Afghan and Zulu wars were, of course, the chief subjects of debate. The Opposition, though objecting to the action both of Lord Lytton and Sir Bartle Frere, made at present no very strong attack on the Government. Lord Kimberley doubted whether the annexation of the Transvaal had not been the determining cause of the war and the disaster, and Sir Charles Dilke was inconveniently interrogative about the Ministry's intentions in Afghanistan. "And so" (says *Mr. Punch's* "Essence") "drearily and wearily, the House dispersed, somewhere between twelve and one, with a feeling modified from Titus's *Perdidimus noctem*."

FEB. 18.

A RIOT took place in Cairo, about 400 military officers who had been discharged without payment of their arrears of pay gathering before the Ministry of Finance, and insulting Nubar Pasha and Mr. Rivers Wilson. Mr. Rivers Wilson was Minister of Finance in a Cabinet formed by Nubar Pasha, in which M. de Blignières was Minister of Public Works. Nubar Pasha, it was said, was resolved to reduce the Khedive to a mere cipher in the government of the country, and in this purpose he received some support from Mr. Rivers Wilson. The Khedive in consequence (says the "Annual Register") became the chief of the Opposition, and fomented the disaffection of the Turkish and Arab officials. Taking advantage of the riot above referred to, he forced Nubar Pasha to resign, which he did on the 20th, being followed in that act by Mr. Rivers Wilson and his French colleague, M. de Blignières.

FEB. 22.

THE proposed Bulgarian Constitution (says the "Annual Register,") consisting of 170 Articles, was promulgated. The notables met in the old Turkish Konak at Tirnova, under the presidency of Prince Dondoukoff-Khorsakoff, the Russian Imperial Commissioner, who designated M. Lonkianoff as his substitute to preside

during the discussion of the Constitution.

MARCH 1.

IT was felt that our discreditable disasters in Zululand were owing in no small measure to our customary weakness of underrating the strength of our enemies. *Mr. Punch* gave this opinion opportune expression in a Cartoon.

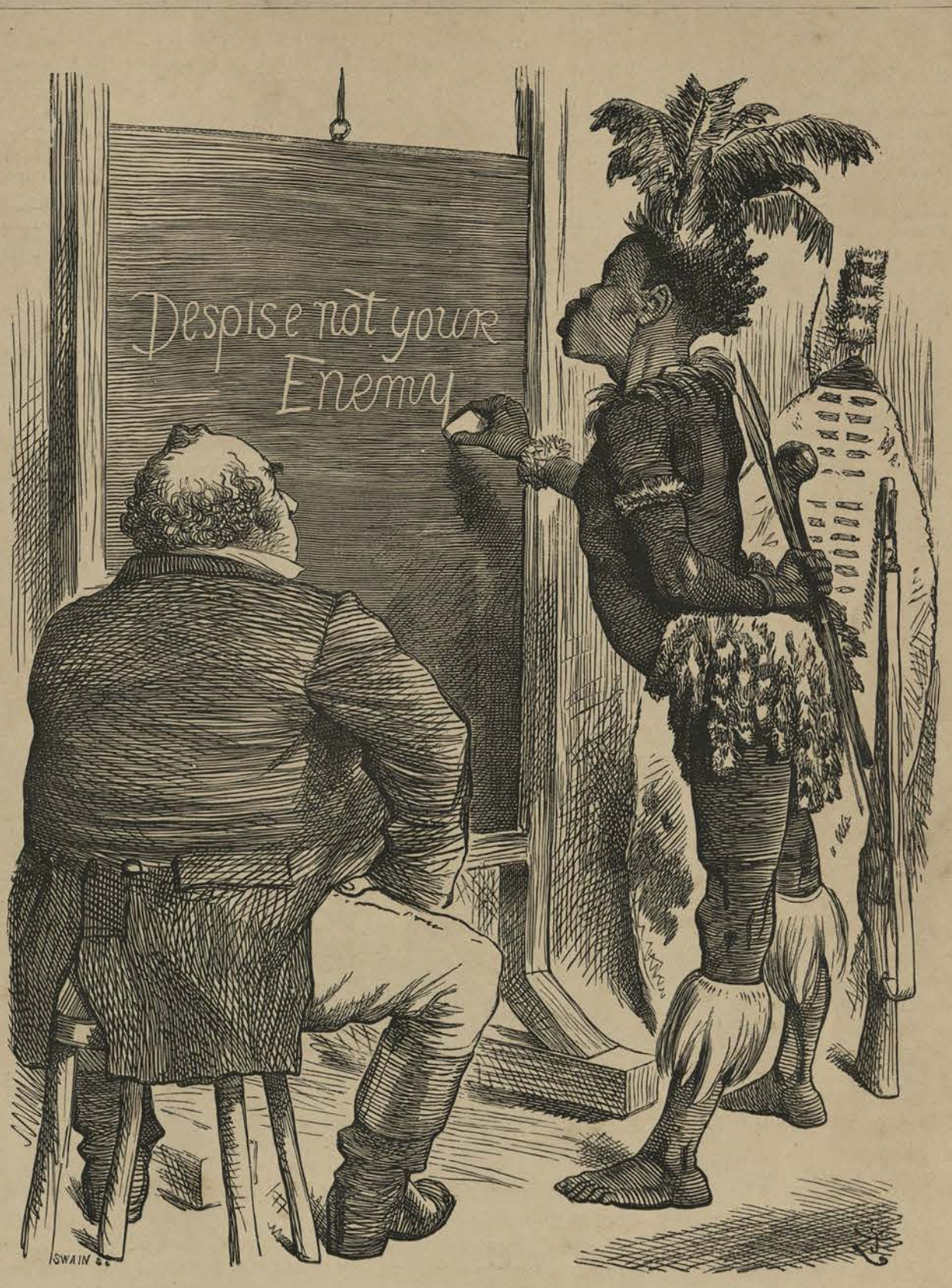
(*See Cartoon*, "*A Lesson.*")

A LESSON.

"*Fas est ab hoste doceri.*"

JOHN BULL *soliloquises.*

I CAN'T stand being lessoned. 'Tis not nice [advice;
At any time from foes to take
And when the heart is hot with rage and grief,
That in swift vengeance fain would seek relief,
The preachers of cool caution, and good heed,
With their trite text of "more haste, and worse speed,"
Appear, to those who crave revenge's balm,
Mere lukewarm counsellors of craven calm.
Yet, oft 'tis true that patience asks more pluck
Than fierce and fiery haste to run a-muck. [of race
To fervid patriot zeal and pride
Facts are at times e'en harder foes to face
Than those bloodthirsty hordes, fierce, vengeful, swift,
To my heroic handful at Rorke's Drift, [that rain
Or red Insandula! Thoughts of
Of murderous assegais will fire my brain! [need to pule,
Avenged! Ay, ay! There is no
Still less, to spur me like a stubborn mule, [the trail
Or hound my eager war-dogs on
Of the swart slaughterers. *They* will not fail, [eager fight,
When with the foe they close in
To balance the account and set things right.
"*Right?*" 'Tis a widish word, not always clear
To the distempered gaze of hate and fear. [world's paragon
Panders, who dub me the
Whose will *makes* right, would blindly spur me on
To vengeance indiscriminate, and claim
Monopoly of patriotic fame.
I fancy all that sort of thing looks small [sures all,
To the Eternal Eye that mea-
And has one standard, accurate and fair,
For me and the stark savage in his lair.
I hear the still cool voice of patriot sense;
Yes, though, midst fumes of flattery coarse and dense,
Loud self-laudation, swaggering round the land,
Would howl it down, I hear and understand.
Firs I must honour, and avenge, the slain;
My brave five hundred must not die in vain.
Not for the first time Blunder has given scope
To British valour;—would that I dared hope
'Tis for the last! That sadly glorious scene
Should teach rash headiness and stiff routine
Some needed lessons. On revenge's track
Those who watch o'er my war-dogs are not slack.
I hope they're sure and safe as they 've been swift.
Yet wise prevention is far better thrift
Than cure, howe'er complete; nor is it wise
Rashly to make, or recklessly despise,
E'en savage foemen. They are fools who spurn
Sound lessons, though a foe's. *I*'m game to learn!



A LESSON.

MARCH 13.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and the Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia were to-day married in St. George's Chapel in the presence of the Queen herself (who on this occasion took an open part in the ceremony), of the chief members of the Royal Family, and of a brilliant and distinguished company.

MARCH 15.

"THERE had been some expectation that Lord Beaconsfield (at this time Prime Minister) might complete his Reform Act of a few years back by extending household suffrage to the counties. (He did not.)" (Note to Vol. LXXVI.)

(*See Cartoon*, "*Cad and Clod.*")

Mr. Trevelyan, on the 4th March, had "brought forward his hardy annual for extending household suffrage to counties with the needful redistribution of seats." It was defeated by 291 against 226, a smaller majority however than on previous occasions.

MARCH 15.

"THE only relief" (says the Introduction to Vol. LXXVI.) "to the public anxiety concerning the Isandhlwana disaster was the pride felt at the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift by a handful of men under Chard and Bromhead, a deed of bravery which deserves to be

CAD AND CLOD.

MR. PUNCH. "*Well, my Lord, you educated your 'Party' up to* THAT! *Don't you think you might educate 'em up to* THIS!!!

enrolled amongst the famous achievements of British soldiers."

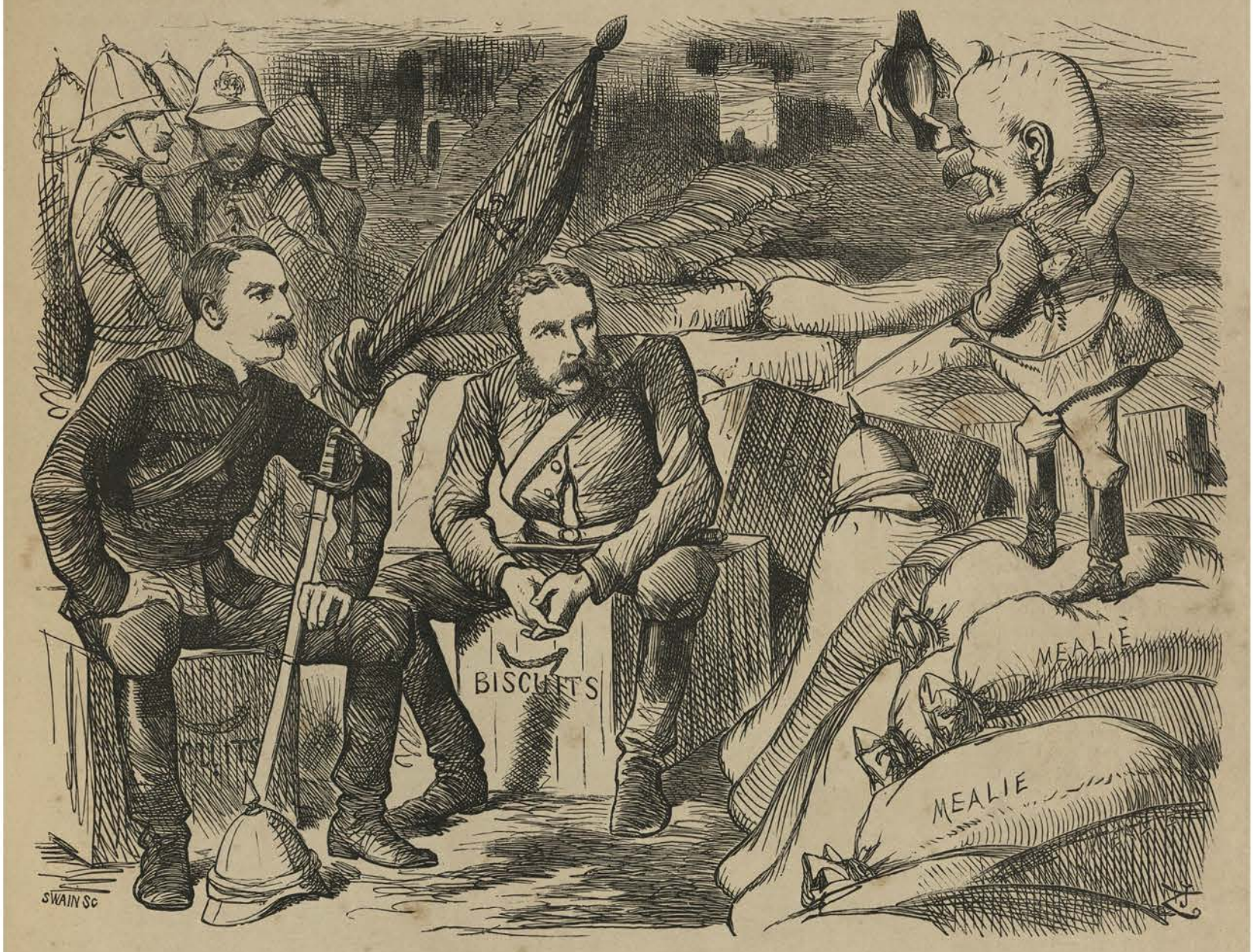
There were only two practicable roads from Natal into Zululand—one by Rorke's Drift and the other by the Lower Tugela. The column under Colonel Glyn (consisting of 2,100 Englishmen and 2,000 natives), then under the direct command of Lord Chelmsford, crossed the Buffalo at Rorke's Drift on the 11th February ("Annual Register"). Col. Durnford's column, (3,300 natives and 200 Europeans) crossed the Tugela at Middle Drift, and marched up the left bank of the river to Rorke's Drift. On the 21st Colonel Glyn's column was encamped at Isandhlwana. From the vague accounts which reached us it appears that on the 22nd the main Zulu army, 25,000 strong, was about five miles from the camp. What exactly happened will probably never be known, but it would seem that Colonel Durnford, misinformed or misjudging, moved out to attack them. The result was that the Zulus swooped down upon our troops, routed and destroyed them, and took possession of the camp. When Lord Chelmsford (informed of the disaster by Commandant Lonsdale) at last reached the camp, he found it abandoned indeed by the Zulus, but "strewn with the corpses of men, horses, and cattle, and the débris of the plundered tents and waggons" ("Annual Register").

Lord Chelmsford feared that the Zulus had overpowered the small force at Rorke's Drift and swarmed into Natal. But no. After Colonel Durnford's departure, that post was defended by Lieutenant Chard, R.E., and Lieutenant Bromhead, with eighty men of the 24th Regiment, with a stubborn gallantry never to be forgotten. This is the account of the defence given by the "Annual Register": —

"From some fugitives who had escaped from the slaughter, these officers had heard of the disaster at Isandlhwana. Believing that the victorious Zulus would attempt to cross into Natal, they prepared if possible to hold the Drift till help should come. Defences had to be improvised. They had barely finished a hasty barricade of bags and biscuit tins when the Zulus, gathering round, began to pour in their fire. They numbered in all about 4,000. The attack lasted the greater part of the night. Six times the enemy got within the barricade, but were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Creeping to the rear they set fire to the hospital. At dawn the assailants withdrew. But the anxieties of the little garrison were not at an end. Looking towards Isandhlwana they descried a fresh host advancing. Soon they found it was Lord Chelmsford's jaded men, and these too found to their relief that Englishmen still held the Drift. Around the intrenchment 351 Zulus lay dead."

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Vote of Thanks.*")

Lieutenants Melville and Coghill escaped to the river, with the colours of the Regiment, which they made heroic efforts to preserve, but were there overtaken and slain.



A VOTE OF THANKS.

F.-M. PUNCH. "LIEUTENANTS CHARD and BROMHEAD, in the name of your country I thank you and all the Defenders of Rorke's Drift. You have saved not only a Colony, but the credit of old England!!"

ENGLAND'S THANKS.

'Tis not success that sends
Blood to the heart, and water to the eye,
That stirs all England to accordant cry,
"How shall we make amends
To them that nobly win or nobly lose?"
Not by deed's issue, but by deed we choose.
There is death in defeat,
That shows far nobler than victorious life.
Honour to those who weave their crowns of strife
In Peace's garland sweet,
But honour, too, to those whose crowns are clenched
In death-stark hands, with high hearts' life-blood drenched.

Take England's praise and thanks,
You, brave young Officers, brave Rank and File,
Who beat back Zulu strength, foiled Zulu guile,
On Buffalo's bare banks,
A handful 'gainst a host, through a long night
Of desperate leaguer and unequal fight.
Take thanks and honour too,
You that, o'er-swept by sudden-surging waves
Of savage foes, in their slain heaps found graves;
And of them chiefly, you,
Young pair of Paladins, who clave your way,
Bearing the colours from that fatal fray.
Coghill and Melville—names
That need no stone, in English hearts writ deep;

Upon the Buffalo's scorched bank they sleep,
Two boys—immortal fames!
One heart flag-folded, one as brave, I wis,
That in its last beat knew no pang but this,

'Twas his friend's prouder fate,
To wrap those Colours round his bleeding breast,
His, knee to knee to strive and strike his best,
O'er sand and thorough spate.
Ready whene'er from selle his comrade reeled,
To snatch that charge, which but dead hands would yield.

Through storm of shot and spear, [pursuers' blood,
Red with their own and their
On, on, o'er steep and stone, on to the flood, near—
That rolls, storm-swollen,
A lift, a leap, their horses breast the tide!
Strike shot, rain spear! with charmèd lives they ride!

Alas, 'twas not to be.
Life's spark but lit them to the bank to die;
There, scarred with shot and assegay, they lie,
Side by side peacefully.
The red flag round one heart of two that vowed
To save it—take it, both, for common shroud.

MARCH 20.

"IN answer to Mr. Bright's questions (says *Mr. Punch's* "Essence of Parliament" for March 20), "Sir Stafford had to own that Canada was about to pass from the dominion of Free Trade and common sense to that of Protection; and that poor old Mother Country can do nothing — however much she might have to say—to stop her headstrong child. You'll have to take down the old sword again, John. *Punch* gives you his blessing in this week's Cartoon."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Old Sword.*")

THE OLD SWORD.

MARCH 25.

SOUTH African affairs were the subject of discussion in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne moving a resolution expressing disapproval of Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum, as likely to produce immediate war, and as being presented to the Zulu King without authority from the responsible advisers of the Crown. The Marquis, says *Mr. Punch's* "Essence," "in a logical, incisive, searching and unexaggerated speech, supported the indictment against Sir Bartle Frere, first for declaring war against the Zulus without imperative necessity, adequate preparation, or proper authority; and, secondly, against Her Majesty's Government for censuring without recalling him."

The Government, although admitting that Sir Bartle Frere should have submitted his ultimatum before sending it, refused to throw him over, maintaining that the policy of war was defensible, and that attack might be the best defence. The resolution was negatived by 156 to 61.

On the 27th a similar resolution was moved in the Commons by Sir Charles Dilke. The

debate extended over three sittings. Sir Bartle Frere's policy was freely attacked and warmly defended. Ultimately Sir Charles Dilke's resolution was rejected by a majority of 60—306 against 246. "A majority of 60 is too narrow to be pleasant, in comparison with the other majorities on great party issues in this and last Session" ("Essence").

Theebaw, the new King of Burmah, had commenced his reign by wholesale assassination of members of the Royal House, and showed himself a sanguinary and drunken despot. Affairs in Burmah were in a state of anarchy. It was even rumoured that the mad King meditated war against this country in Lower Burmah, and reinforcements were sent from India. Fears were entertained for the safety of the English in the Residency. "The Government" (says a Note

"*HOT PIES!*"

MASTER BENJAMIN. "Thank ou, no more at present! We've quite as much as we can manage, thank you!!"

to Vol. LXXVI.) "felt they had enough on their hands without hostilities with the King of Burmah, which had threatened."

(*See Cartoon, "Hot Pies!"*)

Lord Lytton, as Viceroy of India, is bringing in the last "hot pie"—the Burmah.

APRIL 1.

THE Egyptian Khedive, Ismail Pacha, had (says the "Annual Register") for sixteen years governed the country "with an exclusive aim to the personal interest and aggrandisement of himself and his family, and with hardly a thought for the happiness of his subjects."

After the resignation of Nubar Pasha, as already related, his re-instatement was at first pressed upon the Khedive. Mr. Vivian, the English Consul-General, however, protested against this, and eventually the diplomatic representatives of England and France were directed to inform the Khedive that the two Governments would not insist upon Nubar Pasha's re-admission into the Cabinet, provided (1), that the Khedive should not in any case be present at Cabinet Councils; (2), that the Prince Tewfik should be appointed President of the Council; and (3), that the two English and French Ministers should possess an absolute right of veto over any proposed measures. The conditions of the Dual Control were accepted by Ismail. "Thus" (says the "Annual Register") "for the first time the Cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield, in concert with France, took the direct responsibiliiy of dictating the details of internal government in Egypt. This was an entirely

new feature in English policy, and the consequences of it could not but be most serious."

(*See Cartoon, "Poor Fellah!"*)

POOR FELLAH!

Poor patient victim of a grinding yoke!
Mirth at thy piteous plight repents its joke.
* * * *
The Turk long tortured thee; now East and West,
In cold co-partnership of interest,
Combine to crush thee with a double load.
Promise to spare the burden or the goad
Avails thee little yet, that hopest in vain
Mercy from Mammon, help from false chicane.
Pashas and politicians counterscheme,
Bondholders beg, and wily statesmen dream,
Spouters declaim, philanthropists denounce,
But is thy burden lightened by an ounce?
The lure, the lash, have they not both one end?
The bait, the bastinado, both but tend
To the same issue of more toil for thee.
But there are Englishmen who blush to see
Britons, in name, mixed with the motley league
Of grasping greed, and infamous intrigue.

POOR FELLAH!

Ismail Khed-Dive (the Egyptian Donkey-Driver). *"Clar de way, you Giaours! He's a berry fine Donkey when I'm 'lowea to ride him myself, and plenty stick!"*

Without firm footing on the side of right,
Or power unshackled with shrewd wrong to fight,
John Bull's befogged; he knows not how he stands,
Mixed with the peddling plots of far-off lands,
Like Gulliver, with myriad threads ensnared,
Reaching all ways, yet ever unprepared.
'Tis not *his* function freedom to oppose,
Or to strike hands with that poor Fellah's foes,—
Aid arch-rogue Ismail in his ruthless rule,
Or, duped by him, play the check-mated fool,
Bound in an unsought quarrel to appear,
Or to throw up the cards in shame or fear.
And yet, entrapped in Policy's sly maze,
Half-blinded by Imperialism's craze,
He knows not, hour from hour, what hated part
May be prepared for him by statecraft's art,
But loses hold on all his high traditions,
Prey to a policy of false positions.

April 3.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the Budget.

"A full but not crowded House for the Budget. Sum and substance: things are to be let slide; no new taxation; accumulated deficit to be paid off, half in £2,000,000 next year, and £2,750,000 the year after. The General Election must be thought of. Anything for an easy life. Of two evils Sir Stafford has chosen what all but the viciously virtuous will probably consider the least—postponement of payment rather than increase of taxation, with trust in what the chapter of accident may bring forth to diminish distress at home and disturbance abroad." ("Essence of Parliament.")

The Budget was sharply attacked during the Easter recess by the Opposition leaders, espe-

cially Sir W. Harcourt, who vented the vials of his mordant mockery upon the "financial poltroonery" of the Government, as contrasted with the Pistol-like swagger of their foreign policy.

April 12.

A "People's Tribute to the Premier" had been set on foot by a Mr. Tracy Turnerelli. It took the form of a laurel wreath, wrought in 22-carat gold, the names of the towns contributing being engraved behind the leaves, which were 46 in number. Subscriptions, limited to 1*d.* each, were said to have been contributed by over 58,000 working men and women. To-day it was on view, by ticket of invitation, at Messrs. Hunt & Roskell's.

(*See Cartoon,* "*On View.*")

"ON VIEW."

(*Lord B.'s Reflections at Hunt and Roskell's.*)

"A charming Wreath!—But bay-leaves?—*Præmia belli?*
Of 'Peace with Honour' scarce appropriate guerdon.
Had *I* seen Mr. Tracy Turnerelli,
The choice of leaf I *should* have had a word on.
Why not a sprig of cypress intermingled,
Plucked near the foam-born Goddess's blue bays:
At touch whereof Britannia's ears had tingled,
To hear *another* foam-born Godhead's praise?

* * *

"Forty-six leaves, two towns to each they say.
'Twas to leaves fairy-gold, of yore, would turn;
Which leaves to dust would shrivel, soon, away;
Their sole reward who sought *such* gold to earn.
But though this gold be to its purpose suited,
Twenty-two carat, fine as fine can be,
Query the copper whence it is transmuted
By Tracy Turnerelli's alchemy?

* * * *

April 14.

A man named Solovieff to-day attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, firing four shots from a revolver at him before he could be arrested.

"*ON VIEW.*"

(AT HUNT AND ROSKELL'S.)

"'*Wreath*'?—*H'm! Interesting object!*
'*Fifty-two thousand eight hundred pennies.*'—*Gratifying Tribute!*
'*Tracy Turnerelli.*'—*Remarkable name!!!*"

The Nihilists were at this time very active, and the Russian police made numerous arrests. It was said that in some cases the population took part in favour of the prisoners. On the nights of March 31, April 1, and April 2, a proclamation, addressed to the Czar as "Mr. Alexander Nicolaievitch," had been posted at the street corners of St. Petersburg, signed by "The Executive Committee," and menacing the Czar with death if he refused to hear the "warning voice" of these champions of an oppressed people. It was stated that 1,140 persons had been arrested as Revolutionists in Russia during the last fortnight. These revelations concerning the growth of Nihilism caused considerable alarm. Martial law was established in several

Provinces, and military governors, invested with absolute powers, were appointed to St. Petersburg, Moscow, &c.

(See Cartoon, "Aut Cæsar, aut Nihil!")

April 24.

Mr. Rylands moved a series of four Resolutions, complaining of the great increase in the National Expenditure, and condemning the financial policy of the Government. He said the Chancellor had tried to "bubble" the country by his Budget, which shirked payments and postponed liabilities. The depression of trade and commerce throughout the country was aggravated by the uncertainty of peace engendered by the "Imperial Policy" of the Government, which consisted of annexation, interference, and aggression. The debate was adjourned. On the 28th it was brought to an end. Mr. Gladstone complained that by the habit of Supplementary Budgets the Government was destroying Parliamentary control of the purse. Sound financial policy had been turned upside-down, and the longer reaction against the Government, its finance and its foreign policy was in coming, the worse it would be when it *did* come.

On a division the Resolutions were negatived by 303 to 230.

April 29.

"A remarkable night in the Lords," said *Punch's* "Essence of Parliament."

"Lord Bateman tried to dig up Protection in the form of Reciprocity, whereupon Lord Beaconsfield spoke its funeral sermon, and, like the Sicamber, kicked what he had once adored. Lord Bateman considered Reciprocity the coping-stone of Free Trade. He would not restore the Corn Law, but would levy 'a small customs entry' on wheat coming from abroad. He repudiated Protection, but would impose 'a small restrictive tariff' on all countries which would not enter into reciprocal arrangements with us."

Lord Beaconsfield in reply said that "the policy of fighting hostile tariffs with free imports was deliberately and finally adopted in 1846. Reciprocity was barter; and barter belonged to the lowest form of civilisation. His honourable friend had quoted some of his own 'musty phrases' thirty years old. But thirty years ago we had a complicated tariff, with a great many dutiable articles. Now the tariff included twenty-three dutiable articles only. We had no longer the materials for a system of reciprocity. The "most favoured nation" clause was in all our commercial treaties, and forbade it. Reci-

"AUT CÆSAR, AUT NIHIL!"

procity was dead. Best it should be buried—once and for ever!"

(*See Cartoon, "Diz-interred."*)

THE NEW BALLAD OF LORD BATEMAN.

LORD BATEMAN wos a noble Lord,
Wot held Free Trade pure fiddlededee;
So he up and he moved in the House of Peers,
In favour of Sweet Reciprocitee!

He maundered here, he meandered there,
For a good two hours, or, some say, three,
In the style of oration called roundaboutation,
Until his hearers they wos weareе.

For forty long years he had held the opinion,
And still his belief in that same wos strong,
That the jade Free Trade, deemed so fair and lovely,
Wos a vain deloosion wich led men wrong.

We'd abandoned our old lady-love, Protection,
In favour of a minx wot wos far *too* free;
We had boasted of her beauties unto foreign countries,
Wich those foreign countries had failed to see.

He would not go back to the old love wholly,
He wosn't quite a Dodo, he wosn't—not he.
The name of Protection he would raythеr not mention,
But he warmly recommended Reciprocitee.

Wot wos right in love must be right in Commerce,
Wot man would marry an unloving bride?
He failed to see wy it wos only in trading
Reciprocity ought to be all o' won side.

Then up and answered another noble Lord,—
Wich his name likeways it began vith a B,—
And he "sat on" poor Lord Bateman in a scientific manner,
Wich filled the beholders with mirth and glee.

DIZ-INTERRED.

HAMLET (taking the Skull in his hand). *"Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him,* HORATIO. * * * * *He hath borne me on his back a thousand times;* * * * * *and now, how abhorred in my imagination it is! My gorge rises at it!!"*—HAMLET, Act V., Scene 1.

Says he,—"Reciprocity's a hollow phantom,
Though I swore 'twos a substance wonce, I know;
But you wont raise the dead with a dusty recital
Of *my* musty phrases of forty years ago."

Then Free Trade's old lovyers they cheered and chuckled,
And the galliant Granville he smiled for to see
The Bogey young Dizzy so cleverly vamped up,
So coolly torn to pieces by the old Lord B.

But the crushed Lord Bateman, his sad face veiling
From his country's sorrows and his party's crimes,
Went homevard, and endeavoured to solace his sorrow,
By buying a stuffed Dodo, and burning of the *Times*.

APRIL 29.

IN pursuance of the stipulation of the Berlin Treaty the new Bulgarian Assembly met for the election of a Prince. Three candidates had been prominently put forward—Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Reuss, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg. The latter was elected as Alexander I., Prince of Bulgaria.

There had been considerable difficulties in carrying into effect the Berlin Treaty, many of whose stipulations were unwelcome to Russia. A definite Treaty between Russia and Turkey,

settling the amount of the indemnity and the dates of the evacuation of the latter's territory, had been signed on the 8th Feb. The Russians, nevertheless, had delayed the evacuation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, which, however, under pressure of circumstances, they had finally ordered to be begun on May 3. Fears, however, were naturally entertained that the latter Province would declare in favour of union with Bulgaria, and with that object rise against the Turks after the departure of the Russian troops. With a view of providing against these dangers, it was agreed that a Governor should be appointed, acting under the control of the European Commission, whose powers were to be prolonged for another year. Prince Vogorides, a Bulgarian by birth, was appointed to this post, under the Turkish title of Aleko Pasha.

MAY 5.

LORD THURLOW, in the House of Lords moved a resolution in favour of opening the galleries and museums in London on Sundays. The motion was supported by Lords Derby, Ripon, and Somerset, but opposed by Lord Beaconsfield and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Beaconsfield said that the most divine of institutions was that which secured a seventh day's rest for man, and that it could not be kept up without the religious sentiment. The motion was lost, but only by the small majority of 8—67 against 59.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Friends in Deed!!*")

"*FRIENDS IN DEED!!*"

MR. BUNG. "*We've had a narrow squeak this time, my Lord Don't know what we should ha' done without your Grace and them three Bishops!*"

MAY 7.

A BILL authorising the formation of Volunteer corps in Ireland was read a second time in the Commons without a division, and with the formal consent of the Government.

MAY 12.

TO-DAY was born the Queen's first great-grandchild, the first-born of the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and Hillbourghausen, the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany ("Annual Register").

MAY 15.

AT this time there were sore complaints of the depression of the Agricultural Interest. Landowners and farmers alike were suffering severely. Such distress among the farmers, it was said, had not prevailed for 30 years: they were falling into arrears with their

rent and relinquishing their holdings in despair. Some, like Mr. Chaplin and Lord Bateman and many of the suffering farmers, would have sought a remedy for this deplorable state of things in a return to Protection under the name of Reciprocity; but wiser counsellors, *Mr. Punch* among them, advocated intelligent and sympathetic co-operation between tenant and landlord, and modification of our present land system, which, as Lord Hartington said, had broken down, and "is not one ordained by any natural law, nor is it one which exists, so far as I know, in any other country in the world."

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Fellow-feeling!*")

A little later—July 4—Mr. Chaplin moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the depressed condition of the Agricultural Interest. Such a Commission was gazetted on August 15. A Farmers' Alliance was also formed in the interest of the tenant farmers.

"*A FELLOW-FEELING!*"

Farmer Giles. "*Well, Squire, I've done my best with the Farm, but I can't pay my way any longer!*"
Squire. "*In that case, Mr. Giles,* NO MORE CAN I! *So the sooner we lay our heads together——!*"

May 16.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll, in a speech of two hours' duration, vehemently arraigned the Government policy since the time when "Peace with Honour" was brought back from Berlin. He concluded by saying—

"Yes, my Lords, you are beginning to be found out. The people of this country are beginning to see that you have not obtained for them what they expected. It is not we, the Members of the Opposition, who are accusing you. Time is your great accuser; the course of events is summing up the case against you. What have you to say—I shall await to hear—what have you to say why you should not receive an adverse verdict at the hands of the public, as you certainly will be called upon to receive it at the bar of history?"

May 26.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Natal and the Transvaal.

June 3.

The members of the Comédie Française made their first appearance at the Gaiety Theatre. Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, the great French *tragédienne*, became a great popular sensation.

TO SARAH!

(*By an exuberant Enthusiast.*)

Mistress of Hearts and Arts, all met in you!
The Picturesque informed by Soul of Passion!

Say, dost thou feed on milk and honey-dew,
Draining from goblets deep of classic fashion
Champagne and nectar, shandy-gaff sublime,
Dashed with a pungent smack of *eau-de-Marah*,
Aspasia, Sappho, Circe of the time!
Seductive Sarah!

"Muse"? All Mnemosyne's bright brood in one!
Compound of Psyché, Phryné, Britomarté,
Ruler of storm and calm, Euroclydon
And Zephyr! Slender Syrian Astarté!
With voice the soul of music, like that harp
Which whilom sounded in the Hall of Tara.
How dare Philistines at thy whimsies carp,
Soul-swaying Sarah!!

"*Poseuse*"? Pooh! pooh! Yet who so well *can* pose
As thou, sweet statuesque slim sinuosity?
"Stagey"? Absurd! "The death's-head and the rose"?
Delicious! Gives the touch of tenebrosity
That lifts thee to the Lamia level. Oh!
Shame on the dolts who hint of *Dulcamara*,
À propos of *levée* and picture-show,
Serpentine Sarah!!!

Clinging enchantress, supple siren, sweep
In lithely languorous attitudes for ever,
Bewitch my gaze, and make my pulses creep!
So Naiads glide—save thee, gross mortals never!
About thee plays the brightness of Queen Mab,
Dashed with romance of the girl-page in *Lara*.
Common-place snobs who chaff thee I could stab,
Suggestive Sarah!!!!

O idol of the hour and of my heart!
Who calls thee crazy half, and half capricious?
A compound of *Lionne's* and Barnum's part,
In *outrecuidance* rather injudicious.
Ah! heed them not! Play, scribble, sculp, sing, paint,
Pose as a Plastic-Proteus, *mia cara;*
Sapphic, seraphic, quintessential, quaint,
Sémillante Sarah!!!!!

THE RETURN TO PARIS.

NURSE GAMBETTA. "I've brought back LE CHER ENFANT *strong and hearty. Let us hope Town air will agree with him as well as Country!"*

JUNE 11.

THE Golden Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany was celebrated throughout Germany with great unanimity and enthusiasm.

JUNE 13.

TO-DAY the last vestige of Temple Bar was removed from its ancient site at the boundary line between London and Westminster.

JUNE 14.

THE motion for the return of the French Chambers to Paris was passed by the Senate by 149 votes to 130. The Session came to an end on July 31, and the Chambers reassembled on the 27th November in Paris.

(*See Cartoon, "The Return to Paris."*)

JUNE 16.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, in a letter to Mr. Tracy Turnerelli declined to receive the prof-

fered "People's Tribute" of a golden Laurel Wreath; his Secretary saying that "Lord Beaconsfield is precluded by the spirit in which you have previously addressed him from accepting a gift thus originated, and proffered in a manner that he cannot deem satisfactory."

JUNE 17.

THE question of Corporal Punishment in the Army, arising in connection with the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill, occupied the whole of the morning sitting to-day, and gave rise on this and on many subsequent occasions to hot and excited debate. The advocates of the total abolition of flogging in the Army and Navy fought fiercely against the "cat," the Irish Members in particular, under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, taking an untiringly active part in

"WHEN CAT MEETS CAT;" OR, "KILKENNY ABOO!!!"

opposing this and other features in the Bill, and in protracting the debate.

(*See Cartoon*, "'*When Cat meets Cat;*' *or*, '*Kilkenny Aboo!!!*'")

"WHEN CAT MEETS CAT!"

KILKENNY aboo! Dared the Saxons to say,
Oirish cats could do nothing but claw one another?
Ah! shure thin we'll give them the divil to pay
When their Bil!s we obsthruct, and their progress we bother.
Their Cats are before us,
Mol-rowing in chorus,
It's an illigant shindy that looms full in view.
Clapperclaw 'em, and rend 'em,
Skedaddlin' we'll send 'em,
To the glorious cry of "Kilkenny aboo!"

Kilkenny aboo! Though 'tis two agin four,
And each wid nine knots in their nine tails, who cares?
Faix! one thrue Oirish feline's a match for a score
Of Saxon grimalkins, for all their big airs.
Hooroo! for the ruction,
Who prates of Obsthruction?
Shure, we'll pare down their claws and we'll cut their tails, too!
By sheer caterwaulin',
And blusther and bawlin',
To the slogan sublime of "Kilkenny aboo!

Kilkenny aboo! Come on one, come on all!
Be your tails ne'er so many, it's we'll make you turn 'em:
Though ye hiss, spit, and growl, though ye sputter and squall,
We've our wages to win yet, and faix, boys, we'll earn ['em!
Wid your whip-cord that cracks
Into dacent boys' backs,
Too long ye have worried the world, wirrasthrue!
Soldiers' friends—that's the chat!
Tis we'll kill the cat,
To the glorious cry of "Kilkenny aboo!"

Kilkenny aboo! Shure our mutual slaughter
No more shall make mirth for the low Saxon boor.
Henceforward when we're in our native hot wather,
He shall have his full share, and a little dhrop more.
Though Northcote may hate us,
And Hartington rate us,
We'll hould on our way bould as Brian Boru,
And gaily lay whacks on
The back of the Saxon,
Cryin' down wid their cats, and "Kilkenny aboo!'

JUNE 23.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in the House of Lords, dealing with the painful subject of the death, in Zululand, of Prince Louis Napoleon, read the letters of introduction to Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere, given by him, as Commander-in-Chief, to the Prince. Lord Beaconsfield said that the life of the young Prince had been needlessly sacrificed. The circumstances of his death were indeed singularly painful, and not too creditable to those in whose charge he was. He had been attached to the staff, and on June 2 had been sent with a small escort of troopers to examine the proposed line of march from the Itilezi Hill to the site of the camp beyond. Whilst taking a mid-day meal, the party were attacked by some Zulus, who crept through the tambuki grass around the kraal in which the Prince and his companions were resting. Rushing to their horses, Lieutenant Carey and the troopers made off, apparently without much thought for the Prince, who, unable to mount his frightened animal, was attacked by the Zulus. He faced them bravely, but soon fell pierced with numerous assegai wounds. The Prince's riderless horse was seen by Carey, who, however, decided that to return in search of him would be too great a risk. The Prince's body was found in the donga next day. Carey was censured and found guilty of misbehaviour before the enemy, and although he was subsequently released from arrest, and by some military authorities exonerated from blame, the incident was regarded in this country with a feeling of sorrow not unmixed with shame. The remains of the Prince Imperial were interred at Chiselhurst, in the presence of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, on 12th July.

"THE REMNANT OF AN ARMY!"

(WITH MR. PUNCH'S COMPLIMENTS to MRS. ELIZABETH BUTLER, *nee* THOMPSON. *See Academy Catalogue, No.* 582.)

"The curious eye will search through history or fiction in vain for any Picture more thrilling with the suggestion of an awful catastrophe than that of this solitary survivor."—*History of our Own Times.* JUSTIN MACARTHY. Vol. I.

JUNE 26.

ISMAIL PASHA, Khedive of Egypt, abdicated in favour of his son Tewfik. His resignation was brought about by pressure from the Porte and the European Powers. On the 30th he left Alexandria for Naples, on board his yacht the "Mahroussa," taking with him his harem and treasures ("Annual Register").

JULY 1.

"THE Army Discipline Bill" (says a Note to Vol. LXXVII.) "was the chief Government measure of importance introduced in the House of Commons this Session which reached its goal."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Remnant of an Army!*")

Mrs. Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson) exhibited this year at the Royal Academy a picture entitled "The Remnants of an Army," being a representation of the solitary survivor of a large host, which reached Jellalabad in 1842.

JULY 5.

JOHN LAIRD MAIR, Lord Lawrence, the great Indian Administrator, late Viceroy and Governor-General of that Dependency, who had died on the 27th June, at the age of 69, was to-day interred with great honours in a tomb in the nave of Westminster Abbey, close to the graves of Clyde and Outram.

JULY 5.

THE House of Commons —again the scene of uproarious Irish obstruction—sat from 1.40 P.M. on Saturday to 12.15 on Sunday morning, to forward the Army Discipline Bill. On the 7th, a meeting of some 260 Conservatives was held at the Foreign Office, Earl Beaconsfield and most of his Cabinet being present. It was resolved to support the Government in their efforts to pass the Army Discipline Bill this session, and maintain the Flogging Clause as amended in Committee.

JULY 15.

THE Irish University Bill, introduced in the House of Lords, was passed there to-day without modification or discussion. Next to the Army Discipline Bill, it was the most important measure of the Session, and one of the few which seemed now to have any chance of being carried. Irish obstruction and other causes led to the dropping of most of the other measures proposed by the Government.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Poor Nurse Northcote!*")

POOR NURSE NORTHCOTE!

"Which I s'pose it's the 'ot weather—or them Irish—or that Gladsting—or somethink! Leastways, I'm that limp I can't carry 'em no further!!"

POOR NURSE NORTHCOTE!

Or, Them Blessed Babbies!

OH dear, and oh dear! Which I feels that drefful queer!
And them blessed babbies—bother 'em!—'ow 'ard they is to rear!
Is any on 'em living? It is more than I can say.
When a woman 's wexed and worrited in this 'ere kind o' way, [dead.
'Tain't no use a-arsting questions. I am sure I feel arf
And whether I am standin' on my 'eels or on my 'ed
Is wot I wish they'd tell me if they chance to be aweer.
I *must* put my lips to summut, and—ah yes, I'll take a cheer.
Drat the babbies! 'Ow they seem to crowd around me as I sit
In a state of pure confloption. Eh! Geneva? Not a bit!
I'm the modritest of Monthlies, you can see it in my face;
But I fear I ain't quite strong enough for this most wearing place.

JULY 22.

DR. W. G. GRACE, the great English cricketer, was to-day presented with a clock and chimney ornaments, and a sum of £1,400, in recognition of his services to the great national game.

JULY 24.

SIR L. CAVAGNARI, who had been appointed British Resident at Cabul, made his entry into that town, accompanied by a slender escort, and was received with apparent cordiality.

On May 26 a definitive treaty of peace with Yakoob Khan had been signed at the British camp at Gandamak. It stipulated that a British Resident, with a proper escort, should be appointed at Cabul, the Ameer guaranteeing his safety and honourable treatment; that the foreign affairs of the Ameer should be conducted under British advice, and that the British authorities should have complete control of the Khyber and other Passes. In return the British Government undertook to support the Ameer against foreign aggression, to return, with some few exceptions, the Afghan territory in British occupation, and to grant the Ameer an annual subsidy of six lakhs (£60,000), contingent on the faithful fulfilment of the Treaty.

JULY 24.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, who had accepted the candidature for North-east Lancashire, with a view to breaking up the exclusively Conservative representation of that county, opened his campaign by a great meeting at Over Darwen, in which he attacked the Government foreign policy, and challenged the Government to declare its home policy on such topics as the County Franchise, &c.

JULY 24.

NEWS reached England of Lord Chelmsford's victory, on the 4th July, over the Zulu army at Ulundi, with but slight loss on the British side.

AUG. 14.

THE Sultan's firman, investing Prince Tewfik with the Vice-royalty of Egypt, was presented and read at the Citadel, Cairo. The army and the people in masses (says the "Annual Register") greeted Tewfik Pasha as Khedive with great enthusiasm. Hopes were entertained that he would avoid the misrule and extortion which had characterised Ismail's reign, but he soon showed signs, it was thought, of relapsing into his father's ways.

(*See Cartoon, "A Chip of the Old Block!"*)

"A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK!"

KHEDIVE JUNIOR (loq.). *"Take 'em away—take 'em away! None of their tight European boots for* ME! *They may say what they like—I mean to stick to my Father's slippers!!"*

AUG. 15.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Commission, "Her Most Gracious Majesty" (says *Mr. Punch's* "Essence of Parliament,") was advised to say that—

She was glad to release her Lords and Gentlemen from their labours.

She continued on good terms with Foreign Powers, and intended to try and make them keep their engagements.

The Treaty of Berlin had been faithfully carried out, and the new map of Turkey was nearly finished. The Russians had vacated the Balkan Peninsula, and Her Majesty was pleased to approve of Prince Alexander's promotion from Battenburg to Bulgaria.

The effects of the late war were an excuse for the delay of promised Turkish reforms, but she meant to keep pegging away at the Porte until it kept its word.

Her Government and that of France between them had, owing to the past misrule, suggested a slight change in the Viceroyalty of the Land of Egypt.

She had concluded a treaty with Yakoob Khan, guaranteeing peace, safety, and a strengthened Indian frontier, and re-establishing friendly relations with Afghanistan.

Her troops, British and native, engaged in the Afghan war, deserved the vote of thanks they had received from both Houses. She also thanked the Native Princes, as well those who offered, as those who gave assistance.

She hoped the Zulu war would soon be over; lamented the precious lives it had cost; and hoped that our South-African Colonists would learn how to manage their own affairs in future.

She thanked the Commons for having handsomely come down with the needful dust.

She congratulated her Lords and Gentlemen on having passed the Army Discipline Act, Acts appointing a Public Prosecutor and Amending the Law, a Joint Stock and Banking Companies Act, and an Irish Education Act.

She had pleasure in granting a Commission to inquire into Agricultural Depression.

Withal, she blessed her Lords and Gentlemen, and bade them farewell.

BETWEEN THE ACTS.

M. PLON-PLON ("General Utility"). *"I'm sure I can play the Part—if they'll let me. I only want the Costume!"*

AUG. 28.

CETEWAYO, the Zulu King, was to-day captured in a kraal in the north-east of his territory, by a detachment of dragoons under Major Master, and sent a captive to Cape Town.

SEPT. 1.

AFTER the death of the Prince Imperial, Prince Jerome Napoleon, cousin of the late Emperor, was, rather reluctantly, accepted as the representative of the Bonapartist party, pending the coming of age of his son, Prince Victor. "Plon-plon," as he was called, despite his cleverness was commonly looked upon as a sort of Napoleon *pour rire*.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Between the Acts.*")

SEPT. 3.

TO-DAY the British Mission at Cabul, whose Residency was in the Bala Hissar or Citadel, was attacked by a host of fanatical Afghans. The handful of Englishmen defended themselves bravely, but in vain, and upon the besiegers setting fire to the buildings, they sallied forth and died fighting. Sir Louis Cavagnari and the whole British Mission there perished. Upon news of this disaster reaching headquarters, General Roberts at once prepared to march on Cabul, and General Stewart, who with his troops had just evacuated Candahar, re-occupied that city. The Ameer avowed his helplessness, and later, on the 27th instant, sought refuge in General Baker's camp at Kushi.

SEPT. 4.

SIR ROWLAND HILL, the originator of cheap postage, who had died on the 27th August, aged 84, was to-day interred in Westminster Abbey, by the side of James Watt.

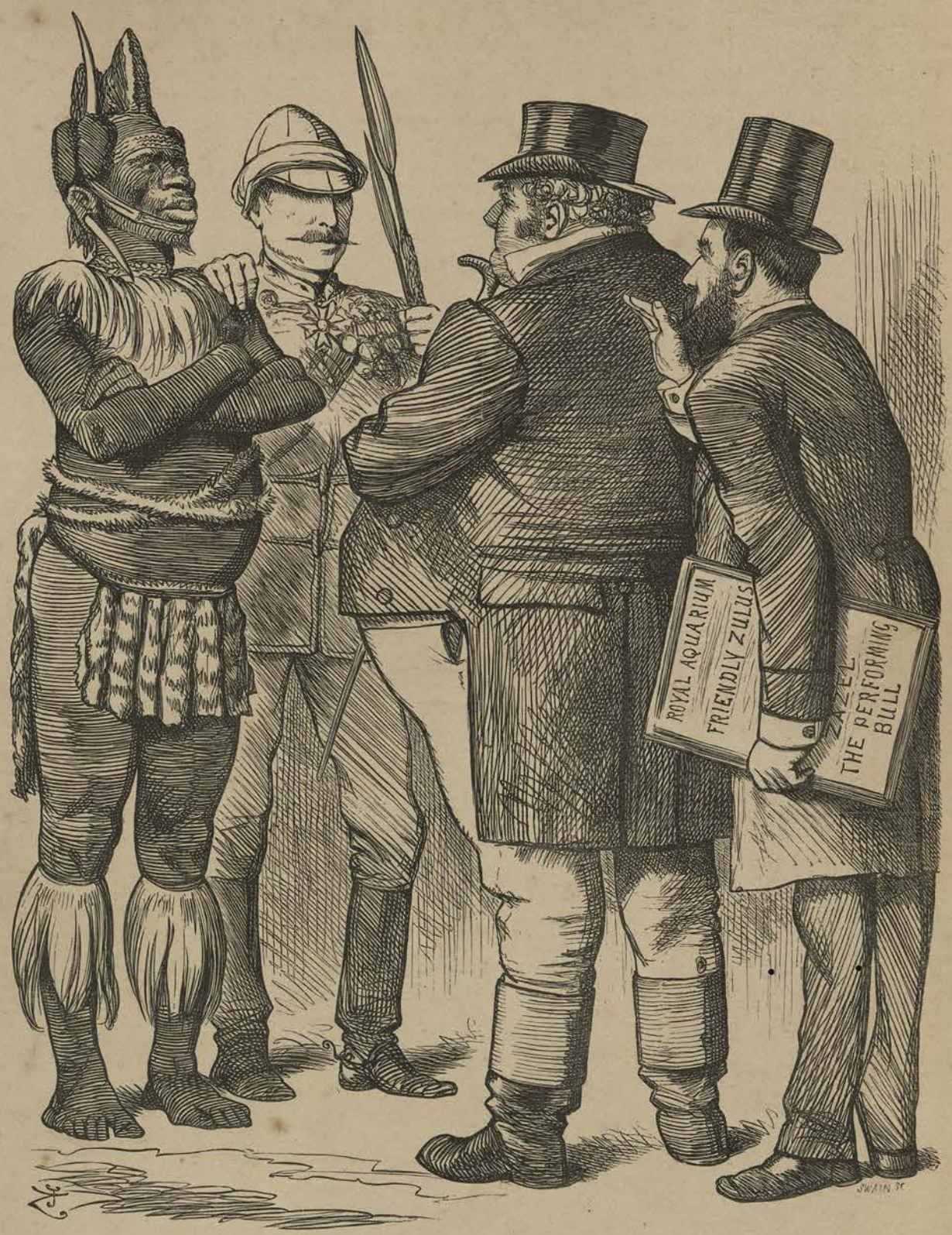
SEPT. 5.

NEGOTIATIONS had been going on as to the form in which the control of the government of Egypt, which had been gradually assumed by England and France, should be maintained. To-day the Dual Control established by the Goschen decree was renewed in the persons of Mr. Baring, nominated by England, and M. de Blignières by France, who were reappointed by Tewfik Pasha to their posts of Controllers of Egyptian Finance. Their exact powers and functions were not fixed till November 15.

SEPT. 18.

NEWS reached this country of the capture of Cetewayo, the Zulu Chief. He had been sent for the time to Cape Town, and was to come to this country; but it was not quite clear how he was ultimately to be disposed of. *Mr. Punch* sardonically suggested that he might be made a show of at the Westminster Aquarium, where M. Farini, a successful caterer for the public's amusement, was wont to display ethnological curiosities.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Black 'White Elephant.'*")



A BLACK "WHITE ELEPHANT."

JOHN BULL (puzzled). "*He's cost me enough to catch him! And now I've got him, what am I to do with him?*"
THE GREAT FARINI (with alacrity). "MIGHT *I suggest the* AQUARIUM?"

SEPT. 18.

THE oratory of the recess, stimulated by the approach of a General Election, was now in full blast. On the 6th Lord Hartington, in a farewell speech to the electors of the Radnor Boroughs, had defined his position regarding the Land Laws, denying that he wished to alter the

existing land tenure, but asking that an inquiry should be made as to whether there are any laws which tend artificially to aggregate vast properties in the hands of a few persons, perhaps without sufficient capital to work them advantageously to the community at large. To-day Lord Beaconsfield, presiding at the Bucks Agricultural Dinner at Aylesbury, vindicated the present land system of the country.

The Parnellites, too, were conducting an active and sometimes violent campaign in favour of the abolition of landlordism.

"If," said Mr. O'Conner Power, one of their most eloquent orators, "you ask me to state in a brief sentence what is the Irish land question, I say it is the restoration of the land to the people of Ireland. And if you ask me for a solution of the land question in accordance with philosophy, experience, and common-sense, I shall be equally brief and explicit. Abolish landlordism, and make the man who occupies and cultivates the soil the owner of the soil."

Mr. Parnell advised the farmers

"To combine among themselves and ask for a reduction where a reduction was necessary. Then, he added, it was the duty of a tenantry to pay no rent until they got a reduction; and if they combined in that way, if they stood together, and if, being refused a reasonable and a just reduction, they kept a firm grip of their homesteads, he could tell them that no power on earth could prevail against the hundreds of thousands of tenant-farmers of that country."

THE GAME OF THE DAY.

BISMARCK. "Come, ANDRASSY, we know each other's 'form.' You and I together against the lot!!"
RUSSIA (to *FRANCE*), *"I think, Madame, WE might be a match for them!"*
FRANCE. "Thanks! I prefer to sit out at present!" *ENGLAND* (to *ITALY*). *"Nobody asks* US!!"

Significant words, destined to bring forth strange fruit.

On the 20th Sept. a mass-meeting, attended by 18,000 people, was held in Tipperary, under the direction of Mr. Parnell and the leaders of the Home Rule Convention, at which resolutions were passed demanding abatement of rents, and the establishment of a peasant proprietary, urging farmers not to take lands where others had been evicted, and affirming allegiance to "the principle of national independence" ("Annual Register").

SEPT. 24.

In the *Pester Lloyd* an account was given of an interview between Prince Bismarck and Edhem Pacha, during the Prince's recent visit to Vienna. Prince Bismarck was alleged to have said that Germany took more interest in Turkey than was usually supposed; that her object in bringing about the Berlin Treaty was the preservation and further development of the Ottoman Empire; and that Austria and Germany would watch over the Treaty and energetically oppose any attempt to violate it.

(*See Cartoon, "The Game of the Day."*)

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(The "Game of the Day" was Lawn-Tennis, now exceedingly popular, and the Cartoon (says a Note to Vol. LXXVII.) illustrates rumoured foreign political combinations—Germany and Austria forming a defensive alliance, Russia, in consequence, making up to France, while Great Britain and Italy are supposed to be left out of the calculations).

THE GAME OF THE DAY.

Bismarck (*to* ANDRASSY). Fine game! Hurrah for racket, ball, and net!
Shall we play partners in the coming set?
Andrassy. With pleasure, if so very poor a player——
Bismarck. Pooh, pooh! I know your form—a regular stayer.
Andrassy. Considering how you thrashed me——
Bismarck. Long ago!
And you have much improved since then, you know.
Andrassy. You flatter me.
Bismarck. Not I; 'tis not my way.
I am incarnate frankness.

"*FINANCE À LA MODE!*" (*AFTER HOGARTH—A VERY LONG WAY.*)

"*It will scarcely be possible to go on carrying forward liabilities in this indefinite way.*"—TIMES, Oct. 1st, 1879.

Andrassy. So you say.
Bismarck. Never use language to conceal *my* thought.
Andrassy. Ingenuous innocent!
Bismarck. *Finesse* is fraught
With charms for some; but a sham Machiavelli
Deserves—say, wreathing by a Turnerelli.
Andrassy. Ha! Dear Britannia seems a little out of it;
And Bruin, too, looks bothered.
Bismarck. Not a doubt of it.
Andrassy. He's such a bear.
Bismarck. Unbearable; and lately
His manners really have annoyed me greatly.
'Tis hard to play with one who's always growling,
And without reason.
Andrassy. Just so. See him prowling
With ear a-cock to listen to our talk!
Bismarck. He's looking for a partner.
Andrassy. What a walk!
A lovely figure for a game like this!
Bismarck. All have not Austrian grace.
Andrassy. That's not amiss
From a blunt Teuton. You yourself, no doubt,
Are—may I hint it?—getting rather stout.
But then your force and fleetness, for your age,
Are wonderful.
Bismarck. How vanity would rage
At that left-handed compliment!
Andrassy. Oh well,
When Polyphemus rivals Ariel——
Bismarck. That's better. But I'll back that man to win
Who has stout heart, steel nerves, and—a thick skin. [*Whisper together aside.*

OCT. 1.

THE financial policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government at this time—which was that of carrying forward liabilities—was the subject of sharp attacks in the press and on the platform, and was probably a source of embarrassment to his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Finance à la Mode!*")

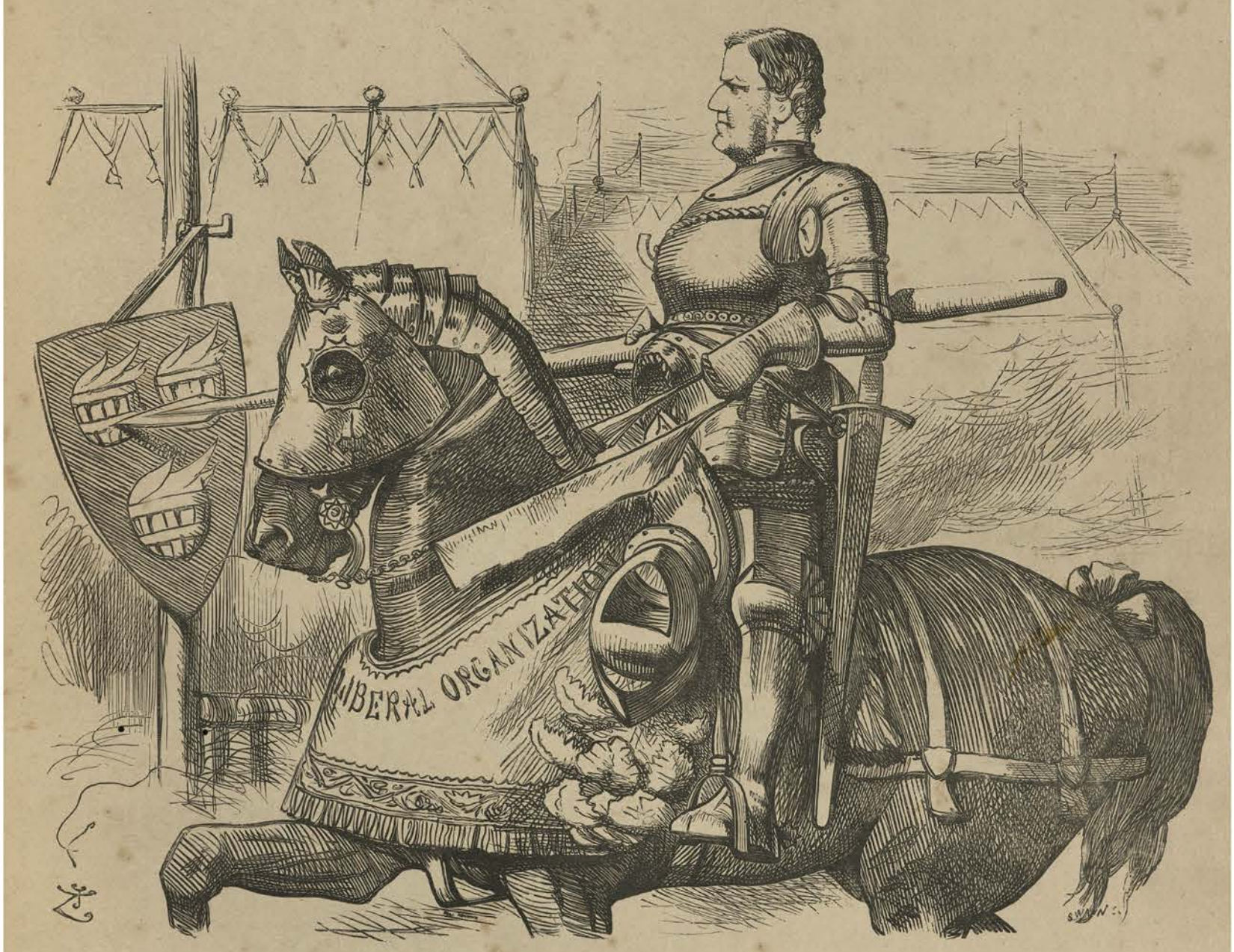
This Cartoon is a parody on a picture in Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode," Lord Beaconsfield being the spendthrift nobleman, Britannia his wearied lady, and Sir Stafford the bill-burdened steward.

Oct. 10.

Waterloo Bridge lighted with electric light for the first time.

Oct. 12.

General Roberts with his troops made a triumphant entry into Cabul. His advance on that city, when, as he himself said, "the whole country was seething," was a splendid feat of arms, conducted amidst great difficulties and against heavy odds. General Roberts issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, to the effect that, although it would have been a fitting retribution to destroy Cabul, the place would be spared except where demolition might be necessary to make the fortress (the Bala Hissar) thoroughly defensible. Martial law was proclaimed, and a heavy fine imposed. In consequence of a serious explosion which took place in the magazine of the Bala Hissar, owing, it



"*À OUTRANCE!*"

SIR VERNON YE CHALLENGER STRIKETH YE SHIELD OF YE CHIEF OPPONENT (WHO BLAZONS, ON A FIELD VERT, THREE BEACONS FLAMMANT TINSEL FOR BEACONSFIELD. CREST—A FLIGHT OF ROCKETS, ASCENDANT. MOTTO—"PEACE WITH HONOUR").

was suspected, to treachery, the fortress was ultimately dismantled and abandoned, the troops being withdrawn to winter quarters in the cantonments at Shirpur.

Before the entry into Cabul, the Ameer had tendered his abdication to General Roberts, who shortly afterwards accepted it, and he was sent as a state prisoner to India.

Oct. 17.

Sir William Harcourt, who was now one of the great militant champions of the Liberal Party, had at Southport on the 2nd of October, and at Liverpool on the 6th, made dashing onslaughts upon Lord Beaconsfield's policy. The Liberals, he said, had predicted that the Berlin Treaty would settle nothing, that Eastern Roumelia would prove a delusion, that Cyprus would be good for nothing, that the Anglo-Turkish Convention was a sham, that to send an envoy to Cabul would produce disaster—and in all these particulars their prophecies had proved correct.

(*See Cartoon, "À Outrance!"*)

Lord Salisbury, at a great Conservative demonstration held at Manchester on Oct. 17 and 18, undertook the defence of the Government

against the brilliant charges of the Liberal champion. Referring to the rumours of the conclusion of a defensive alliance between Austria and Germany, supposed to have been the object of Prince Bismarck's late visit to Vienna, he described the news as glad tidings of great joy, for such an alliance, if effected, would be a new guarantee for the peace of Europe, and a new bulwark against Russian aggression. "If," said he, "you don't trust the Turk who is on the rampart of the fortress, at least you cannot refuse to trust the Austrian sentinel who is at the door."

On the 25th a great Liberal demonstration was held at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, at which Lord Hartington and Mr. John Bright vigorously carried on the fight. Mr. Bright described Lord Salisbury as "the man who has prostrated his intellect to the Premier in the hope of purchasing a succession which may never come."

Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Manchester, made suggestive reference to the dilatoriness of the Porte in carrying out promised reforms. "I fear," he said, "that in high places there is feebleness, and that fanaticism is allowed an influence that ought to be denied to it, and that Turkey may be entering upon a path of resolute resistance to reform which can only ultimately end in her ruin." It was soon after reported that Sir H. Layard had sent an ultimatum to the Porte, saying that England would no longer tolerate the sufferings of the Christians in Asia Minor, and a British fleet had been ordered to Turkish waters to support her demand for an immediate institution of reform. It was suspected that this application of pressure to the Porte was precipitated by the imminence of a General Election in this country.

(*See Cartoon, "The English of it."*)

THE ENGLISH OF IT.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR. "Your Majesty MUST *Reform!"*
SULTAN. "'Must'!!!—Is there, then, a new Grand Vizier in England?"
BRITISH AMBASSADOR. "No. But there's going to be a GENERAL ELECTION!"

THE ENGLISH OF IT.

WHAT? The Turkish *Non possumus* countered at last
With that parlous word "Must," so denounced in the past?
Imperative mood! Ultimatum!! Coercion!!!
The Patriot Jingo's especial aversion,
Applied to the much-injured Mussulman! Verily,
Time's whirligig must have been spinning it merrily.
Layard, my lad, this must go 'gainst the grain.
Beaky, dear boy, this must cause you much pain.
Salisbury, really, *mon cher*, one must pity you,
Since you returned from far Stamboul's fair city, you
Seem to have held it were shame, wrong, and loss for us
Even to whisper a "Must" near the Bosphorus.
Can you have lost, on this special occasion,
Your faith in the virtue of soft moral suasion?
The Sick Man may need anodyne or emulsion,
But aught so cathartic as open compulsion,
So dreadfully drastic as real reform?—
Dear, dear! Just imagine how Jingoes would storm

At the very suggestion from—
well, I won't trouble you
With the full name, it begins
with a W.
Old Bag-and-Baggage, whom
Tory abuse
Has branded as compound of
traitor and goose,
He, the inopportune, plaguey,
importunate
Trouncer of Pashas corrupt and
extortionate,
Who, long ago, ere your Sick
Man had lost
All power to bear Reform's bur-
den and cost,
Ere the much-petted—and par-
celled-out—nation
Had tried your fine nostrum
called "Consolidation,"
Dared recommend, to your utter
disgust,
A very strong dose of this very
same "Must,"
Then you were far too sagacious
to heed him.
Now—why here! Layard in-
forms Mahmoud Nedim—
A thing to put Palace and Porte
in a panic—
That Must has a meaning that's
sternly Britannic,
And not Oriental, permissive, or
funny.
Now, Humpty-Dumpty, *sans*
might and *sans* money,
Finds his dear friends for Reform
getting urgent,
What wonder he's frightened,
astonished, insurgent?
Must? By the beard of the
Prophet, what next?
Will the treacherous Giaour ne'er
stick to his text?
Has Gladstone at last got the
infidel's ear?
Have the sons of burnt fathers
a new Grand Vizier?
Not yet, gentle Turk, simple
child of Islam,
Unwitting of guile, unsuspicious
of sham,
Our High Humpty-Dumpty not
yet has his fall,
But a General Election is coming
—that's all!

THE ALCHEMIST; OR, "THE MAGIC OF PATIENCE!"

Nov. 10.

Lord Beaconsfield, in his Speech at the Mansion House Dinner, "revealed" (says the "Annual Register") "little of the present, and nothing of the future policy of the Government." He, however, augured hopefully for better times, because of a revived demand which he asserted to exist for "chemicals." He spoke also of "the magic of patience." This oracular reference to "chemicals" became the subject of much puzzled inquiry and satirical comment.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Alchemist.*")

"CHEMICALS."

"I will take one trade, and one trade only . . and that is our manufacture of Chemicals. That is a branch of our industry which at this moment is so active that the orders which pour in cannot easily be executed."—*Lord Beaconsfield at the Mansion House.*

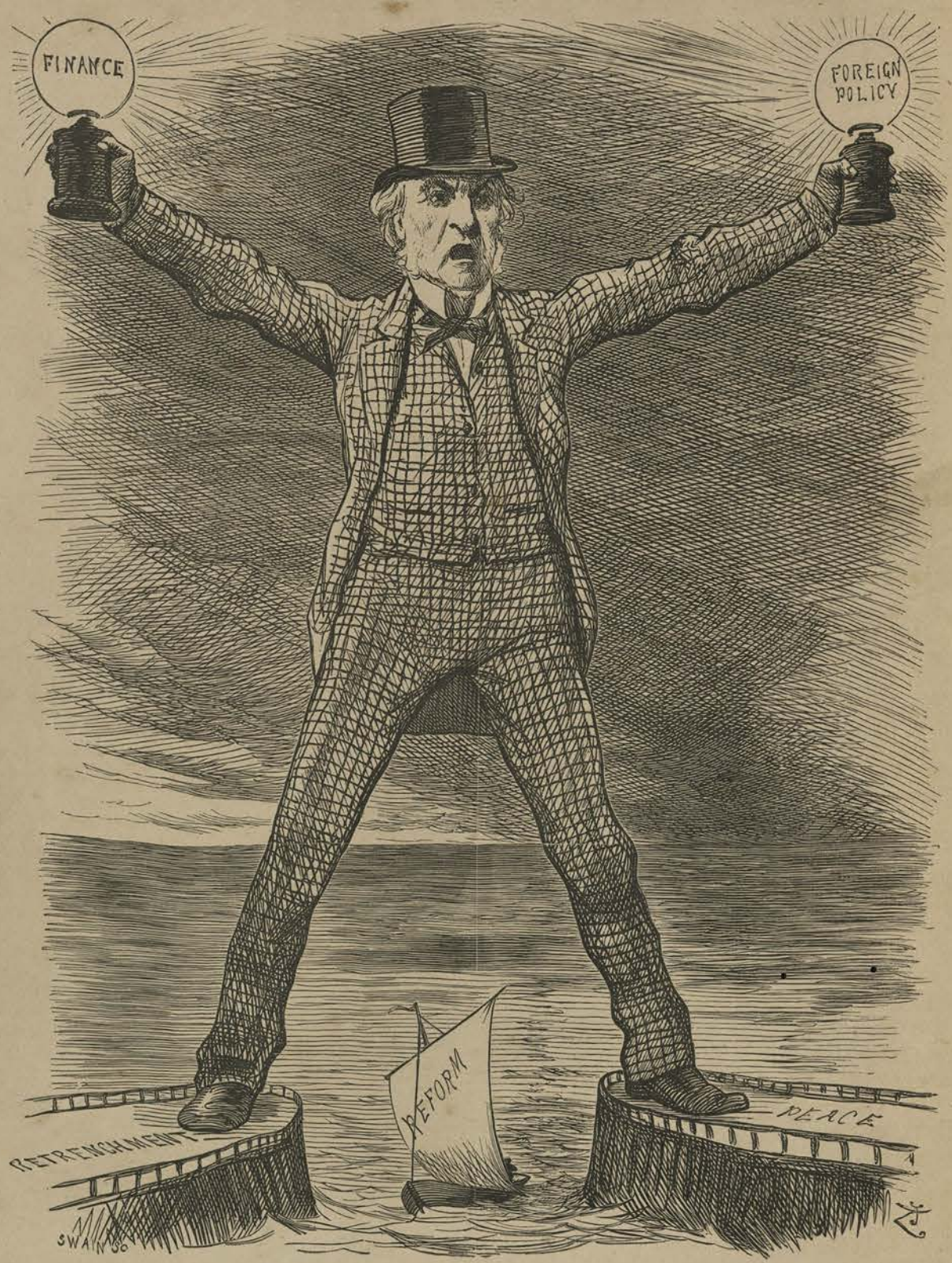
Courage! Though harvests fail and taxes swell,
Burdens increase, and honour feels infect
With clinging stains, there's comfort, comfort yet
In—Chemicals! Hooray! "That blessed word
Mesopotamia" never surely fell
With a more soothing calm on senile ears
Than this last catchword from the cunning lip
Of the Arch-phraser. "Chemicals!" Ye gods!
Who prates of deficits or duties shirked?
Of wide distress or brooding discontent?
Of wanton wars or greed-warped policies?
There is one answer, clear, compendious—
"Chemicals!" Fools, to miss the secret source,
Sphinx-found at last, of cheer and consolation!
We saw ye not, sweet angels in disguise,
Flask-hidden, carboy-covered. Now, we know

There's safety in sulphuric acid, solace
In salts and in solutions. "Arsenic,
Vitriol, sal-tartar, argoile, alkali,
Cinoper," and a hundred queer-named drugs
That Rare Ben Jonson's *Subtle* never knew,
Our greater *Subtle* sees "in his mind's eye"—
Where lurks no hint of verdure—sees and sets
In fair array before the feeding Britons,
For new palladium!

Nov. 10.

Mr. Parnell, at a meeting of the Irish Electoral League held at Manchester, described the condition of things in Ireland as a great strike against the payment of unjust rents. Fair rents should be paid for thirty years, after which the land should become the property of the occupant. Towards the end of October, Mr. Parnell had projected an Irish Land League, and appealed to Irishmen living beyond the confines of their native or ancestral home to contribute to a fund the object of which should be to purchase the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland. He was himself deputed to proceed to America "for the purpose of obtaining assistance from his exiled countrymen."

The Government found it necessary to endeavour to check the violent language of the Anti-Rent agitators, and on the 19th November, Mr. Michael Davitt, a Fenian convict at large on ticket-of-leave, Mr. J. B. Killen, a Dublin barrister, and Mr. J. N. Daly, a newspaper proprietor, were arrested for seditious language and incitement to outrage.



THE COLOSSUS OF WORDS.

Nov. 22.

John Thaddeus Delane, for 36 years Editor of the *Times*, died at Ascot Heath, aged 62.

Nov. 24.

To-day Mr. Gladstone started on his Electoral Campaign in Midlothian, which seat he had determined to contest at the coming General Election. It was a marvellous feat of physical energy and oratorical power, lasting upwards of a week, during which he delivered speeches innumerable, great and small, in crowded hall and at thronged railway station, covering the whole field of political controversy. He impeached the Conservative policy at all points, in orations of great eloquence which were addressed to crowded and enthusiastic audiences, and which produced an extraordinary effect. Such a passionate outpouring of speech by so veteran an orator was unprecedented, and excited as much admiration for its versatile energy as interest in its politica purport.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Colossus of Words.*")

THE COLOSSUS OF WORDS.

DIMINISHED heads let lesser tonguesters hide;
He stands, the Word-Colossus, with a stride
Of such portentous stretch,
As e'en the wearer of the seven-league boots
Might envy. Who supremacy disputes
With one who can a nimble compass fetch,
Puck-like, in forty columns, from the Turk
To hypothec, from Beaconsfield's black work
In three distracted continents unto
The small Midlothian mischief of Buccleuch?
* * * *
And sober judgment, while it well might wish
The oratoric dish
Were quintessentialised to smaller compass,
Yet, midst all party and polemic rumpus,
Sees in the old man eloquent who bears
Blithely the burden of his seventy years
A true Colossus, firmly poised and bold,
The light of principles to hoist and hold
Amidst time-serving veerings and vagaries,
And, like the Sun-God of the Rhodian Chares,
While a world's wonder to the common view,
A useful beacon too.

Mr. Gladstone had undertaken to contest the seat against the Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Before leaving Scotland, he delivered his Rectoral address to the students of Glasgow on December 5, and returned to Hawarden on the 8th.

NOV. 25.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY stormed and took Secocoeni's stronghold at Water Koppie. Secocoeni, a formidable chieftain, who had gained victories over both the Zulus and the Dutch, was subsequently captured and sent to Cape Town.

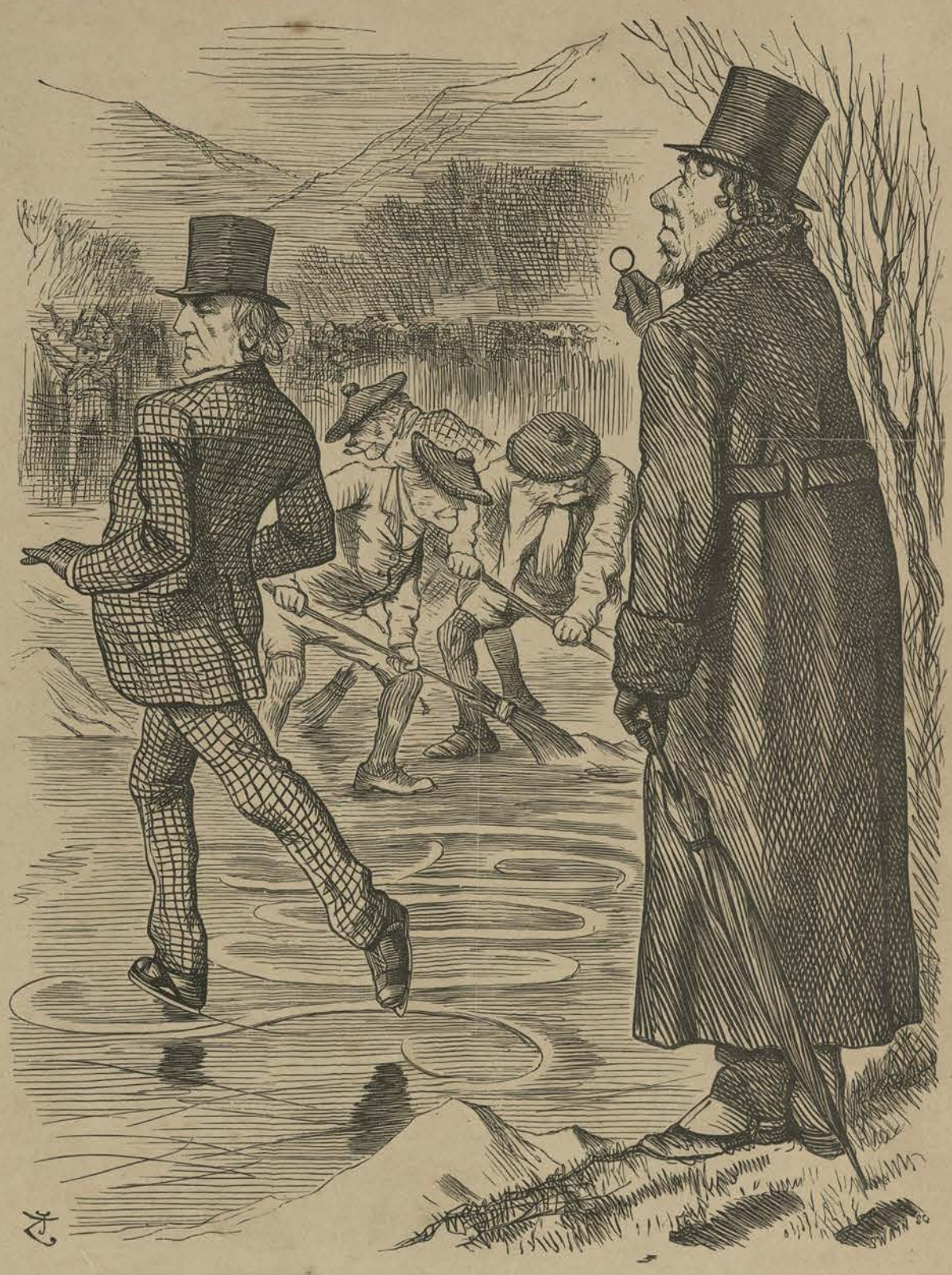
DEC. 8.

MR. GLADSTONE, having completed his astonishing electioneering campaign in Scotland, returned homeward, receiving on the road addresses and ovations at Carlisle, Preston, Wigan, Warrington, and Chester. He appeared to be little the worse for his long journeys and his many speeches.

(*See Cartoon, "Performer and Critic."*)

DEC. 14.

THE Afghans made a formidable attack upon General Roberts at Cabul. General Roberts abandoned the Bala Hissar and the northern parts of the city, and withdrew his troops into the shelter of the Shirpur Cantonment until the arrival of reinforcements. On the 23rd the Afghans attacked his camp there, but were repulsed and routed, and the British troops once more occupied Cabul.



PERFORMER AND CRITIC.

LORD B. (loq.). *"Wonderful!—Both Wind and Limb!!—At our time of life, too, when a fall would be so serious!!!"*

1880

JAN. 1.

THE year began gloomily with reports of great distress in Ireland. Mr. Parnell, who arrived in New York on the 2nd January, announced that one of his objects was to raise money for the relief of this distress, but upon it being proposed that a committee to collect funds for the purpose should be started in America, he declined to join it, saying he would have nothing to do with a scheme for the relief of distressed landlords and the British Government. "If you want to help us," he said, "help us to destroy the system which produces famine." The real object of his visit was to collect funds for the newly formed Land League.

Relief funds were, however, organized in Ireland by the Duchess of Marlborough and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the scarcity did not become an absolute famine. Agitation was meanwhile carried on against the payment of rent, the peasantry being advised to "hold the land," and pay only as much as they considered fair.

(*See Cartoon, "Justice to Ireland!"*)

JAN. 1.

IT was announced that official relations had been suspended with the Porte, in consequence of Sir Henry Layard having received no reply to the note he had presented concerning the Sultan's breach of his promise of toleration by the arrest of a German Missionary. This difficulty, however, was shortly arranged.

JAN. 3.

IT was reported that Sir Garnet Wolseley had restored order in the Transvaal and would return to this country in February.

After the capture of Cetewayo, Sir Garnet Wolseley, who now held the chief command at Natal, had addressed the Zulu chiefs, and explained to them his plans for the future government of the country. These included the division of Zululand into thirteen districts, each ruled by a separate chief, the abolition of the Zulu military system and restrictions on marriage, &c., the settlement of disputes by the British Resident, and the determination of the succession and other points according to the advice of the British Government. The settlement was hardly regarded as satisfactory either in the Colony or at home. There was disaffection among the Dutch Boers in the Transvaal. Messrs. Kruger and Joubert, who had visited England as delegates of the National Committee,

JUSTICE TO IRELAND!

BRITANNIA (to *HIBERNIA*). "*You've troubles enough, my poor Sister, without* STARVATION. THAT *I can, and* WILL. *help.*

gave an account of their mission. At Wonderfontein a great meeting of farmers had entered into a solemn league and covenant to maintain their efforts for independence. Sir Bartle Frere had left Natal and gone to Pretoria to confer with and endeavour to conciliate the malcontent Boers. He assured them that annexation had saved them from extinction. He advised the Colonial Office, however, to accord the Boers the fullest practicable measure of self-government.

JAN. 12.

GENERAL GORDON resigned the Governorship of Central Africa, to which he had been appointed by the late Khedive in February, 1874. His mission had been to establish regular government, and destroy the slave trade. He had succeeded so far as to establish peace and order in the district between Khartoum and Foweira, and in dealing a decisive blow to slavery on the White Nile ("Annual Register.")

JAN. 17.

DR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, author of the "Biglow Papers," was appointed United States Minister to England.

JAN. 20.

AT the inauguration of the New Birmingham Reform Club a dinner was given to Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. John Bright, and others. Sir William Harcourt made a dashing speech. His reputation was now rapidly rising as a hard-hitting champion of the Liberal cause, especially upon the public platform.

THE RISING "BUFFO."

BENDIZZY (the Old Professional). *"H'm! Plenty of 'go'—but no finish!"*

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Rising 'Buffo.'*")

THE RISING BUFFO.

(*Judged by the Setting One.*)

Old Star loquitur—

"*Largo al Factotum!*" Ah!
Feels the character, no doubt.
"Hailed as leading buffo?" Bah!
Older hands could bowl him out.

Of my quality a touch
Might perhaps his pride diminish.
Lots of "go"—maybe too much—
But no finish!

Bellows plenty, acting fair,
Phrasing sometimes really neat,
But he overmarks the air—
Surest proof of green conceit.
Needs no end of tact to tell
How to manage *fiorituri*—

Deals too much in trill and swell,
Flash and fury.
Much to learn, my Buffo bold!—
Though your "means" are fairly good—
Ere the house you fix and *hold*
As a leading Singer should.
Mellowness, restraint, and tone,
Taste of point and flash less greedy:
These are things to make your own—
Experto crede!

JAN. 20.

THE Home Rule League met at Dublin, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

FEB. 5.

PARLIAMENT was opened by the Queen in person. It was the seventh and last Session of the Parliament of 1874. *Mr. Punch* ("Essence of Parliament") thus epitomised the Royal Speech:—

That Her Majesty's foreign relations are friendly.

That events—if not Sovereigns and Statesmen—tend to furnish additional security for the maintenance of European Peace, "on the principles of the Treaty of Berlin."

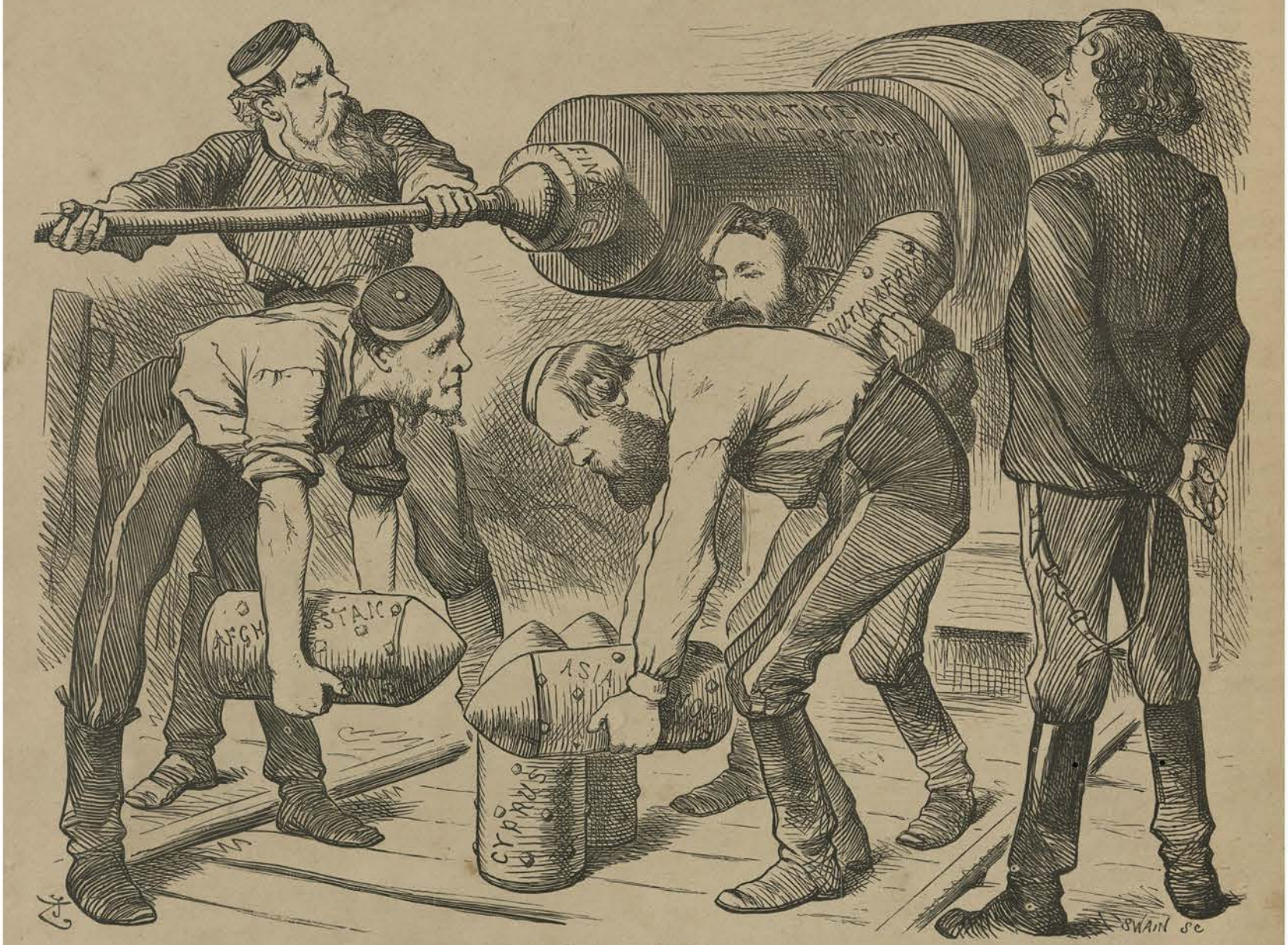
That much remains to be done in Turkey.

That we have concluded a Convention for the suppression of the slave trade in the Ottoman dominions.

That the Treaty of Gandamak has *not*, unhappily, terminated the war in Afghanistan.

That our Envoy has been treacherously murdered, and bloodily avenged.

That the conduct of the campaign reflects the highest credit upon British and Native Forces.



"*WILL IT BURST?*"

CAPTAIN OF GUN. "*Ram 'em all down, my Lads! She'll stand it safe enough!!!*"

That the unsettled state of the country renders the withdrawal of our troops impossible for the present.

That our principle of action remains unchanged.

That while determined to make our Indian frontier strong, Her Majesty desires to be in friendly relations with those who may rule in Afghanistan and with the people of the country.

That Her Majesty's anticipations as to the early termination of the war in Zululand have been fulfilled.

And that Her Majesty has reason to hope that the time is now approaching when an advance may be made towards South-African Confederation for purposes of Self-Government.

So much for Foreign Affairs.

And as for Domestic—

That the Commission of Inquiry into Agricultural Depression in the United Kingdom is pursuing its labours.

That a serious deficiency in the crops in some parts of Ireland has rendered necessary certain precautions such as calling on the Relief Authorities to make preparations for the distribution of food and fuel, should such a step become necessary, and stimulating the employment of labour by advances on terms more liberal than those prescribed by law.

That my Lords and Gentlemen will no doubt, sanction this disregard of law in the interests of life.

That luckily the Church Surplus Fund is there to supplement English Charity.

Then, in three brief paragraphs, Her Majesty trusts my Lords and Gentlemen will be able to resume the consideration of the Criminal Code, and the Amendment of Bankruptcy Law.

Bills will be laid before my Lords and Gentlemen for enlarging the powers of Owners of Settled Land; for consolidating and amending the Lunacy Laws; and for simplifying the Practice of Conveyancing.

And so ends the last dying Speech of the Parliament of 1874.

It was felt that the Parliament was moribund, and that the Session was charged with more work than it was likely to get through.

(*See Cartoon*, "'*Will it Burst?*'")

The Irish Relief Bill was at once introduced. "It proposed to grant loans to landowners and sanitary authorities on liberal terms for improvement works; to sanction similar works adopted by baronial presentment sessions, and to allow the relaxation of the poor-law rules with respect to out-door relief" (*Times*). The advances to be made were proposed to be taken from the Irish Church surplus.

The Irish Members denounced the proposals as inadequate, and prolonged the debate on the Address.

Feb. 10.

It was stated in the *Times* that the British Government had consented to cancel the clause of the Treaty of 1857, made after the conclusion of the Persian War, by which Persia was forbidden to occupy Herat, and that the Shah was to be invited to send thither a body of troops, who, commanded by British officers, would permanently garrison the fortress, and protect a British Diplomatic Agent ("Annual Register").

In reply to a question from Lord Granville in the House of Lords on the same date, Lord Beaconsfield said there had been diplomatic talk on the subject, but nothing more as yet.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The* (*Persian*) '*Cat's-Paw.*'")

During the early part of the session the Opposition attacks were directed chiefly against the Government policy in Afghanistan. Sir H. Rawlinson had written an article in the "Nineteenth Century" advising the permanent retention of Candahar and Jellalabad, and the distribution of the Ameer's territories among mutually independent chiefs, each receiving an English Resident. The Opposition, thinking that this article expressed the Government policy, pressed Lord Beaconsfield with questions as to his intentions as regards the scientific frontier, the duration of our occupation, the permanent retention of territory, &c., but without any very definite result.

THE (PERSIAN) "CAT'S-PAW." (After [and before] Landseer.

SCIENTIFIC AND SHIFTING.

Oh where and oh where is our Indian frontier gone?
It's dodging 'twixt Herat or Merv and—say the Arctic zone.
And it's oh how we wish that its wanderings were done!

Oh where and oh where did our Indian frontier dwell?
It dwelt among the Sulimans, and we fancied all was well.
But where it is now not Lord B. himself can tell.

Suppose and suppose that our Indian frontier's found!
If another Bogey rises it again may shift its ground.
And it's oh what a bore is this game of Brag all round!

FEB. 17.

AN explosion took place beneath the dining-room of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, only a few minutes before the Czar and his guests, among whom was the Duchess of Edinburgh, were about to sit down to dinner. Ten men of the Finland Guard were killed and fifty-three wounded, a quantity of dynamite having been stowed, it was supposed by Nihilists, in the cellar beneath the guard-room. The damage done to the dining-room, however, was slight.

FEB. 26.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE brought forward his Resolution for putting down obstruction, which recently had been rampant in the House. It gave to the Speaker the power of determining what constituted obstruction or

THE AWKWARD HORSE. (*OR THE PARLIAMENTARY BUS.*)

NORTHCOTE. "Steady, HARTINGTON! I don't want to put the 'twitch' on, but if we must we must."

wilful disregard of his authority, of proposing the suspension of the offender, and of summarily taking the sense of the House thereupon. The proposal was lengthily discussed, but being generally supported by Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, ultimately passed virtually unaltered.

(*See Cartoon, "The Awkward Horse."*)

MARCH 2.

MR. CROSS explained the provisions of his Metropolitan Water Works Purchase Bill. It proposed to create a Metropolitan Water Trust to take over all the plant and powers of all the London Water Companies—their value to be commuted for something like Thirty Millions of Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock. A hot discussion took place in the country, it being generally considered that the purchase-money to be paid to the Companies was excessive. The Dissolution prevented the measure being carried further, but it was thought to have contributed to the defeat of Lord Beaconsfield's party at the General Election.

MARCH 8.

QUITE unexpectedly Sir Stafford Northcote announced that Parliament would be forthwith dissolved, and that the elections would take place immediately after Easter. "The Government," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "would have been anxious to appeal to the constituencies earlier in the year, so as to avoid the mischief of a broken Session; but it was urgently necessary to pass the Irish Relief measure." It was suspected, however, that

the favourable results (to the Tories) of the election at Liverpool (Feb. 6), and more particularly of that in Radical Southwark (where on the 13th February Mr. Edward Clarke had been quite unexpectedly returned in the Conservative interest by a large majority,) greatly influenced Lord Beaconsfield in determining upon an early Dissolution.

On the 9th appeared Lord Beaconsfield's Manifesto, in the form of a letter to the Duke of Marlborough, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. This remarkable document contained some passages which gave rise to considerable comment. It referred to what had been done for Ireland during the preceding years, and added :—

"Nevertheless, a danger in its ultimate results scarcely less disastrous than pestilence and famine, and which now engages your Excellency's anxious attention, distracts that country. A portion of its population is attempting to sever the constitutional tie which unites it to Great Britain in that bond which has favoured the power and prosperity of both.

"It is to be hoped that all men of light and leading will resist this destructive doctrine. The strength of this nation depends on the unity of feeling which should pervade the United Kingdom and its wide-spread dependencies. The first duty of an English Minister should be to consolidate that co-operation which renders irresistible a community educated, as our own, in an equal love of liberty and law.

"And yet there are some who challenge the expediency of the Imperial character of this realm. Having attempted, and failed, to enfeeble our Colonies by their policy of decomposition, they may perhaps now recognize in the disintegration of the United Kingdom a mode which will not only accomplish but precipitate their purpose.

"The immediate Dissolution of Parliament will afford an opportunity to the nation to decide upon a course which will materially influence its future fortunes, and shape its destiny.

"Rarely in this country has there been an occasion more critical. The power of England and the peace of Europe will largely depend on the verdict of the country. Her Majesty's present Ministers have hitherto been enabled to secure that peace, so necessary to the welfare of all civilised countries, and so peculiarly the interest of our own. But this ineffable blessing cannot be obtained by the passive principle of non-interference. Peace rests in the presence, not to say the ascendancy of England, in the Councils of Europe. Even at this moment, the doubt supposed to be inseparable from popular election, if it does not diminish, certainly arrests her influence, and is a main reason for not delaying an appeal to the national voice."

The oracular utterances and sonorous phrases of this Manifesto, the "men of light and leading," the "consolidation of co-operation," the "policy of decomposition," and the "disintegration of the United Kingdom," gave plentiful topics of discussion to the press and the platform during the coming campaign, which it was felt was a pitched battle between the persons and the policies of Lord Beaconsfield, and his great rival, Mr. Gladstone.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Choice of Hercules.*")

THE CHOICE OF HERCULES.

BETSY'S BATTLE BLAST.

Which it's come, and my soul's up in arms, my umbreller is furled for the fray!
As to "springing a mine," that's all rubbidge, the season's hit right to a day.
For what can my Benjy do wrong? is he ever mistook, bless his curls?—
Here's his 'ealth, and confugion to all as would bother my sweetest of Earls!

MARCH 12.

MR. GLADSTONE'S election address to the electors of Midlothian appeared. It referred to the "dark allusions" in the Prime Minister's electioneering address, said that "they who endangered the Union with Ireland were the party that maintained there an alien Church, an unjust Land Law, and franchises inferior to our own," and that it was by Liberal measures that "the Colonies had been bound in affection to the Empire." "The true purpose of these terrifying insinuations" it declared to be "to hide from view the acts of the Ministry, and their effect upon the character and condition of the country." It charged the Ministry with "neglecting legislation and augmenting expenditure at home, whilst abroad they had strained, if they had not endangered, the prerogative by gross abuse, weakened the Empire by needless wars, unprofitable extensions, and unwise engagements; and dishonoured it in the eyes of Europe by filching the island of Cyprus from the Porte, under a treaty clandestinely concluded in violation of the Treaty of Paris, which formed part of the international law of Christendom." In material results they had aggrandised Russia; lured Turkey to her dismemberment if not her ruin; replaced the Christian population of Macedonia under a debasing yoke, and loaded India with the costs and dangers of a prolonged and unjustifiable war.

On the same day Mr. Gladstone spoke at Marylebone previous to his departure for Scotland. He attacked the Government Water Bill, the failure of which he regarded as one of the main causes of the Dissolution, and asked for a clear and unequivocal answer from the country that should ring from John o' Groat's to Land's End. He also announced Lord Derby's formal secession from the Conservative Party, a step explained next day in a letter to Lord Sefton. Lord Derby said—"The present situation of parties, and the avowed policy of the Conservative leaders leave me no choice."

There were already indications in the Press and elsewhere that the fortunes of the coming electoral fight were likely to go against the Conservatives.

(*See Cartoon*, "'*To be, or not to be—that is the Question.*'")

"TO BE, OR NOT TO BE—
THAT IS THE QUESTION."

MARCH 16.

MR. GLADSTONE set out for Scotland. He went straight to Edinburgh, and was the guest of Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny House. The electors of Midlothian were treated to another copious outpouring of polemical eloquence. The *Times* rather pooh-poohed his fluent fervour, and denied that there was any "overmastering movement of public opinion" in his favour or against the Government, or that there was "any such change in the balance of political power impending as has sometimes followed an appeal to the constituencies." A singularly erroneous forecast, but the leading organ was not alone in its misreading of the tendency of the hour. Many Liberals even were far from sanguine, and Mr. Gladstone's ardour was by many of them regarded as excessive and ill-judged. An unflattering reference to Austria, made by Mr. Gladstone in his first speech in Edinburgh, was particularly pitched upon by the Government orators for denunciation, and indeed it involved Mr. Gladstone in some subsequent trouble, as will be seen later on.

MARCH 24.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Royal Commission. It had sat for six years and one month. An hour later the proclamation dissolving it was issued, the writs being sent off at once, and returnable on the 29th April ("Annual Register").

"*VICTORY!*"

"A Conqueror from the desperate close—
But breathless—WILLIAM EWART rose!"

LADY OF THE LAKE (slightly altered).

MARCH 31.

THIS was the first day of the polling, and the result (says the "Annual Register") was a startling surprise to both parties. The Liberals gained 24 seats and lost nine, a net gain of 15 seats in 69 constituencies. This initial success was followed up daily. Mr. Gladstone, despite family influence and faggot voters, was returned for Midlothian over his Conservative opponent, the Earl of Dalkeith.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Victory!*")

BETSY'S GOOD-BYE!

BOHOO! Which it 's bitter, it 's bitter, as gall ain't the word by a lot,
Angostury is simply not in it. Old England 'll go straight to pot,
There! nothink can't save her, no nothink, my 'brella is busted and broke, [Member for Stoke.
Like the glorious gingham once waved by the waliant ex-
Poor Dewdrops! he 's down on his luck, but not downer than Betsy. Ah! me! [W. G.
To think that the day arter all should be won by that
As I thought was played out so completely, and therefore turned up once for all,
And now here he comes right end hup, not a mossel the wuss for his fall!

And Bengy, my Russ-hearding Bengy, as chaffed him for being werbose,
Has been wociferated from orfice. Oh, lor! it 's a deuce of a dose!
A pill as poor Prig cannot swaller 'thout many a gulp and a groan,
Which a stummicking William's wild words isn't nothink to eating my own.

Which eat 'em I 'll 'ave to, aperient, or else be left out in the cold.
Oh Bengy, my 'igh 'earted 'ero, my patriot 'orty and bold!
Our country's ongratefully sacked us, they 're arter that William like sheep,
And the wildernedge now is our sojun, our portion to wail and to weep!

'Ow I swore as the country wos with you, and now all the towns is gone wrong,
And the counties, wuss luck, follers soot, as I *did* trust to back you up strong;
I 'm a tryin' to soften it down, Ben, to show the best brains go for *you*,
But I fear it won't do, my dear Bengy, I'm orful afeard it won't do.

Gr-r-r! the bage and onthankful Philistians! The thought makes my tears to bust forth.
Serve 'em right if they 're reglar munched up by that bragian old Bear in the North!
Which I 've swore sacking you, Ben, meant ruin, and now all my Bogies is blown,
And 'ow I'm a-going to square it is more than to me is beknown.

"Safe-guarding the Hempire," won't do. "Perish Injy," don't fetch 'em no more,
"Antinationals," "British Bulgarians," "Thusters for Otterman gore,"
All—all my most chicest eggspressions of hinsult, and scorn, and disgust,
Is as useless as broken pea-shooters or pop-guns whose barrels is bust.

Old Betsy 's a "practical" party, like Bob, which his surname is Lowe,
As has pulled up his stakes jest in time. It 's a blow, my dear Ben, it 's a blow;
But wot 's an old 'oman to do? I 've *one* ankercher left as is dry,
So I wipes my last weeps, and feels better. Good bye, my sweet Bengy, good bye!

SUNSET.

(*After* B. R. HAYDON.)

When all the polls had been taken, the figures stood thus:—

Liberals	352
Conservatives . . .	236
Home Rulers . . .	64
	652

In the dissolved Parliament there had been 351 Conservatives, 250 Liberals, and 51 Home Rulers.

"Mr. Chamberlain, referring to a remark made before the elections, that they would test the efficiency of the Birmingham or 'Caucus' system, wrote to the *Times*, pointing out that in the 67 boroughs where the Caucus had been established, the Liberals had gained or retained 60 seats, and had sustained only seven defeats" ("Annual Register").

Lord Beaconsfield did not wait for the assembling of the new Parliament, but resigned office.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Sunset.*")

The Queen was absent on the Continent, and did not return until April 17. Pending her arrival, there was keen discussion as to who would be the Premier of the Liberal Administration. Lord Hartington was Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gladstone having formally resigned that office, but it was pretty generally felt that the latter had taken the chief part in defeating Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, and that his leadership was indispensable and inevitable. Her Majesty, however, in the first place, sent for Lord Granville and Lord Hartington, but they counselled the Queen to call upon Mr. Gladstone to form a Ministry. On the 24th Mr. Gladstone had an interview with Her Majesty at Windsor, and accepted office as Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He at once set about the task of forming a Cabinet. This, in the circumstances, was not exactly an easy task. The Radical section of the Liberal Party had fought hard in the recent campaign, and looked for recognition of their services and of their growing strength, but the question of their share in the Administration was understood to have created no little difficulty. Ultimately Mr. Chamberlain, now perhaps the leading representative of Radicalism, was appointed to a seat in the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, Sir Charles Dilke was made Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Fawcett Postmaster-General. Lord Selborne became Lord Chancellor; Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary; Lord Hartington, Indian Secretary; Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Childers, War Secretary; Mr. Forster, Irish Secretary; Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary; the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Lord Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, with Mr. Grant Duff as Under-Secretary; Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council; and Mr. Adam, First Commissioner of Works. Mr. Bright had a seat in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Lowe was sent to the Upper House as Viscount Sherbrooke, and Mr. Goschen soon after went to Constantinople as Special Ambassador.

(*See Cartoon, "Cabinet-Making."*)

CABINET-MAKING.

HEAD CARPENTER. "I hope YOUR MAJESTY likes the New Cabinet. It's been hard work—such a quantity of material!"
THE QUEEN. "I see most of it is well seasoned—let us hope the New Wood will stand well!"

IN THE TEETH OF THE LATE NORTH-EASTER.

Mr. Gladstone. First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer? Hum! Well. I suppose I *can't* say "no." But, consider a moment; wouldn't Hartington, now——?

Marquis of Hartington. Oh, pray don't mind *me!* Anything will do for *me.* Here, I'll have India!

Earl Spencer. And a very good thing too; why, look at me, I'm only Lord President of the Council!

The Duke of Argyll. What? *You* grumbling? Why, I've only got the Privy Seal! What am *I* to do with the Privy Seal?

Mr. Bright. About as much as I shall with the Duchy of Lancaster! The *Duchy* of Lancaster! Do they think that they're going to muzzle me with *that?*

Mr. Chamberlain. If they do, they must regard it as of a far tougher material than the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade, indeed! That's it, is it? It doesn't sound like a Caucus, does it? But, ha! ha! You wait. You'll see!

Mr. W. E. Forster. Wait? One would have thought that waiting might have led to something a little better than the Irish Secretaryship.

Sir William Harcourt. The Home Department. My tact, discretion, and general diplomatic habit of mind would, perhaps, have been displayed to greater advantage in the *rôle* of——

Earl Granville. Foreign Secretary? Not a bit of it! *I* am, *par excellence*, the right man in the right place.

Hicks Beach. *Stanley.* *Salisbury.* *Cranbrook.* *Little Lord Rowton*
Northcote. *Cross.* *Smith.* *(A good Boy).*

ON BOARD H.M. "OPPOSITION." (*MAY*, 1880.) (*With Punch's apologies to* William Quiller Orchardson, R.A.)

April 29.

The new Parliament was opened by Commission. Mr. Brand was, without opposition, elected Speaker. Then the House met for several days in succession for the swearing-in of the new Members. Mr. Bradlaugh, who had been elected for Northampton, presented himself with a written claim to make a solemn affirmation or declaration of allegiance in place of the customary oath. This gave rise to difficulty and a deal of hot discussion. The Speaker referred the matter to the judgment of the House, and after a deal of wrangling, the House, on May 3, agreed, at Lord F. Cavendish's instance, to the appointment of a Select Committee to consider Mr. Bradlaugh's case. The House then adjourned till the 20th.

May 1.

Lord Beaconsfield had, on the 27th April, gone to Windsor to deliver up his seals of office as First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal.

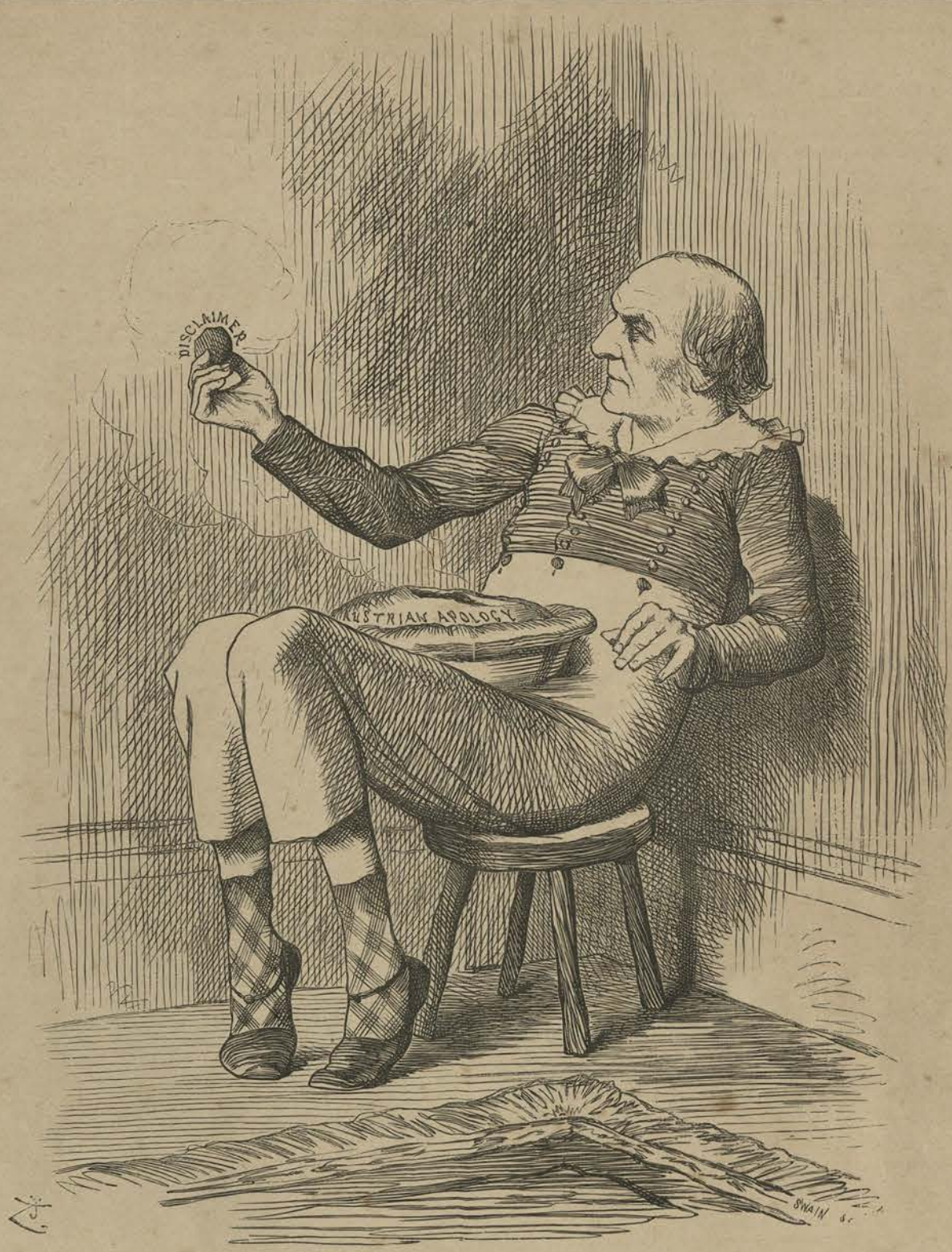
(*See Cartoon,* "*On Board H.M.S. 'Opposition'* *May*, 1880.")

This was an adaptation of Mr. Orchardson's picture in the Academy Exhibition just opened, which represented Napoleon I. on board H.M.S. "Bellerophon."

MAY 10.

As before stated Mr. Gladstone, in one of his Midlothian speeches, had made a strongly worded and extremely unflattering reference to Austrian policy. A report had appeared in the Vienna correspondence of the *Standard*—the truth of which was afterwards disputed—that the Emperor of Austria had expressed to Sir Henry Elliot a hope that the elections would result in the maintenance of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry. Referring to this Mr. Gladstone said:—

"If you approve the foreign policy of Austria, the foreign policy that Austria has usually pursued, I advise you to do that very thing; if you want to have an Austrian foreign policy dominant in the councils of this country, give your votes as the Emperor of Austria recommends. What has the foreign policy of Austria been? I do not say that Austria is incurable. I hope it will yet be cured, because it has got better institutions at home; and I heartily wish it well if it makes honest attempts to confront its difficulties. Yet I must look at what that policy has been. Austria has ever been the unflinching foe of freedom in every country of Europe. Austria trampled under foot, Austria resisted the unity of Germany. . . . Austria did all she could to prevent the creation of Belgium, Austria never lifted a finger for the regeneration and constitution of Greece. There is not an instance—there is not a spot upon the whole map where you can lay your finger and say, 'There Austria did good.' I speak of its general policy; I speak of its general tendency. I do not abandon the hope of improvement in the future; but we must look to the past and to the present for the guidance of our judgments at this moment."



THE PIE AND THE PLUM.

Big WILLY HORNER *sat in the corner,*
Eating his humble-pie.
He put in his thumb, and he pulled out a plum,
And said, "What a sharp boy am I!"

Referring to this two or three days before Mr. Gladstone became Premier, Count Karolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, complained of the embarrassing position in which he would be placed on his first meeting with Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone, it would seem, was informed by Count Karolyi that the Austrian Court resented his language and his cry of "Hands off!" to Austria. Mr. Gladstone replied that he was anxious to withdraw the hostile observations if he were assured that he had been misinformed as to the circumstances which induced him to make them. The Austrian Ambassador gave the assurance required, viz., that the Emperor had never spoken against Mr. Gladstone as reported, and that Austrian policy was not to go beyond the Treaty of Berlin. In a letter to Count Karolyi, published on the 10th May, Mr. Gladstone expressed his regret that he should "ever have seemed to impute to his Imperial Majesty language which he did not use."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Pie and the Plum.*")

Mr. Gladstone's letter said :—

"I will not conceal from your Excellency that grave apprehensions had been excited in my mind lest Austria should play a part in the Balkan Peninsula hostile to the freedom of the emancipated populations, and to the reasonable and warranted hopes of the subjects of the Sultan. . . . Your Excellency is now good enough to assure me that your Government has no desire whatever to extend or add to the rights it has acquired under the Treaty of Berlin. . . . Permit me at once to state to your Excellency that, had I been in possession of such an assurance as I have now been able to receive, I never would have uttered any one of the words which your Excellency justly describes as of a painful and wounding character. Whether it was my misfortune or my fault that I was not so supplied I will not now attempt to determine, but will at once express my serious concern that I should, in default of it, have been led to refer to transactions of an earlier period, or to use terms of censure which I can now wholly banish from my mind."

The Emperor said, "This is the letter of an English gentleman." But the Conservative Opposition, both in Parliament and outside, made great capital out of what they called the Premier's "humiliation." It was noticed, however, by those who could rise above party recrimination, that the incident had been the means of eliciting valuable assurances from the Austrian Government on the subject of its policy in the Balkan Peninsula. Her "disclaimer" was the plum in the so-called "humble-pie."

THE "EUROPEAN CONCERT."

TUNING-UP FOR THE ENGLISH OVERTURE.

MAY 20.

PARLIAMENT re-assembled and the Queen's Speech was read.

As it had been the foreign policy of the late Government which had caused the greatest dissatisfaction amongst the Liberals, and, it was now clear, in the country, there was much eager curiosity to see what steps Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would take to correct and reverse it. Their first necessarily cautious proceedings did not give entire satisfaction to the hotter spirits among the anti-Imperialists. The recall of Sir Bartle Frere, keenly clamoured for, was not at once determined on. Mr. Goschen, however, virtually superseded Sir H. Layard at Constantinople, his mission being to bring pressure to bear upon the Porte on the question of the Greek and Montenegrin frontier question and other points connected with the fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin. Mr. Gladstone announced the intention of his Government to act in concert with the other Powers of Europe, and said that there was every appearance that concert was possible on the Eastern question. Thenceforward "the European Concert" was a catch-phrase of current politics.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The European Concert.*")

The Government had determined not to propose the renewal of the Peace Preservation Act which expired on June 1, intending "to rely on the provisions of the ordinary law, firmly administered, for the maintenance of peace and order."

JUNE 1.

ABOUT the end of March Mr. Lepel Griffin had arrived at Cabul as Chief Political Officer for Northern and Eastern Afghanistan. He intimated to the Sirdars that it was thought advisable to re-separate Afghanistan into its old constituent provinces; and that the British army would withdraw from Cabul and Afghan-Turkestan as soon as a leader acceptable to the Afghans, friendly to our allies, and strong enough to keep the country in peace, could be found ("Annual Register"). In April Shere Ali was recognized by the Viceroy as the independent ruler of Candahar, and was informed that a railway would be completed to connect his capital with India, and that a British force

LABOUR AND REST.

EX-HEAD GARDENER (retired from business). "*Well, WILLIAM, yer don't seem to be makin' much progress*—DO *yer!*"
NEW HEAD GARDENER. "*Why no, BENJAMIN; you left the place in such a precious mess!!*"

would be kept at Candahar. A month later he was invested with the insignia of his new dignity as Wali. Troops from Bombay arrived to garrison Candahar, and the Bengal force of some 6,000 fighting men started in three divisions for Ghazni. On the 19th April the troops under General Stewart were attacked at Ahmed Khel, near Ghazni, by a horde of fanatical Afghans, 1,000 horsemen and 15,000 foot, who, after a severe engagement, were repulsed and scattered. Next day General Stewart's advanced cavalry entered Ghazni without opposition. After a few days' stay he left for Cabul, where, as senior officer to General Roberts, he assumed command.

Meanwhile the change of Government in England involved a modification of policy in Afghanistan. Lord Lytton resigned the Viceroyalty of India, Lord Ripon took his place, and it was understood that an early withdrawal from Afghanistan was contemplated by the party now in power. But the reversal of the Beaconsfieldian policy in this and other matters presented a difficult and arduous task to his successor.

(*See Cartoon,* "*Labour and Rest.*")

THE TWO GARDENERS.

Ben (*aside*). Pheugh! Ain't he a pegging away? (*Puff! puff!*) Now I call this pertikler good fun.
Ah, William, my wigorous woodman, you'll have a stiff back ere you've done!
Werry eager to collar my crib, you was, William. You've done it no doubt;

But aren't you beginning to feel a bit sorry you got me chucked out?

Sunday best and a pipe on the quiet, like this now, is really not bad.

Lor! ain't he a-laying about him! Don't envy you, William my lad. (*Puffs complacently.*)

William (*aside, digging desperately*). Oh, blarm that there Ben! He has left me a regular beast of a job.

But there, though he's smart in his chat, he was always the laziest lob.

He keep a big garden in order? Lor bless yer, my dear Mr. Bull!

Where's the use of a chap who won't dig, and the weeds never troubles to pull?

Ben (*aside*). Ah! Will's getting waxy, I fear. (*Puff! puff!*) Doesn't seem to know where to begin.

I'll wager a trifle his shirt is beginning to stick to his skin.

Wire in, my dear Will! What with weeds, cloddy soil, rambling roots, and the rest,

You'll find that to put things all ship-shape will put all your power to the test.

(*Aloud*) *You* look a bit fagged like and heated, my William, and yet, after all,

You *don't* seem to be making much headway, now *do* you?

William (*indignantly*). Well, Ben, I do call

THE CAT THAT KILLED THE RAT—

"That ate the Malt,
That lay in the house that Jack built."

That remark most owdacious. Why, hang it, you left things in such a vile mess,

That——

Ben. Well, you were sweet on the job, and I'm sure, mate, I wish you success.

JUNE 10.

MR. GLADSTONE introduced a Supplementary Budget in a speech of two hours' duration.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and now came in the sweetest morsel of the night, or, taxpayers, the bitterest, if you will; anyhow, the great event—the Supplementary Budget, introduced by Mr. Gladstone. Of course, it abounded in figures, the sum of which is one penny added to the Income-Tax. Moreover, the Licence Duties on the sale of alcoholic liquors are to be increased, and a Licence Duty will be imposed on private brewers for permission to brew beer; for, hear, O ye farmers, and hear, hear, O husbandmen, the Malt Tax is to be abolished for you at last, and commuted for a Beer Duty. Who is your Friend now? Are you not bound to William for ever?

The Supplemental Budget had been necessitated by supplementary expenses. Increased taxation was also requisite to supply the loss anticipated from commutation of Malt-Tax, and reduction of Wine-Duties, under arrangements to be made with the French Government in the interest of Free Trade. The new provisions, in addition to those already made by Sir S. Northcote, would raise the wind to the amount of £381,000, revised surplus. Such were the main particulars of a speech, including very many more, and, if doing equal credit to the speechifier's head and heart, doing the latter a very great deal.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Cat that Killed the Rat—.*")

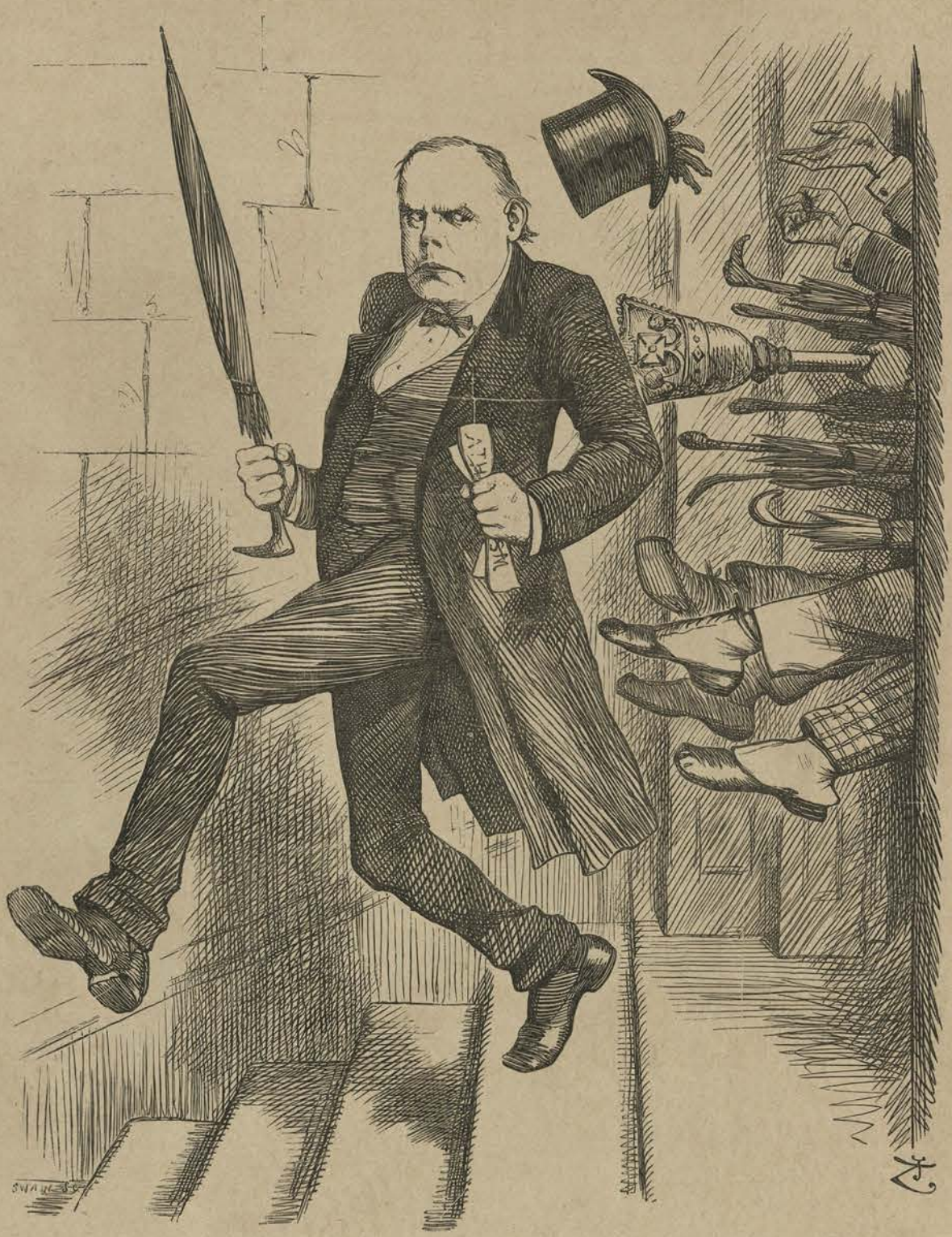
JUNE 18.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, the ardent and persistent advocate of Teetotalism, succeeded at length in getting the House of Commons, by a majority of 26, to affirm the principle of Local Option, as embodied in a resolution moved by him—"that principle" (said *Mr. Punch*) "and the principle of the Permissive Bill being as nearly alike as two peas,"

JUNE 22.

MR. BRADLAUGH, on the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, was taken into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms and consigned to the Clock Tower for defying the authority of the House by presenting himself to take the oath and declining to withdraw when ordered by the Speaker to do so.

(*See Cartoon, "Kicked Out (?)"*)



"*KICKED OUT.*" (?)

The following is a summary of the history of the case up to this date:—

The Committee appointed to consider his original claim to make an affirmation had decided against him by a majority of one. On the 21st May he presented himself at the table of the House prepared to take the oath. This was opposed on the ground of his being an Atheist. Mr. Gladstone again proposed to refer this new point, as to an Atheist's right to take the oath and the House's competence to interfere to prevent him, to a Select Committee. This the Opposition resisted, and met with some support from the Liberal side. Lord Randolph Churchill said it should be left to "the unerring instinct of the House of Commons," and the idea of an Atheist taking the oath was denounced as sacrilegious and dishonouring to the House. Ultimately the Committee was appointed, though the terms of reference were modified. The Committee by a large majority decided that Mr. Bradlaugh could not be allowed to take the oath, but recommended that he should be allowed to make an affirmation at his own risk, subject to the penalties for taking his seat without the statutory qualification. On the 21st June Mr. Labouchere moved that he should be allowed to make an affirmation. This was hotly opposed. Sir R. N. Fowler said, "If I were to consent I should be recreant to my country, my Sovereign and my God." Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright made eloquent speeches in favour of a judicial temper and toleration, but in vain. Sir Hardinge Giffard's amendment that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted either to affirm or take the oath was carried by 275 to 230, some 30 Liberals voting with the Opposition, and a still larger number abstaining from voting at all. Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, and T. P. O'Connor, voted in the minority, but the majority of the Home Rulers voted against the resolution.

On the 23rd, as stated, Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself to take the oath. The Speaker requested him to withdraw. He claimed to be heard, which was permitted. Mr. Gladstone, upon the ground that on this question he no longer represented the opinion of the House or of all his own party, declined to lead for the time being, and left action to Sir Stafford Northcote. The House decided that the situation was unchanged, and when Mr. Bradlaugh still insisted on his right and refused to withdraw, he was committed for contempt and consigned on the Speaker's warrant to the Clock Tower.

A motion for his release was made next day by Sir Stafford Northcote, and he was set at liberty.

JUNE 24.

THE Burials Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

JUNE 25.

MR. FORSTER moved the second reading of the Compensation for Disturbance (Irish) Bill, for the compensation of tenants disturbed in their holdings by the landlords even when evicted for non-payment of rent. "Evictions," said Mr. Forster, "have increased and are increasing," and the Government recognized the necessity of checking them, or, at least, mitigating their hardship and injustice, by recognizing more fully the tenant's interest in his holding and his claim to compensation for its loss in all circumstances. The Bill excited bitter hostility from the Opposition, and had a chequered career. The second reading was carried after a three nights' debate, but only by 295 to 217, about 50 Liberals abstaining from voting, and 20 voting against the Bill.

JUNE 31.

MR. GLADSTONE moved a resolution to the effect that every person claiming to be a person permitted by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, should be allowed to do so, subject to any liability by statute. It was opposed by Sir Stafford Northcote, on the ground that it virtually rescinded the previous resolution of the House, but was ultimately carried by 303 to 249. On the 2nd July Mr. Bradlaugh was admitted to make a solemn affirmation and to take his seat in the House of Commons; but at the close of the sitting was served with notices of action for voting when disqualified.

JULY 1.

THE Conference at Berlin which, at the invitation of the German Government, had assembled on the 16th June to consider the Greek Frontier Questson, came to an end to-day after agreeing to a new Greco-Turkish frontier to be recommended for acceptance by the Porte.

(*See Cartoon, "Rectification!"*)

JULY 12.

TO-DAY *Punch* experienced another great loss by the death, at the age of 63, of its third Editor, the accomplished, scholarly, and warm-hearted Tom Taylor. Dramatist, journalist and art critic, he was a man of wide knowledge, and sympathies as wide. In a tribute to his memory *Mr. Punch* said :—

He was always occupied with a variety of subjects; ever as eager to acquire, as willing to impart, knowledge. A cultivated man of letters, an admirable scholar, he was

"RECTIFICATION!"

BRITANNIA (Dressmaker to *MISS HELLAS*). *"Now we've let it out for you, you'll be more comfortable!"*

as free from pedantry as he was incapable of idleness. His relaxation was study: his mental rest, activity in some new field: and from his earliest schooltime to the last days of his life, his career of usefulness is an example of well-directed energy, tenacity of application, and honest singleness of purpose. Whatever he set himself to do, he did thoroughly. And in that word may be summed up Tom Taylor's character; for, from first to last, he was, in the highest and best sense, "Thorough."

It remains to speak of him, once and for all, as we of this Staff knew him. He was a warm-hearted, genuine, upright Man. To us, his fellow-workers, he proved himself a careful, considerate, and judicious Editor; and, in all respects, a staunch and loyal friend, whom we sincerely loved. He had the very gentleness of a woman, and his large human sympathy could never allow him to turn a deaf ear to any tale of distress.

JULY 13.

THE Compensation for Disturbance Bill was now in Committee. It was fiercely attacked in every way and from all sides. An amendment made on behalf of the Government by the Attorney-General for Ireland, providing that the tenant should have no claim to compensation when the landlord, before evicting him, had given him permission to sell his interest in his holding, secured for it, in addition to its other enemies, the implacable hostility of Mr. Parnell and his Irish followers. Lord George Hamilton, on this date, made a most damaging attack on it, challenging the accuracy of the Government returns of evictions. Mr. Forster's Bill was indeed in troubled waters.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Fo(r)ster-Mother.*")

THE FO(R)STER-MOTHER.

"*Oh dear, oh dear! What* WILL *become of my poor little Bill?*"

PITY A POOR FO(R)STER-MOTHER!

OH, he always were weak in the knees, I know, and a leetle bit shaky, but still
A more innercent and well-meaning child there never could be than my Bill!
Which his birth premature and promiscus-like were a good deal agen him, poor pet!
But I've nussed him keerful, and I've fed him reglar, and he *is* that lovely, and yet
Them boys, them rascally rumpageous boys, they are down upon him like bricks—
Though that ain't the word—with their stones and shied taters, not to mention rotten eggs and thick sticks.
From the very fust they was that unjust that they wouldn't trust him a mite, [for to kick or to bite,
Now, *do* it stand to reason as a mossel like him is likely
Or to ruin anythink in the varsal world? See him toddling flipputty flopputty,
Fust one side, then t'other! It's rediklus, quite, to fancy *him* pitching into "proputty." [poor little Bill,
A innercenter cherub never cut a tooth than him, my
Which them wenomous boys, drat their nasty noise! is a-doing their best for to kill.

* * * *

Oh mussy me! There, they're at him agen, my poor unfortnit Bill! [spindle-shanks wobbling still.
With his back all askew, and his side kinked in, and his
It's all pelt! pelt! pelt!—have they never felt what a Forster-dame's feelinks must be?
Oh! there's one in his wind, and a half brick behind, and a rotten egg squelched on his knee!

And what can *I* do? What a hullaballoo! He'll get reglar riddled, he will.
They *won't* let him pass!!! Oh what will become of my poor little, dear little Bill?
[*Left lamenting.*

JULY 22.

AT a great Durbar held at Cabul, Abdurrahman was formally recognized by Mr. Lepel Griffin, on behalf of the British Government, as Ameer of Afghanistan. Abdurrahman was in Kohistan. A few days later Mr. Griffin had an interview with him, when the new Ameer, whilst expressing friendly feelings towards the British, said he did not desire any open support, and that the presence of our troops would weaken him in the regard of his followers. It was agreed that his internal administration would not be interfered with, and that an English Resident at Cabul would not be insisted on.

Meanwhile it was rumoured that Ayoob Khan, the son of Shere Ali, who had been in Herat, meditated a hostile advance on Candahar. General Burrows was instructed to prevent the passage of the Helmund by the enemy as likely to endanger our position at Candahar. But the tribesmen flocked in numbers to the standard of Ayoob, an example followed by many of the Wali's soldiers. General Burrows retired to Khushk-i-Nakhud, thirty miles from the Helmund. On the 26th it was reported that the enemy were making for a pass over the hills called Maiwand, whence they could march on Candahar. On the 27th General Burrows, with his troops—in all some 2,500, of which only a small portion were Europeans, marched to the defence of Maiwand. They attacked Ayoob's forces, estimated at 20,000 men, and after a three hours' fight were routed and compelled to retreat. The scanty remnants of Burrows' forces, after a disastrous flight, took refuge in Candahar. A general rising of the tribes round Candahar followed, and for nearly a month the city was besieged by Ayoob Khan.

THE PIG AND THE PEER.

PIG. "*Bedad, Melord, and is it meself that's to be evicted?*"
PEER (tenderly). "*You evicted! No, no. We'll take the greatest care of the 'Gentleman who pays the Rent.'*"

JULY 26.

THE third reading of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill passed by the reduced majority of 303 to 237. Mr. Parnell and his followers did not vote, and 16 Liberals voted against it. The prospects in the Lords were not regarded as promising, and indeed, on the 3rd August, the Peers, after two nights' debate, summarily rejected it by the huge majority of 282 to 51.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Pig and the Peer.*")

Lord Beaconsfield thus summed up the Lords' objections:—

"The Bill," he said, "contains three proposals, and I object to all three of them. My first objection is that it imposes a burden upon a specific class. My second, that it brings insecurity into all kinds of transactions. My third, that it delegates to a public officer the extraordinary power of fixing the rents of the country."

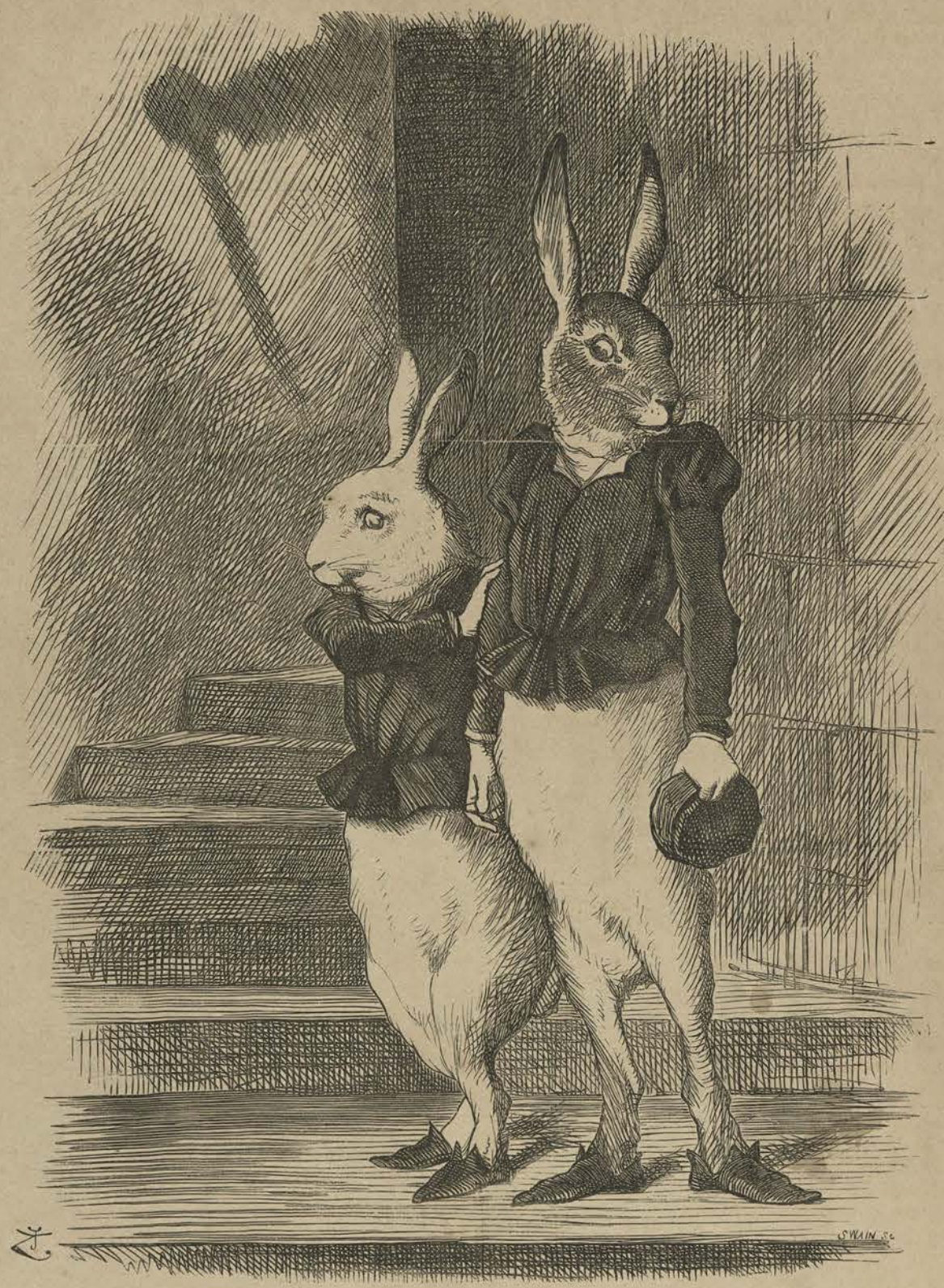
JULY 29.

THE debate on the second reading of Sir W. Harcourt's "Hares and Rabbits Bill" (subsequently passed into law as the Ground Game Act) was resumed to-night. It was designed to enable occupiers of farms, etc., "to protect their crops from injury and loss by ground game." It was hotly opposed by the landlord interest; by others regarded as not going sufficiently far.

Then bland Labouchere, in the Bill called "the Hares and the Rabbits,"
Would include other game which had equally horrible habits.
For pheasants, put out in the park with their cooped foster-mothers,
Old Gooseberry played with the barley-crops, wheat-crops, and others.
The mild mangold-wurzel and innocent swede would then follow,
Cart-loads of the former they riddled and left them all hollow.
Since Game's "common property" — (*Groans*) — he'd instruct the Committee
To extend this small Bill's small provisions without the least pity.
"Heah! heah!" P. A. Taylor broke in, "though the Bill is so little,
I will not oppose if you don't too much pare, trim, and whittle."
Says Harcourt, "The Bill's to save crops, 'tis not meant to spoil sport."
Cries Chaplin, "That Labouchere ought to be laughed out of Court
For muddling up deer with winged game; and, serene as he looked,
If he tried a day's grouse driving he would be pretty well 'cooked.'"
"It's all nasty envy," sneers Elcho. Amendment snuffed out.
Then Hicks on poached eggs, and renewal of row and of rout.
"Confiscation," cries Chaplin, "should be this bad Cabinet's *nomen*,"
Which brought up John Bright to the rescue, that dourest of foemen.
"In the name of the Prophet—eggs! eggs!" cried J. B., "'tis atrocious!"
"Go to!" cries Sir Stafford, "O Quaker extremely ferocious;
You'd pose as the Friend of the Farmer—that's *your* little game!"
And—so on—boy-snagging repeated—and more of the same
Till after eleven long hours of such hullaballoo,
The House, tired and angry, adjourned at ten minutes to two.

The Bill ultimately passed in the Commons. It was feared that the Lords would reject, but they contented themselves with slightly amending it.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Little Victims.*")



LITTLE VICTIMS.

HARE (terrified). "*What's that?—The Lords?*" *RABBIT* (shuddering). "*P'raps it's the Farmers!!*"

(*With Mr. Punch's apologies to "The Princes in the Tower" by* J. E. MILLAIS, R.A.)

JULY 30.

MR. GLADSTONE, on returning from the House of Commons, was taken rather seriously ill with a violent cold and slight congestion of the lungs. The news produced great excitement in the country and intense anxiety, such (says the "Annual Register") "as had had no parallel since the serious illness of the Prince of Wales." In a few days, however, he rallied, and was soon pronounced out of danger. All parties and all classes were quick in eager inquiry, and warm expression of sympathy. *Mr. Punch* expressed the universal feeling in the following lines:—

PUNCH TO THE PREMIER.

"ALL's well," my William, "that ends well," and hearty
Are *Mr. Punch's* prompt congratulations,
Echoed, without respect of creed or party,
By a whole gladdened Nation's.
Wheugh! but it shocked us, William, that sharp news
That *you* were down—the stalwart, steadfast, stable!

FRIEND AND FOE.

MR. PUNCH (pointing to Agitator). *"Reap the Harvest you've got, PAT, and don't wait for the Crop* HE'S *sowing."*

No man of us arose without the "blues"
From Monday's breakfast-table.

The House looked chill, my William, and its voices
Were hushed to hear what, heard, deepened the sadness;
Now, House, *Punch*, People—all the World rejoices
With an unfeigned gladness.

Hurrah! But William mine, be wise, beware!
Give not e'en tempered steel *too* sore a trial,
The Nation urges you, "Take rest! take care!"
And will not brook denial.

The venial selfishness of love suggests
The warning, of solicitude sure token.
We know the blade won't rust—it seldom rests—
But we'd not see it broken.
You *must*—but *Punch* is far too glad to chide,
He turns him to his task again more gaily,
Since he can send you, Will, with thankful pride,
Salve! instead of *Vale!*

During Mr. Gladstone's enforced absence, Lord Hartington took his place as Leader of the House.

AUG. 10.

THE rejection by the Lords of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill produced the worst effects in Ireland, and strengthened the Land League agitation. "Soon after the rejection of the Bill" (says the "Annual Register,") "there came most disquieting reports from Ireland. There were riots at evictions; tenants who had ventured to take the place of evicted occupiers were assaulted, their property damaged, their ricks burnt, their cattle maimed; there was a mysterious robbery of arms from a ship lying in Queenstown Harbour, and it was said that a plot had been discovered for the blowing-up of Cork Barracks."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Friend and Foe.*")

AUG. 12.

"AFTER much debate" (says *Punch's* "Essence of Parliament") "not of course novel in argument, but also not ignoble in tone, the Burials Bill (down from the Lords) was read a second time by a majority of 176 (258 against 79). *Mr. Punch* congratulates Mr. O. Morgan, the House, the country, *and* the Church, on what looks like the beginning of the end of an embittered contest of twenty years about shadows."

AUG. 13.

THE Employers' Liability Bill at last got through Committee in the Commons.

AUG. 26.

MR. GLADSTONE, who had recovered from his recent illness, started from Gravesend on board the Donald Currie steamship, "Grantully Castle," for a voyage round the British Coasts.

AUG. 30.

THE Ground Game Bill came before the House of Lords. Acting on the advice of Lord Beaconsfield, who urged the avoidance of a collision with the Commons, the Lords passed the Bill, though with some amendments.

Peers, 'tis a trap,
This bold bad Bill, baited to snare your pride
And catch your prejudice, and so disarm you
For imminent Constitutional Armageddon!
So, to Committee let it pass, and there
Be purged, pared, picked to pieces, purified,
As your sweet wills and subtle wits decree,
Till 'tis a very *Bottom* of a Bill—
By much Amendment, as by Ass's head,
Translated, changed, transmogrified. So do,
O Peers, my ermined brethren; proving thus
That you're self-sacrificing patriots,
Paladins versed in valour's better part,
And—more considerably up to snuff
Than Redesdale or the Radicals conceive!

(*See Cartoon*, "*Hares' Skins! Rabbits' Skins!*")

"*HARES' SKINS! RABBITS' SKINS!*"

BEN. (the old "Expert"—sarcastically). "*Not quite the entire animal, WILLIAM, eh?*"

SEPT. 1.

GENERAL ROBERTS, upon the receipt of news concerning the disaster at Maiwand, had started with over 9,000 men on his splendid and memorable march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar. He accomplished his arduous and difficult task in three weeks, marching at the rate of 16 miles a day, and reached Candahar on the 31st August. On the following day he attacked Ayoob Khan, and completely defeated him, capturing his camp and all his guns, and utterly dispersing his army, with a loss on the British side of less than 200 killed and wounded.

SEPT. 7.

TO-DAY the prolonged Session of 1880 was at last brought to an end.

(*See Cartoon, "Unavoidably Delayed."*)

Mr. Punch (in his Introduction to Vol. LXXIX.) calls attention to what the *Times* described as "the curious incident" of "the rise of a small body of Conservative free lances" below the gangway, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gorst are the chiefs, with the half serious nickname of the 'Fourth Party.'" Lord Randolph Churchill was the leading spirit of this party, and he and his companions showed great readiness in learning from the Home Rulers the lesson of Parliamentary Obstruction. Much more was destined to be heard of the "half-serious Fourth Party," and its clever if not too scrupulous leader.

SEPT. 8.

TO-DAY came to an end the great Cricket Match played at Kennington Oval between England and the Australians. England won by five wickets. In the first innings the English team made 420 runs, 152 of which were scored by Mr. W. G. Grace, who went in first. The Australians only made 148 runs in their first innings, but in the second they reached 327, their Captain, Mr. W. L. Murdoch, going in second and carrying out his bat for 153. The Englishmen had only 57 runs to make in their second innings, but lost five wickets in doing it. *Mr. Punch* gave this account of the memorable match :—

UNAVOIDABLY DELAYED.

LANDLADY (Sea-view House). "*Apartments, Sir! Lor' bless you, Sir, they've been let ever so long. Which we thought as you was never a-comin'!!*"

EXHAUSTED M.P. "*Ah!! That confounded Parliamentary Train! Nothing but stoppages!!*"

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA.

A Lay of Kennington Oval and the Great Cricket Match, September 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1880.

I SING not of the tented field, but of the grassy sward,
Where England's champions, flannel-clad, brown-browed, of shoulders broad,
Met in fair fray, on an Autumn day, eleven stout and true,
From the far-off land of tinned meats *and* the bounding kangaroo.

Then up stood stalwart W. Grace, and up stood stout E. M.,
Right well they knew that England's hopes hung largely upon them;
The Champion flashed his dusk slant eye right warily around,
The Doctor braced his shoulders, and with light foot beat the ground.

How's that? A shout! The Doctor's out, those brothers stout must part,
But Lucas see, the great A. P., old Surrey's champion smart!

These ready two the strife renew, and "play" and "hit" as though
They meant to stay till Michaelmas Day, or slog till the time of snow.

But Lucas piles and passes off, young Barnes he comes and goes,
And still Leviathan slogs and slogs, still grows his score and grows;
Till having summed his One-Five-Two, at length his sure eye fails,
And Palmer's ball his off stump takes, one inch below the bails.

Oh never sure rang louder cheer
from round the tourney's ring,
Than greeted him the long of
limb, swart-bearded, swift of
spring;
And never more did knight re-
joice who foe from saddle
bore,
Than Murdoch's men to end at
last the Champion's spanking
score.

Time fails to tell how long and
well scarce lesser heroes
fought,
How Harris drove, Steel cut,
Moule stopped, and Alex-
ander caught,
Till, their time come, the English
team could slog and swipe no
more,
And the lot were out, 'midst a
mighty shout for Four Hun-
dred plus one score!

Nor boots it tell what a crooked
spell of Cricketer's cross-luck
Had Murdoch's men from the
moment when their Captain
"made his duck;"
Of the follow-on when hope
seemed gone, to all save Mur-
doch stout,
But *he* took to hitting like any
ten, and *they could not get him
out!*

In vain deft Morley hurled his
fast left-handers in, in vain
Steel's swiftest, Grace's straight-
est ones down on his bat did
rain;
Though round him fast his fellows
fell, sore-hurt yet firm stood he,
Hour after hour, till he raised
the score to the figures One-
Five-Three!

One point above great Grace's
pile; nor beaten then by
ball,
Midst one huge shout, first in,
not out, top scorer of them
all,
To tent he went. Then the
Britons, fagged, to the wicket
once more passed,
And it cost them six good bats-
men more to win the match
at last!

For many a year, in many a tent,
on many a Cricket-ground,
Whilst the Hatfield beads in the
brimming jug or the Shandy-
gaff goes round;
They will tell again how the
Champions twain of the South
Land and the West
Contended so, nor friend nor
foe could say who bore him
best.

How well Lord Harris's splendid team upheld old
England's fame!
How Murdoch's men the honours halved and played
their uphill game;
Punch to his own young lions drinks; but he brims a
beaker too,
And lifts his shout for our kinsmen stout from the Land
of the Kangaroo!

THE NEW STAMP DUTY.

MR. FAWCETT. "*Now, then, all of you, 'in for a Penny in for a Pound.'*"

"Mr. Fawcett's scheme brings saving within everybody's reach."—*Times.*

SEPT. 13.

TO-DAY came into operation in certain selected counties "the tentative scheme suggested by Mr. Fawcett for the encouragement of small deposits in Post Office Savings Banks, by allowing twelve postage stamps affixed to a form provided for the purpose to be received as a deposit of a shilling." Mr. Fawcett, who was blind, was at this time Postmaster General, and one of the best and most popular administrators who ever held that office, his devices to encourage popular thrift being particularly ingenious and successful.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The New Stamp Duty.*")

SEPT. 30.

A MEETING of the Cabinet Council was suddenly summoned to consider two great difficulties which confronted the Ministry,—the condition of Ireland, and the Eastern Question.

In Ireland the violent or revolutionary party was rampant. Mr. Parnell, as the spokesman of the Land League, ostensibly advocated constitutional agitation for the "three F's"—"fixity of tenure, fair rent, and free sale,"—free sale, namely, of the tenant's interest in his holding. But from America came accounts of an association asserted to exist, called the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, a secret society, said to aim at the entire liberation of Ireland from English rule, and the establishment of an Irish Republic. The murder, on Sept. 25, of Lord Mountmorris, and the prevalence of agrarian crime and acts of violence, favoured the belief in the existence of a party of disorder; and although Mr. Parnell and his colleagues deprecated the aid of crime, yet they denounced it in so mild and qualified a fashion as to give rise to suspicion of partial sympathy. Mr. Parnell's demand for the abolition of Landlordism, his suggestion that a general strike against Rent might become necessary, and his advocacy of the merciless system of social ostracism and "exclusive dealing," subsequently, from its application to Captain Boycott, only too well known as "Boycotting," shook the faith of the public in his disavowals of complicity or sympathy with crime.

(*See Cartoon, "A Daniel Come to Judgment."*)

"A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT!"

SHADE OF O'CONNELL. "Every man who is guilty of the slightest breach of the law is an enemy to Ireland. NO POLITICAL REFORM IS WORTH THE SHEDDING OF ONE DROP OF BLOOD." (*See* JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S *History*, Vol. I., Ch. xii.)

A cry for Coercion was, of course, raised by the Opposition, but the Liberals in the country protested against exceptional coercive measures, unless in conjunction with amendment of the Irish land laws and other remedial measures. The result of the Cabinet Councils was that early in October "it was rumoured that a prosecution of the Land Leaguers was intended, and that the law officers of the Crown in Ireland were busily engaged in preparing an indictment." (*Annual Register.*)

The other difficulty which occupied the attention of the Cabinet was Turkey's persistent delay in carrying out the decisions of the Berlin Conference with regard to the Greek and Montenegrin frontier questions and other matters. On June 29, the Ambassadors at Constantinople advised the Porte to cede the district of Dulcigno to Montenegro, in place of those named in the Berlin Treaty, and the Porte still delaying and

shuffling, "the Powers determined, at the invitation of England, to enter upon a policy of moral coercion" (*Annual Register*). A naval demonstration was made off the Albanian coast, "each Power being represented by ironclads from its fleet, on the understanding, however, that no troops were to be landed." The Fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, had assembled at Gravosa on Sept. 14.

The Naval Demonstration and the continued indisposition of the Porte to obey the Powers, furnished plentiful matter of mockery to the Opposition, but the point of these taunts was considerably blunted, when, on October 12, the Porte suddenly decided to yield. Later in the year Dulcigno was surrendered to the Montenegrins, and the Fleet having achieved its purpose, dispersed on December 5.

Oct. 2.

To-day the first Election Commission in connection with the recent General Election, was opened at Macclesfield. It was followed by others at Oxford, Canterbury, Boston, Sandwich, Gloucester and Chester. The revelations concerning the prevalence of corrupt practices were disgraceful to both sides.

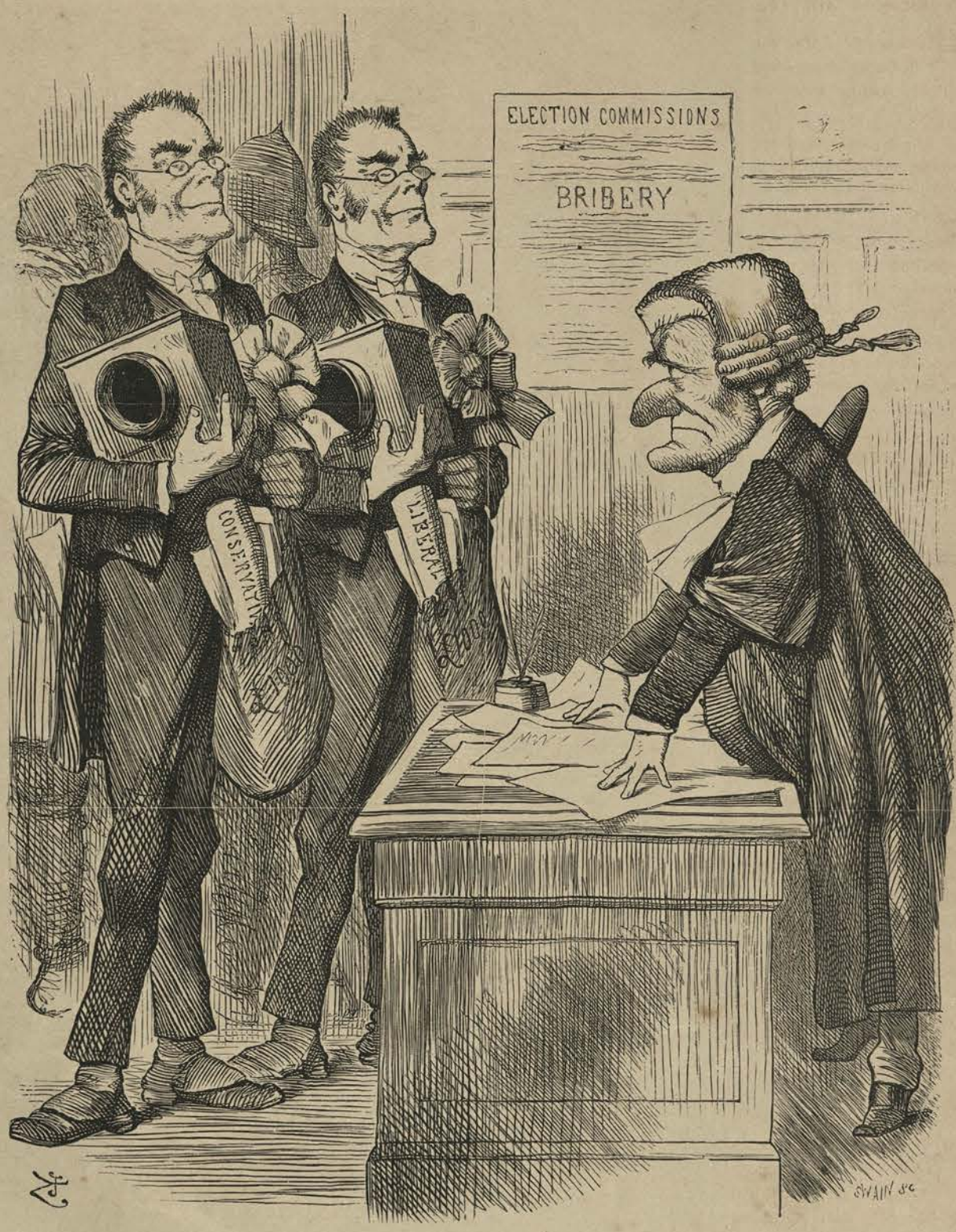
(*See Cartoon, "Rival Rogues."*)

Nov. 2.

A Conference had been held, on the 23rd October, at Dublin Castle, Mr. Forster being present, at which the prosecution of certain of the Land League leaders was determined on. On the 2nd November the criminal information was filed against fourteen persons, among them being Charles Stuart Parnell, John Dillon, Joseph Gillis Biggar, Timothy Daniel Sullivan, Thomas Sexton, Patrick Egan, and others. They were charged with conspiring to prevent payment of rents, to defeat the legal process for the enforcement of rent, to prevent the letting of evicted farms, &c. December 28th was fixed for their trial.

Speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Mr. Gladstone said the improvement of the Land Laws, and the "development" of the Land Act of 1870 were objects entertained by others besides agitators, but that there was "one thought anterior to the reform and improvement of the law," and that was "the maintenance of public order." He went on to say:—

"Anxious as we are for the practical improvement of the land laws, I assure your lordship, and all who hear me, as well as those who may become acquainted with the proceedings of this meeting, that we recognise also the priority of the duty of enforcing the law for the



RIVAL ROGUES.

Commissioner Punch. "Gentlemen, your candour is charming. Not a pin to choose between you. You both deserve—Penal Servitude. (Aside.) *And I hope—some day—you'll get it!!"*

purposes of order. And let me say one word more. We hold it our first duty to look at the law as it stands, to ascertain what its fair and just administration means. But the obligation incumbent upon us to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his life and his property might, under other circumstances, compel us to ask for an increase of power; and although we will never anticipate such a contingency, nor imagine it to exist until it is proved by the clearest demonstration, yet if that contingency were realised, if the demonstration were afforded, you may rely on it we should not shrink from acting on the obligation it would entail."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Law and Liberty.*")

There were persistent rumours, however, of differences of opinion in the Cabinet as to the advisability of exceptional means of repression; Mr. Forster, it was said, declining to be responsible for the maintenance of order without them, whilst Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, it was asserted, would leave the cabinet if they were resorted to.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, in addressing their constituents at Birmingham during the Recess, spoke of the necessity of reforming the Irish Land System. Mr. Bright, in a lengthy review of the history of land tenure in Ireland declared that some remedy must be devised, and that force was no remedy.

Captain Boycott, who rented a large farm near Lough Mask, and was also the agent of Lord Erne, having taken out ejectment processes against the tenants of the latter, who had refused payment of all rent until the abatement they demanded was granted, had had applied to him, in all its rigour, the system of ostracism and isolation recommended by Mr. Parnell as "shunning them as if they were lepers." Captain Boycott was so shunned; he could not get labourers to gather the crops, shopkeepers to deal with him, servants to stay with him. A number of Ulstermen from Belfast formed an expedition to proceed to his relief, and help him save his crops, the Government affording them protection in the execution of their voluntary task.

"Henceforth" (says the *Annual Register*), "the gospel of the Land League to the tenants in Ireland was summed up in one word, 'Boycott.' The 'Boycotting' of obnoxious individuals was now the burden of their exhortations."

LAW AND LIBERTY.

LAW. "*Not yet, Sister. They must first learn to respect* ME. *Your turn comes next.*"

NOV. 2.

GENERAL GARFIELD and Mr. Arthur, Republicans, were elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

DEC. 4.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, taking advantage of the comparative leisure of Opposition, had

published a new novel, entitled "Endymion," which excited considerable interest in political and fashionable circles.

(*See Cartoon, "Endymion."*)

ENDYMION.

THE shades of night were falling fast
Round Hughenden,—for some time past
A statesman, working day and night,
A flowery fiction did indite—
Endymion.

His hair was dark, and you could trace
A *soupçon* of an ancient race;
And still, in quite his early way,
He wrote of Lords and Ladies gay—
Endymion.

"Tempt not the Press," Lord Rowton said.
"Of critics have a timely dread:
They skinned you when you wrote *Lothair*."
He answered, with his nose in air,
"*Endymion!*"

"Oh stay," the Tory said, "and make
That wicked Gladstone writhe and quake."
A twinkle flash'd from out his eye:
"I'll give him rope," he said, "and try
Endymion!"

"Beware the day they may begin
To break the Treaty of Berlin!"
This was the Tory's last appeal.
He only said, "I will reveal
Endymion!"

And so, when Ireland was a-flame,
The Eastern Question just the same,
Conservatives beheld with doubt
Their Leader bring his novel out—
Endymion.

And all who waded through the book,
Met Titles, Tailor, Prince and Dook:
What wonder it is all the rage?
For epigram adorns thy page,
Endymion!

There, in the twilight, cold and grey,
Serene in Curzon Street he lay.
"This cheque from Longmans' will go far,"
A voice said. "Now for a cigar!"
Endymion!

ENDYMION.

——"And the Minister flattered himself that both the literary and the graphic representations of himself in SCARAMOUCH *might possibly for the future be mitigated."*—Vol. I., p. 312. [Ahem! He did flatter himself!

DEC. 17.

THE popular agitation against the Semitic race, known as the *Judenhetz*, had for some time been rampant in Germany. The orthodox clergy of Berlin joined with the Ultramontane Press in fomenting it. Even the eminent historian, Professor Von Treitschke justified it, on the ground that the preponderance of the Jewish element was a source of danger to the State. To-day, under the auspices of the Christian Socialists, a large anti-Semitic meeting was held in a public hall, which (says the *Annual Register*) "soon became a scene of the most disgraceful uproar and violence," Jew and German fighting with fists and feet as well as tongue.

DEC. 18.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR, commanding the combined fleets at Cattaro, had, on the 4th

December, received orders to give the signal to part company.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Breaking Up.*")

DEC. 22.

MARY ANN EVANS (Mrs. Cross), better known under the *nom de plume* of George Eliot, the most illustrious woman, and one of the greatest novelists of the Victorian Era, died to-day at the age of 60, to the inexpressible grief of her friends, and the profound regret of her admiring countrymen. The author of "Adam Bede," of "Silas Marner," of "Middlemarch," and of "Romola," has doubtless left an enduring mark on the literature of the age. She possessed an intellect of the first order, unquestionable creative power, and a gift of large and genial humour rare indeed in her sex. She was buried at Highgate Cemetery on the 29th of December.

"*BREAKING UP!*"

(*THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION DISPERSES ITSELF FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.*)

"GEORGE ELIOT."

(HIGHGATE CEMETERY, DECEMBER 29, 1880.)

LARGE woman soul, sure of unfading bays,
It little boots o'er thy too early tomb
To puff our little breaths of passing praise—
Dead in the deepest of Midwinter's gloom,
Ere thine own Autumn's mellow fruitage failed!
We mourn a Larger Light, eclipsed too soon
By the all-darkening Shadow; we who hailed
Its rise, its rounding to the plenilune
Of finished force and chastened grace, lament
The passing of a Power. Thou perchance
Bearest it all unstained, as still unspent,
To spheres unclogged by earthy circumstance.
So be it! Not among the tricksy mimes
Who glitter out a glowworm's hour and fade,
Fame sets this large-orbed glory of our times,
Who, whilst good store of lesser lights are laid
In our King's Sepulchre, makes royal ground
Of that green Northern Graveyard's simplest mound.

DEC. 27.

MR. PARNELL was elected Leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the House of Commons, and a resolution was passed that the Home Rulers, irrespective of the party in power, should sit on the Opposition side of the House.

DEC. 28.

THE trial of the Land Leaguers, Mr. Parnell and thirteen of his colleagues, was opened to-day at Dublin, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry. There had been considerable difficulty in finding a jury to act, jurymen having been threatened in anticipation with Boycotting if they found a verdict against the popular idol, Mr. Parnell.

✣ 1881 ✣

JAN. 6.

PARLIAMENT was opened, by commission, a month in advance of the usual time. The Royal Speech said,

"I have called you, at a period rather earlier than usual, to a resumption of your labours, as some affairs of more than common urgency demand your attention."

It said that the Turco-Montenegrin frontier question had been settled, that the determination of the frontier between Turkey and Greece was under consideration. "A rising in the Transvaal," said Her Majesty, "has imposed upon me the duty of taking military measures with a view to the prompt vindication of my authority." The speech also announced the close of the Afghan War, the recall of the troops within the Indian frontier, and the resolve that the occupation of Candahar should only be maintained until the difficulties attending the establishment of a Native Government had been surmounted. It referred to the increase of agrarian crimes in Ireland, and stated that proposals would be submitted for entrusting the Government with additional powers for the vindication of law and order, and the protection of life, property, and personal liberty. It promised further development of the Land Act of 1870. Measures were also foreshadowed for the establishment of County Government in Ireland, for the Abolition of Corporal Punishment in the Army and Navy, &c.

THE GIANTS AND THE PIGMY.

THE LITTLE FOURTH PARTY. "Have no fear, valiant Sirs!—Bear in mind that you have MY *support!!"*

In the House of Commons Mr. Forster gave notice that on the next day he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland. The Irish party of course opposed this vehemently, and Mr. Parnell, who had now superseded Mr. Shaw as the leader of that party, moved an amendment which he supported in what was acknowledged to be a powerful, intelligent and sagacious speech. There was a long and angry debate, a sort of triangular duel between the Government, the Conservatives and the Home Rulers. Ultimately Mr. Parnell's amendment was negatived by 435 to 51.

In the course of the debate, Lord Randolph Churchill, who as the aggressive and vituperative leader of the Fourth Party was now attracting increased attention, not entirely of a complimentary character, made a smart speech in which, while sharply attacking the Government he intimated that they might secure the support of himself and his party by a more vigorous line of action in Ireland.

Lord Churchill was at the time member for Woodstock, and Mr. Jacob Bright had caused loud laughter by referring to him, whether inadvertently or not, as the member for "Woodcock," a name which stuck to him for some time.

(*See Cartoon, "The Giants and the Pigmy."*)

LILLIPUT TO THE RESCUE!

THERE was a little man
Had a little Party clan,
Of which he was regarded as the
head, head, head;
Neither Tory quite nor
Whig,
Nor numerically big,
Oh, how bravely, how consummately 'twas led, led, led!

This little man was young,
But he had a little tongue,
Which glibly and audaciously
he'd wag, wag, wag.
And his followers—there
were *three!*— [glee,
Cheered his talk with noisy
And the Universe defied *their*
mouths to gag, gag, gag.

Then a crisis there arose,
And, as one might well
suppose,
The little man that crisis rose
to meet, meet, meet;
Gave his locks a defter curl,
His moustache a tighter
twirl,
And pitched his vocal pipes to
accents sweet, sweet,
sweet.

With one hand upon his hip,
And the other with a grip
On his little—very little—sword
of lath, lath, lath,
He thrasonically cried,
"Titans, *I* am on your side;
So you needn't fear the lions in
your path, path, path.

"Though you look so tall
and strong,
You're good giants quite
gone wrong,
And you really, really are not a
success, cess, cess.
From your simmering and
surging,
I'm afraid that fear is urging
You to measures that will land
you in a mess, mess, mess.

"But there, don't you be
afraid!
I am coming to your aid,
If you 'll only up and do the
thing that's right, right,
right.
Just you range yourselves
behind me,
And come on! By George,
you'll find me
A much more than modern
Malbrook in the fight,
fight, fight."

STRANGLING THE MONSTER.

JAN. 24.

MR. FORSTER moved for leave to bring in the Protection of Person and Property Bill, arming the Irish executive with "powers to arrest and keep in custody persons suspected of being concerned in the commission or instigation of agrarian outrages" (*Times.*) The Lord Lieutenant was to have power to issue a warrant for the arrest of any such person; the prisoner would be treated as unconvicted, but might be detained without trial until September 30, 1882. In his speech Mr. Forster gave a terrible account of the prevalence of crime, outrage and terrorism in Ireland, and the extent to which the ordinary law of the country had become powerless and was superseded by the "unwritten law" of the Land League. Against the growing power of the Land League, this measure, indeed, was obviously directed, and it naturally incurred the bitter hostility of Mr. Parnell and his supporters."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Strangling the Monster.*")

JAN. 24.

SIR G. COLLEY, who had made a laager at Newcastle, provisioned it for thirteen days, and collected 1,500 men there, determined to advance into the Transvaal without waiting for reinforcements.

"The beginning of the year 1881 found the state of affairs in the Transvaal as serious as it was unexpected. It was on December 16, 1880, that the Republic had been proclaimed at Heidelberg, and the first day of January found Colonel Winsloe besieged outside Potchefstroom, Sir Owen Lanyon blockaded at Pretoria, and Major Montague besieged at Standerton." (*Annual Register.*)

Joubert was the Boer general, Sir George Colley was High Commissioner of South-east Africa, his authority extending over the Transvaal. On January 28 Sir George Colley attacked the Boers at Laing's Nek. The result was a disastrous defeat of the British troops, with heavy loss, and General Colley returned to his camp.

FEB. 2.

AFTER a 42 hours' continuous sitting the Speaker brought the debate on the Coercion Bill to a sudden close by refusing to hear any more speakers. The question was put and carried by 164 to 19. On the 3rd Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution for preventing obstruction in debate. It was as follows:—

"If, upon notice given, a motion be made that the state of public affairs is urgent, and if on the call of the Speaker, forty members shall support it by rising in their place, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, no debate or amendment or adjournment being allowed; and if, on the voices being given, he shall, without doubt, perceive that the "noes" have it, his decision shall not be challenged; but if otherwise, a division shall forthwith be taken, and if the question be resolved in the affirmative by a majority of not less than three to one, the powers of the House for the regulation of the business in the several stages of the Bill, and upon motions and all other matters, shall be and remain with the Speaker, until the Speaker shall declare that the state of public business is no longer urgent."

(*See Cartoon, "Urgency."*)

"URGENCY!"

The Irish members, of course, vehemently opposed it. Four times did Mr. Gladstone attempt to commence his speech, and as often was interrupted by clamorous disorder. The result was that 36 members were named by the Speaker, removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and suspended from service during the remainder of the sitting.

Then in a speech of earnest and dignified eloquence Mr. Gladstone moved his resolution, which, after debate, was agreed to, with certain amendments demanded by Sir Stafford Northcote, the chief being that motions for Urgency should only be put by Ministers of the Crown, and that the majority for urgency should consist of three to one in a House of at least 300. The state of

public business was then declared urgent, and the House adjourned.

FEB. 5.

THOMAS CARLYLE, the illustrious historian, critic and moralist, one of the most distinguished writers and most potent intellectual and moral forces of the Victorian Era, died at his house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, in his 86th year.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

BORN, 1795. DIED, 1881.

SHUT fast the door! Let not our vulgar din
Vex the long rest of patriarchal age;
But one step more eternal peace to win,
England's Philosopher! old Chelsea's Sage!

How they will greet him! When he nears the home
Where dwell the deathless spirits of the dead—
Goethe and Schiller, "sovereign souls," will come
To crown with *immortelles* his honoured head.

Out from the unknown shore, the heroes past—
Cromwell of England, Frederick the Great—
Will lead the grand procession, and recast
The roll of genius that he joined so late.

What will his message be, from life to death
Grand hero-worshipper of years ago?
"Is England true?" they'll ask him in one breath.
"Faithful to history?" He'll answer No!

To this indictment he must pledge his word,—
What warrant else could an historian sign?—
He lived through England's triumph, but he heard
With dying ears the shudder of decline.

Perchance the revolution and the shame
That like black shadows crossed the Commons' floor,
Were spared him dying! Whisper not their name—
Shut fast the door! He's sleeping. Close the door!

THEIR OWN PRESCRIPTION.

LORD SHAFTESBURY. "The dear Archbishop was quite right when he said that Battersea Park on a Wet Sunday Afternoon was far more enjoyable than the British Museum."

LORD CAIRNS. "If we could but get a drop of Hot Gin-and-Water somewhere!" *DUKE OF ARGYLL. "Or Whuskey!"*

FEB. 22.

LORD DUNRAVEN, in the Upper House, made a motion in favour of opening Museums and Public Galleries on Sundays. Lord Shaftesbury moved an amendment in favour of opening them on the evenings of week-days instead. Lord Rosebery, in an excellent speech, advocated the motion, as did Earl Granville and the Duke of Somerset, but it was opposed by Lord Cairns and the Duke of Argyll, and ultimately rejected by 41 to 37.

(*See Cartoon, "Their Own Prescription."*)

FEB. 25.

THE *third reading of the Irish Protection Bill was carried in the Commons by 303 to 46.* (It was read a third time in the Lords, and became Law on March 2nd). Lord Hartington announced that the Arms (Ireland) Bill would be postponed to enable the Army estimates to

be taken on Monday. On the 28th, Lord Hartington announced that it would be introduced the following day, and that he would ask the House to vote urgency for it. Urgency was ultimately carried by 395 to 37. Sir W. Harcourt in the absence of Mr. Forster introduced the Peace Preservation (or Arms) Bill, prohibiting the possession of arms within proclaimed districts, and giving the right of search. The Bill was vigorously opposed by the Irish party, but was passed in the Commons by 236 to 26, was almost unopposed in the Lords, and received the Royal Assent on March 21, thus completing the Government measures of Coercion.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Pig that* WON'T '*Pay the Rint!*'")

THE PIG THAT WON'T "PAY THE RINT!"

FEB. 26.

GENERAL COLLEY and his staff moved out of camp, to take possession of Majuba hill, overlooking the Boer's position at Laing's Nek. He had only 627 men and 20 officers. Reaching the summit after a fatiguing climb of eight hours, they were too exhausted to intrench themselves. Their position was considered secure, but attacked by the Boers they were disastrously routed, and put to flight with heavy loss, General Colley himself being amongst the slain.

ON THE MAJUBA HILL.

"They in vain tried to withstand that awful hail of lead. . . . Our poor fellows broke, and rushed for the crest in the rear."—*Times' Correspondent.*

They broke! All in vain that long climb through the night,
Mute and breathless, o'er donga and boulder;
In vain the stern stand and the desperate fight
Of our Highlanders, shoulder to shoulder.
The foes, five to one, and as brave as our best,
Stormed up the steep ridges and crowded the crest.

They broke! Clean and close shot the Dutchmen, and fast,
Right and left, fell our men, dead or dying.
What flesh could stand firm 'gainst that fierce fiery blast,
That hot hail of bullets straight flying?
They broke, sturdy Britons led blindly to death,
Their thin lines swept flat as by Azrael's breath.

They broke! Dauntless Stewart, stout Fraser in vain
Their torn ranks might rally and muster;
In vain did they gather again and again,
Teeth set, in fierce knot and close cluster.
They broke! Ah, the pain of that pitiful rush,
Down the Spitzkop's steep ridges o'er boulder and bush!

They broke! Whose the fault? Gallant Colley lies dead,
Brave, generous, loved,—all men sorrow.
To-day we must praise the slain heroes he led,
We'll portion the blame on the morrow.
'Tis scarcely disgrace to such foemen to fall.
'Tis pity such foemen are foemen at all!

MARCH 5.

TO-DAY were commenced preparations for the evacuation of Candahar, upon which the

Government had determined, despite considerable opposition at home, and the passing in the Lords by 165 to 76 of Lord Lytton's resolution deprecating its abandonment. *Punch* represented Lord Beaconsfield as singing, to the tune of "La-di-da," a song then popular at the music halls:

She wears a splendid jewel in her crown,
Can-da-har!
Expensive Afghan jewel in her crown,
Can-da-har!
If we give it up, there's Quetta (Lytton owns) as good or better;
But then—where's our Imperial renown?
Can-da-har!
But then, where's our Imperial renown.

MARCH 7.

SIR EVELYN WOOD, upon whom, after the death of General Colley, had devolved the chief command, and the Governorship of Natal, had a conference with the Boer leaders and arranged an armistice for eight days. On the 12th, Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons explained the position of the Transvaal negotiations. Of the annexation of the Transvaal, Mr. Gladstone with many other Liberals had disapproved, but he did not see his way to its reversal, and he assured the House that the Government would be able to reconcile the cessation of hostilities with the statement in the Queen's Speech, that the vindication of the authority of the Crown must precede the settlement of the country. The difficulties which confronted Mr. Gladstone in his efforts, here and elsewhere, to reverse the policy of his predecessor were many and perplexing.

(*See Cartoon, "A Difficult Part."*)

A DIFFICULT PART.

W. E. G. (as Hamlet). "*The Time is out of joint;—O cursèd spite,*
That ever I was born to set it right!"—Act I., Sc. 5.

MARCH 13.

TO-DAY the reign of the Nihilist terror in Russia culminated in the assassination of the Czar Alexander II. in the streets of St. Petersburg. A dynamite bomb cast by Nihilist agents was exploded under his carriage as he was driving near the Winter Palace. The Czar, unhurt, stepped out, and the assassin was arrested. His Majesty turned to walk home, when another bomb was thrown at his feet by a young man, by the explosion of which the Czar was so shockingly injured that he expired at the Winter Palace shortly afterwards. Rousakoff, the youth who threw the first bomb, was secured, but the man who threw the second and fatal one was not taken. The Czar was succeeded by his son Alexander III.

On the 16th, a box filled with 12lbs. of gunpowder and with a burning fuse attached was found against the wall of the Mansion House. A reward of £100 was offered for the discovery

of the perpetrators of this apparent attempt to blow up the Mansion House.

MARCH 22.

TERMS of Peace were agreed upon between Sir E. Wood and the Boer representatives. They included the self-government of the Transvaal, but with recognition of the Queen's Suzerainty. A British Resident was to be established at the capital, and a Commission was appointed to consider frontier questions and the protection of the natives. These terms excited some dissatisfaction in the Colony, being regarded as humiliating to Great Britain and injurious to the colonists and the natives. They were also adversely criticised by the Tories at home.

APRIL 5.

MR. GLADSTONE introduced his eleventh Budget. It was a simple and modest one, and was explained in a speech of two hours' duration, lucid but plain and business-like. The circumstances of the time were adverse to one of his old heroic budgets, the heavy cost of the Afghan war and of the troubles in the Transvaal preventing all present possibility of sensational finance.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Intercepted.*")

INTERCEPTED.

A BIT FOR BULL.

CHEER up, Bull, good dog!
Not so bad after all.
You are sick of short commons?
No wonder, old boy.
Your snacks for so long have
been scrappy and small,
That a jolly good feed you're
prepared to enjoy.
There, don't be too eager, nor
wag that old tail
With a joy that's excessive,
perchance premature,
For Great Expectations you know often fail,
Of what vulgar dogs call a "blow-out" don't be sure.
That brace of fierce fowls are as ravenous quite
As the brazen beaked harpies old Hercules slew;
Can't drive them off yet, lad, nor "pot" them outright,
As the demigod did that Stymphalian crew.
But cheer up! They're provided for *pro tem.* at least;
Can't promise your platter, old boy, will be *full*, [feast
But when they and their like have been fed, though your
Won't be rich, you may find there's a bit left for Bull.

There was a nominal surplus of £933,000, but, as Mr. Gladstone explained, the surplus was a mirage. He, however, reduced the Income Tax by a penny (6*d.* to 5*d.*), placed an uniform surtax of 4*d.* per gallon, according to strength, on foreign spirits, and re-adjusted the Death Duties, though with the latter he confessed himself unable to deal as completely as he wished and hoped might be done during the present Parliament.

APRIL 7.

MR. GLADSTONE, in a speech of two and a quarter hours' duration, introduced his second Irish Land Bill. Originally announced in the Queen's Speech as a "Bill for developing

the principles of the Act of 1870," it took a wider scope, and proved to be virtually based on the much talked of "Three F's; viz., Fixity of Tenure, Fair Rents, and Freedom of Sale." The "Times Register" thus described it in general terms:—

"The Bill proposed to give every tenant the right to sell his interest in the open market; and, to protect the interest thus made saleable, the intervention of a Court was resorted to, through which a "fair rent" might be fixed, and the occupier practically be placed in the position of a statutory leaseholder for a fifteen years' term. The landlord was not given direct access to the Court, on the ground that by raising the rent he could force the tenant, in case of dispute, to have their relations judicially settled. The mode of fixing the fair rent, over which Mr. Gladstone passed lightly, was afterwards most keenly criticised. The provisions touching the purchase of tenants' holdings, the reclamation of waste land, and emigration, were thrown somewhat into the background by the Prime Minister. The impression at first produced was that the measure was not only most ingenious and elaborate, but that there was not much room for effective criticism upon it. During the recess, however, the floodgates of controversy were opened, and a vast amount of special knowledge and trained acumen was expended in pointing out flaws and weaknesses."

END OF ACT I.

Sir Stafford, the Wicked Baronet. Obstructionist Conspirators.

William (the Wirtuous Woodcutter, *entering suddenly*). *"Aha! Behold the Land Bill!"* [*Tableau. Curtain.*

The Bill was read a first time, discussion thereon being postponed.

On the same day the Duke of Argyll resigned his position in the Ministry, as Lord Privy Seal, on account of his disapproving of some of the provisions of the Land Bill. He was succeeded by Lord Carlingford.

(*See Cartoon, "End of Act I."*)

April 8.

Mr. Chamberlain introduced and explained his Bankruptcy Bill.

April 15.

The Bey of Tunis to-day handed to foreign Governments his protest against French invasion. There had been a dispute between the French Government and Tunis concerning the purchase in 1880 by the Société Marseillaise of a large estate in Tunis, called the Enfida Domain near Susa. To enforce the claims of the Société, the French Government had sent some ironclads to Tunis, and although these were withdrawn, it was rumoured towards the end of March that the French intended to invade the country with a military force, and indeed their forces assembled on the Tunisian frontier. M. Challemel-Lacour declared to Lord Granville

that the action of his Government was taken on account of alleged Turkish designs against the Bey. The Bey refused to believe in the designs imputed to the Sultan, his Suzerain, and declined a French Protectorate, and when the French troops crossed the frontier, appealed to the Powers as above described.

(*See Cartoon, "Two 'Suzerains.'"*)

In the settlement of the Transvaal, the right of "Suzerainty" had been reserved to the British Crown, so that the word "Suzerain" was much in peoples' mouths at the moment.

April 19.

To-day died, at Curzon Street, at the age of seventy-six, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., the distinguished leader of the Conservative party, and one of the most brilliant, versatile and successful Englishmen of the Victorian Era. He had been ailing for some little time, but his death came as a sore bereavement to his party, and a real grief to his countrymen at large. The pages of *Punch*, almost from its beginning, bear graphic witness to the unfailing interest and sustained brilliancy of the extraordinary career now closed. *Mr. Punch* who, whilst finding in that career an inexhaustible subject for his satiric pencil, had never failed to recognise the genius of the man, paid the following final tribute to the memory of "The Great Earl."

TWO "SUZERAINS."

Porte. "*France wants to annex Tunis! Bey appeals to me! Well—I'm his Suzerain, dontcherknow?*

Britannia. "*Oh, I'm the last person in the world for annexing* ANYTHING. *Besides, I'm a Suzeraine myself*

IN MEMORIAM.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

BORN, DECEMBER 21, 1804. DIED, APRIL 19, 1881.

Disraeli dead! The trappings of late days,
The Coronet, the Garter, slip aside,
The Peer's emblazonment, the Victor's bays,
The pageantry of pride,
Triumph's mere symbols, badges of success,
Who weighs, who marks them now when all is said
In simple words, low-breathed in heaviness?—
Disraeli's dead!

So all have known him from that earlier time
Of meteoric and all-daring youth,
And through the season of his dazzling prime;
And so to-day, in sooth,
'Tis Benjamin Disraeli all will mourn,
Nor he the less unfeignedly whose lance
Against that shield and crest full oft had borne
In combat *à outrance.*

The fearless fighter and the flashing wit
Swordless and silent! 'Tis a thought to dim
The young Spring sunshine, glancing, as was fit,
Bright at the last on him,

Who knew no touch of winter in his soul,
Holding the Greek gift yet in mind and tongue,
And who, though faring past life's common goal,
Loved of the gods died young.

Like the Enchantress of the Nile, unstaled
By custom as unchilled by creeping years,
A world-compeller, who not often failed
In fight with his few peers.

Success incarnate, self-inspired, self-raised
To that proud height whereat youth's fancy aimed
Whom even those who doubted whilst they praised,
Admired, e'en whilst they blamed.

No more that fine invective's flow to hear,
That buoyant wisdom or that biting wit!
To see him and his one sole battle-peer
Sharp counter hit for hit.

No more to picture that impassive face,
That unbetraying eye, that fadeless curl!
No more in plot or policy to trace
The hand of the great Earl!

How strange it seems, and how unwelcome! Rest,
Not least amidst our greatest! Who would dare
Deny thee place and splendour with the best
Who breathed our English air?

Peace, lasting Peace that strife no more shall break,
With Honour none may challenge, crown thee now
Wherever laid, not Faction's self would shake
The laurel from thy brow.

And England, who for thy quenched brightness grieves,
Garlands the sword no more to leave its sheath,
And, turning from thy simple gravestone, leaves
A tear upon the wreath.

(*See Cartoon, "Peace with Honour."*)

PEACE WITH HONOUR."

He was interred at Hughenden on the 26th of April. A splendid assembly attended his obsequies. The Queen sent two wreaths, one of primroses with the inscription "His favourite flower, from Osborne, a tribute of affection from Queen Victoria"; the other of bay-leaves and everlasting flowers, with the words in letters of gold, "A mark of true affection, friendship and respect from the Queen." Her Majesty also expressed her sorrow at "the loss of a most valued and devoted friend and counsellor." Mr. Gladstone, writing to Lord Rowton, proposed a public funeral. In consequence of the announcement of Lord Beaconsfield's expressed wishes this was not carried out, but a public monument to his memory was erected in Westminster Abbey.

APRIL 24.

SPEAKING at a meeting at Hilltown, near Newry, Mr. Parnell, whilst declaring the new Irish Land Bill inadequate, intimated that with certain amendments it might be accepted by the Irish party.

April 24.

In connection with our disastrous defeat at Majuba Hill public attention had been called to the inferiority of the shooting of our troops there engaged as compared with the deadly precision of that of the Boers.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The School of Musketry.*")

YE INFANTRY OF ENGLAND.

A MILITARY ODE. IMITATED FROM CAMPBELL.

"Fas est et ab hoste doceri."

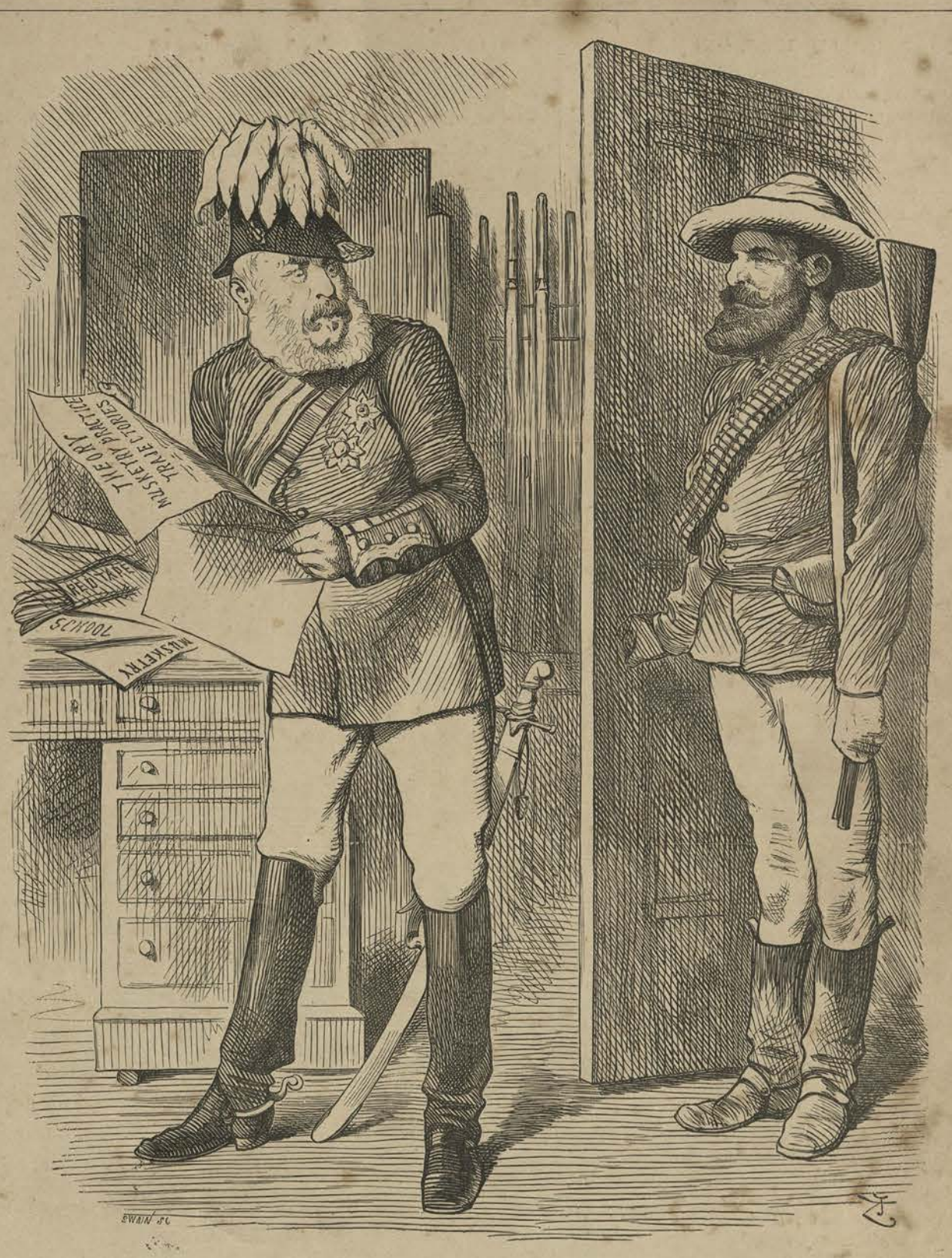
Ye Infantry of England,
Supposed to guard our shores,
Who made a precious mess of it
In trying to pot the Boers,
Your ready rifles take again,
And try another style;
Nor fool by old rule . .
While the foreign critics smile,
Whilst the Dutchman chuckles loud and long,
And our foreign critics smile.

Britannia needs instructors
To teach her boys to shoot,
Fixed targets and mere red-tape drill
Have borne but bitter fruit.
Our blunders are a standing joke,
The scandal of our Isle,
And the Boer loud doth roar,
Whilst our foreign critics smile,
Whilst the Teuton guffaws loud and long,
And our foreign critics smile.

The cartridges of England
In waste terrific burn;
In sighting and in snap-shots, we
From foes have much to learn.
Then come, ye pipeclayed Infantry,
And go to school awhile,
Till the fame of your aim
Shall no more make foemen smile;
Till the Dutchman's chuckle's heard no more,
And your foes have ceased to smile.

April 25.

Parliament re-assembled after the Easter Recess. The second reading of the Irish Land Bill was moved. Mr. Forster, later in the debate, said that the principles of the measure were fair rents, security of tenure, and free sale, and that its pivot was the Land Court, the creation of which had been pronounced necessary by both the Devon and Bessborough Commissions. The Conservative Opposition and certain of the Whigs denounced the Bill as violating freedom of contract and contravening the laws of Political Economy, whilst many of the Irish members inveighed against it, as inadequate and to a large extent illusory, "a miserable dole and a half-remedy," as Mr. Parnell said. It met however with general acceptance at the hands of the Liberal party, and certain Irish members, such as Mr. P. J. Smyth and Mr. O'Connor Power, announced their intention to support it.



THE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

Boer (to *F.-M. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief*). "*I say, Dook! You don't happen to want a practical 'Musketry Instructor,' do you?*"

April 25.

The Conservative Party, in consequence of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, had to select a new leader in the Lords. Of the three men whose claims were put most prominently forward, viz., Lord Salisbury, Lord Cairns, and the Duke of Richmond, the latter was, at this moment, supposed to have the likelier chance,

as was indicated by *Mr. Punch's* picturing him as Venus, in the Cartoon entitled "Paris and the Pippin." The choice of the Party, however, devolved ultimately on Lord Salisbury, and at a meeting held on May 9, "the proposal of his name, made by the principal members of the Conservative party, was unanimously ratified by the Peers present" (*Annual Register*). Sir Stafford Northcote retained his position as Conservative Leader in the Commons.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Paris and the Pippin.*")

April 26.

Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself to take the oath. The decisions of the various sections of the Court of Judicature had been uniformly adverse to Mr. Bradlaugh's claim and

PARIS AND THE PIPPIN.

(AN ENTIRELY ORIGINAL VERSION OF AN OLD STORY, WITH AN UNEXPECTED DÉNOÛMENT.)

contentions. He had, however, been re-elected for Northampton, by a majority of 132 votes over his Conservative opponent. Sir Stafford Northcote moved a resolution refusing to allow him to take the oath. After debate, this was carried by 208 to 175. Mr. Bradlaugh immediately presented himself again, and refused to withdraw when directed by the Speaker to do so. The Speaker appealed to the House for direction. Mr. Gladstone again declining to interfere, Sir Stafford Northcote once more took the lead, and, on Mr. Bradlaugh again refusing to withdraw, he was forced back to the bar. Next day the same scene was repeated. The Government was appealed to, to settle this vexed matter by at once introducing a measure dealing with the oaths question. The Opposition promised to this measure a candid consideration, but when on May 6 the Government proposed to hold a morning sitting to introduce the Oaths Bill, the opposition to affording special facilities to pass the Bill through was so strong that the Government gave way. On May 10 Mr. Bradlaugh again presented himself, Sir Stafford Northcote proposed a resolution excluding him from the precincts of the House, Mr. Bradlaugh withdrew, and thenceforward devoted himself to agitating the question in the country.

May 1.

The French fleet arrived at Biserta, and in two days 10,000 troops were disembarked. The French government assured the Bey of its pacific intentions, and M. St. Hilaire announced that its only object was to punish offending Kroumir tribes, with whose chastisement military operations in Tunis would terminate, no territorial annexation being contemplated. Entire

credence, however, was not given to these assurances. On the 13th May M. Ferry announced that a Treaty of Guarantee had been concluded with the Bey of Tunis, a treaty which practically ignored the Suzerainty of the Sultan, and established a French Protectorate.

(*See Cartoon, "Vive la Gloire!"*)

FASHION REPEATS ITSELF.

"He (M. de Girardin) promoted with ardour the expedition to Tunis. . . . He also thought that France was growing too tame-spirited, too like a barn-door fowl, and that the burning of a little powder would stir her blood and strengthen her fibres."—*Daily News.*

France (*trying on Casque*) *loquitur*—

BECOMES me! *La République c'est la paix?*
Oh yes, precisely.
And yet this Mars-like headpiece,
I must say,
Fits rather nicely.
Revanche? La Guerre? La Gloire? Powder and Steel?
Oh never, never!
I do thank Heaven that I no longer feel
War's scarlet fever.
I chose this fashion, and have no desire
For hasty changing,
Only just now and then dress does require
Some re-arranging.
I grow pugnacious? Such reports are wild,
Mendacious rumours;
Although of course I'm not to be reviled
By rascal Kroumirs.
Fancy! I'm not a *Caquet Bonbec* quite,
A barn-yard scratcher;
And if *la France* had a desire to fight,
How few could match her!
That Bey's a bit too bounceable; he'll find
Swelling brings dizziness.
The Powers? Perhaps they will be pleased to mind
Their proper business.
Confound—— But stay—no temper; that an old
Imperial lune is,
But which of them will have the cheek to scold
Concerning Tunis?
The notion stirs my blood, makes my tint turn,
My voice swell louder;
They think me tame? Then I *shall* have to burn
A little powder.
A shot or two perhaps might tend to strengthen
My moral fibres,
And cause the physiognomies to lengthen
Of foreign gibers.
Eh? What? That Circular of St. Hilaire
Causes hilarity?
Disgusting! Foreign critics, I declare,
Are void of charity.
I've been a Saint in patience all men know—
Almost *too* saintly;
Astonished Europe thinks my blood must flow
Feebly and faintly.
Let those who doubt me read the declaration
Of *mon cher* Ferry.
"Respect for law, strict justice, moderation"—
True, true—oh, very!
Annex? *Fi donc!* I solemnly proclaim
'Tis false, completely.
But—— Well, this jaunty headpiece all the same
Becomes me sweetly. [*Left admiring herself.*

"VIVE LA GLOIRE!" OR, FASHION REPEATS ITSELF.

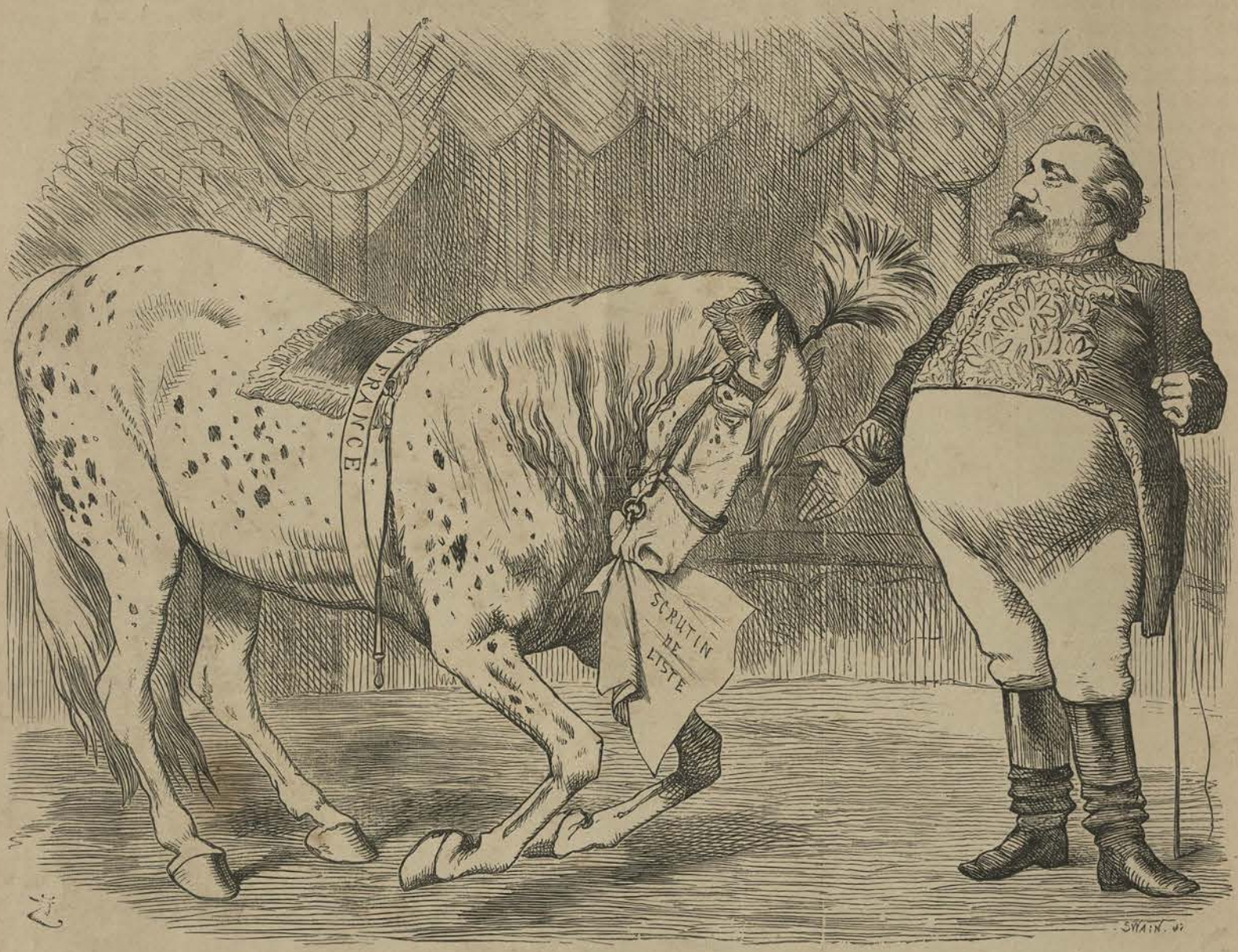
MAY 17.

TO-DAY was issued from the press of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the

Revised Version of the New Testament, upon which the Revisers had been engaged for ten years.

MAY 19.

THE Bill for establishing *scrutin de liste* in place of *scrutin d'arrondissement* was discussed in the French Chamber, supported by M. Gambetta, and carried by a small majority. *Scrutin de liste* involves the election of all the members for each department *en bloc*, whereas, by *scrutin d'arrondissement*, the method of election then practised in France, they were elected by single member wards. M. Gambetta was strongly in favour of the change, by the help of which he hoped to establish a firm government; and, it was suspected, also his own assured power in the State. It was opposed with equal vehemence by others.



THE LATEST "TRICK."

(Scene in the "Cirque Français.")

M. Boysset declared that it "would serve to make his (M. Gambetta's) power over Parliament absolute."

(*See Cartoon, "The Latest 'Trick.'"*)

Scrutin de liste was, however, rejected in the Senate, on the 9th June, by a majority of 34—148 against 114.

On the 28th May M. Gambetta opened his electoral campaign by a visit to Cahors. "His journey thither" (says the *Annual Register*), resembled a triumphal progress, and at his departure he bade his fellow-citizens farewell with—"I can henceforth reckon on the future; you have publicly promised it to me."

MAY 19.

THE Second Reading of the Irish Land Bill was carried by 352 to 176—majority 176, exactly two to one. Thirty-five Irish members, following the example or advice of Mr. Parnell, took no part in the discussion; the remainder, consisting of twenty-four Home Rulers, twelve Liberals and thirteen Conservatives, voted for the second reading.

MAY 23.

MR. THOMAS BRENNAN, Secretary of the National Land League, was arrested in Dublin, and confined in Naas Gaol. Many other arrests, including those of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Sheehy, had been made under the Protection Act. On the 24th, Mr. Justin McCarthy moved a vote of censure on the Executive for its arbitrary action in arresting a Member of the House, proclaiming a state of siege in Dublin, and in supporting wanton and cruel evictions by the armed forces of the Crown, &c. Mr. Forster,

the Irish Chief Secretary, was increasingly unpopular, and his removal was persistently clamoured for, in fact the Vote of Censure was virtually directed against him. In the debate he vigorously defended himself, and his policy. The division on the Vote of Censure was not taken until June 3rd, when it was rejected by a large majority, only 22 voting for it.

(*See Cartoon, "The Irish Devil-Fish."*)

THE IRISH DEVIL-FISH.

(*Slightly altered from Victor Hugo.*)

It is difficult for those who have not seen it to believe in the existence of the Irish Devil-Fish.

It is the Improbable incarnate! It is the Vague visualised!

It is the Perverse, *de profundis!* It is the Aggravating, *in excelsis!*

De profundis! In excelsis! Ah!

From the depth of despair to the height of absurdity. *Voilà!*

Yet the Preposterous is also the Possible. The Devil-Fish exists!

The Possible is a terrible matrix.

But the Abominable has also its *raison d'être*. It is certain that the Wrong-doer at one end proves the existence of Wrong at the other. At one end English wrong, at the other the Irish Devil-Fish!

Again, *Voilà!*

What then *is* the Irish Devil-Fish?

It is the Hibernian Vampire.

It is the Death's-head at the feast of Conciliation.

It is one of the Amphibia of the shore which separates the Wrongful from the Remedial.

Every malignant creature, like every perverted Intelligence, is a Sphinx propounding terrible riddles.

The riddle of this particular Sphinx is hard, but it must be answered.

By Courage, Patience, Promptitude.

By Courage, because, in face of the Sphinx-Chimæra, failure of resolution is fatal.

Patience, because to strike prematurely or with ill-aim is as useless as not to strike at all.

Promptitude, because not to strike when the moment for striking sounds, is——defeat.

The creature is formidable, but there is a way of resisting it.

The Devil-Fish, in fact, is only vulnerable through the head.

A vague mass endowed with a malignant will, many-armed mischief at the service of central watchfulness, the Evil Eye, secret and sinister, guiding Briareus hands—subtle, far-reaching, swift-striking; what can be more horrible?

But the Horrible is not arbitrary, nor self-gendered.

Chimæras are the issues of unholy relations, the Devourer is at once the Nemesis and the Sexton of all systems. In our world of twilight Wrong breeds Monsters. Right alone can banish them with a blow.

The blow must be just, it must be firm, it must be opportune, it must strike through the head to the heart.

Then the struggle is ended. The folds relax. The Monster drops away like the slow detaching of bands. The Devil-Fish is dead!

THE IRISH DEVIL-FISH.

"The creature is formidable, but there is a way of resisting it. * * * The Devil-fish, in fact, is only vulnerable through the head."
VICTOR HUGO'S *Toilers of the Sea*, Book IV., Ch. iii.

JUNE 1.

THE Derby was this year won by an American horse, Mr. Lorillard's "Iroquois," ridden by Fred Archer, defeating the favourite, "Peregrine," and thirteen other horses.

IROQUOIS.

THE Yankee came down with long Fred on his back,
And his colours were gleaming with cherry and black.
He flashed to the front, and the British Star paled,
As the field died away, and the favourite failed.
Like the leaves of the summer when summer is green,
The faces of *Peregrine's* backers were seen;
Like the leaves of the autumn when autumn is red,
Flushed the cheeks of the Yanks as their champion led.
Iroquois!!!— then the shoutings shook heaven's blue dome,
As the legs of the Tinman safe lifted him home.
Oh, A was an Archer, A 1 at his fun.
And A was America too,—and *A won!*
And B was the Briton who, ready to melt,
A sort of a *je ne sais* (*Iro*)-*quois* felt,
To see his Blue Riband to Yankeeland go;
B too, none the less, was the hearty "Bravo!"
Which, per *Punch*, he despatched to "our kin o'er the sea,"
Who, for not the first time, get the pull of J. B.
The Brokers of Wall Street are loud in delight,
And the *belles* of New York grow more beamingly bright;
Fizz creams like the foam of the storm-beaten surf,
To Jonathan's triumph on John's native turf.
And *Punch* brims *his* beaker in Sparkling Champagne,
Your health, Brother J.! Come and beat us again!
And cold grudge at a victory honestly scored
Melts away like the snow when the wine is outpoured.

"WHAT WILL HE GROW TO?"

JUNE 8.

A LETTER from Sir W. Thomson appeared in the *Times* on the electrical storage of dynamical energy. M. Faure had introduced a great improvement in the storage of electrical force, in what was known as the Faure cell or battery. The first of these seen in this country had been sent by M. Faure to Sir W. Thomson at Glasgow on May 9.

Electrical science was a very prominent subject of interest this year, its recent developments being displayed at the International Electrical Exhibition in Paris, where the various systems of electric lighting, such as the arc lights, the Brush, the Jablochkoff, &c. and the incandescent lamps of Swan, Edison, Maxim and Lane-Fox could be seen and compared. In connection with this Exhibition, there was held an International Congress of Electricians. Experiments upon Electric Lighting were made in the streets of London, upon the bridges, the Embankment, &c., and in fact Electricity was looked upon as the science of the future. From the storage of force in particular, many important results were expected.

(*See Cartoon*, "*What will he Grow to?*")

JUNE 10.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the Town Hall at Liverpool by an

infernal machine. Two men named M'Kevill and M'Grath were subsequently convicted of the offence and sentenced to penal servitude. The prevalence of such attempts at this time caused considerable public alarm and exposed the Irish Party to much suspicion and opprobrium.

JUNE 28.

MR. GLADSTONE moved for precedence of the Irish Land Bill over all other business until the former should be disposed of. The motion was, after some opposition, agreed to. This measure in fact so completely occupied the time of the House of Commons, that the large majority of the others mentioned in the Queen's Speech fell into abeyance, and had ultimately to be dropped. The *Annual Register* says:—"As week after week, and month after month passed by, the spectacle of Mr. Gladstone, almost single-handed, defending every line of every clause of his Bill, filled friends and opponents alike with admiration of his vast and versatile genius."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Bill-Sticker.*")

JULY 2.

AS PRESIDENT GARFIELD and his Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, were about to leave Washington for New York by train, the President was shot at twice and severely wounded by Charles Guiteau. Guiteau was a disappointed adherent of the extreme or "Stalwart" wing of the Republican party, headed by Mr. Roscoe Conkling, a Senator for New York, to which bitter offence had been given by the election of President Garfield. The second shot was mortal, but the President lingered for two months amidst great sufferings, which he bore with heroic patience. Guiteau was arrested, and, after a tedious trial, convicted and executed.

THE BILL-STICKER.

GARFIELD.

"He was, Dr. Bliss said, the very best patient he had seen in the course of his surgical practice."

So fit to die! With courage calm
Armed to confront the threatening dart.
Better than skill is such high heart,
And helpfuller than healing balm.

So fit to live! with power cool
Equipped to fill his function great,
To crush the knaves who shame the State,
Place-seeking pests of honest rule.

Equal to either fate he'll prove.
May Heaven's high will incline the scale
The way our prayers would fain avail
To weight it—to long life and love!

JULY 30.

AT last, after prolonged debate, and some modification, the Irish Land Bill passed its Third Reading by 220 votes against 14. "Lord Randolph Churchill," says the *Annual Register*, "did not allow the Bill to pass through its final stage without delivering an incisive speech against its author, its scope, and tendency. He declared that, but for the Land League, there would never have been a Land Bill; that the measure embodied no principles and offered no hope of peace to Ireland; its sole object being to get rid of the landlords, who were the real bonds of union between the two countries." Mr. Parnell, with half-a-dozen of his supporters, left the House without voting; but the bulk of his party voted for the third reading. The Bill had occupied the almost exclusive attention of the House of Commons for nearly four months. It was immediately carried to the Lords, where it was read a first time on the motion of Lord Monson. It was, however, foreseen that in the Upper House it would meet with considerable opposition, and be much modified.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Au Revoir!*")

THE *UN*FORSAKEN.

AIR—"*The Forsaken.*"

He stood beside St. Stephen's gate,
His feet were near the portal's sill,
And much he mused upon the fate
Like to befall his cherished Bill.
It entered. Mellow as a bell,
His sweet voice followed in a song;
"He will return, I know him well;
He will not leave me here for long!"
And there he stood as hours on hours rolled,
Mindful of every groan and cheer;
He heeded, *not* the heat, the cold,
But Cairns's wrath and Salisbury's jeer
He heard the boom of the big bell,
And still he piped the same sweet song—
"He will return, I know him well;
He will not leave me here for long!"
"He'll never stay. In vain the hope
They'll let him pass unchallenged there.
Amendments—changes—will he cope
With all, in Carlingford's fond care?
Would *I* were there, his foes to fell!
But, weakened, or still stout and strong,
He *will* return, I know him well,
He will not leave me here for long!"

"*AU REVOIR!*"

W. E. G. (*outside the House of Lords, sings confidently*). "*He will return—I know him well*——

HE WILL—*But how?*—P-NCH.

AUG. 2.

MR. BRADLAUGH held a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square, attended by numbers variously estimated at from 8,000 to 20,000, in support of his claim to take his seat, and declared his intention to go to the House of Commons and insist upon his right. This he did on the following day, was refused admission, and persisting, was, after a prolonged personal struggle, expelled by the police, much exhausted and with his clothes torn and in disorder. The

House, by 184 to 7, approved of the action of the Speaker. Mr. Bradlaugh applied at the Westminster Police Court for a summons for assault against the police-sergeants, which, however, the magistrate refused to grant.

AUG. 2.

THE Debate, upon Second Reading of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords, was resumed by the Duke of Argyll, who made a trenchant attack upon it and its authors. He denounced the inconsistency of the Government and the vagueness of their Bill, whose object he declared to be first to empower three gentlemen to dictate the price of land all over a country inhabited by 5 millions of men; and secondly, to enable every tenant in Ireland to sell that which ought not to be his own by law, by custom, or by equity. "In conclusion," (says the *Annual Register*) "he compared his quondam colleagues to a row of jelly fishes, beautiful creatures with a very delicate nervous system, but destitute of a skeleton and a backbone, making most beautiful convulsive movements in the water, and seeming to move in it, when in reality they were only floating with currents and the tide."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Little Vulgar (Scotch) Boy.*")

"*THE LITTLE VULGAR (SCOTCH) BOY.*"

THE LITTLE VULGAR (SCOTCH) BOY.

It was a little vulgar boy, exceeding sharp, and Scotch,
Who stood by an Aquarium, the things within to watch.
He willingly had got at them, but, helpless so to do,
Indulged, *like* little vulgar boys in general, in "*Yah-boo!*"
He was a very cock-nosed boy, which tempted him, no doubt,
"To put his thumb unto that nose, and spread his fingers out."
Says he, "O yus, you *look* O. K." (the boy meant Orl Korrect")
"You fancy you're big whales and things, with backbones, I expect.
Yah-boo! you flabby, flopping, floundering flats, as limp as small,
You're only helpless jelly-fish, with not no spines at all!"
The creatures in the Tank appeared his cheek to quite enjoy,
But took no other notice of that little vulgar boy.

Lord Cairns, on behalf of the Opposition, also made a powerful attack on the Bill, the second reading of which was then agreed to without a division.

AUG. 5.

TO-DAY Ayoob Khan announced his intention of marching upon Cabul. Things were not going well in Afghanistan. The British had evacuated Candahar, but our protégé Abdurr-

haman had not hitherto proved himself capable of holding his own against Ayoob, who had advanced from Herat, completely routed the Ameer's forces at Karez-i-Atta on the 28th July, and occupied Candahar. Abdurrhaman asked for British support.

Aug. 9.

The Transvaal was to-day transferred to the Boers' Government, who issued a proclamation of the establishment of a South African Republic. The Transvaal Convention had been signed on the 3rd August. Sir H. Robinson, at Pretoria, had explained the Convention to 300 native chiefs, who expressed dissatisfaction, and threatened to resist the Boer Sovereignty. It was arranged that the ratification of the Convention should take place within three months, that as soon as it was concluded the civil government should be handed over to the Boers, but the troops were not to be withdrawn until

interval previous to obtaining a judicial lease,—gave great offence to Mr. Parnell, who suggested that the Government had arranged a secret compromise with the Lords, and persisting in face of Mr. Gladstone's denial, was called upon to withdraw. Next day Lord Salisbury, while protesting against the principle of the Bill, advised the Lords to agree to the Commons' amendments, which they did, and the Bill passed, receiving the Royal assent on the 22nd August.

LANDBILLIA.

(Fragments of a Lay sung in the Via Celera the week after the great Battle between the proud Patrician Furius Cecilius Salburius, and the Tribune Billius Gladstonius, great Champion of the Commons and framer of Agrarian Laws.)

* * * * *

The fair Landbillia back returned. Why doth her grey-lock'd Sire
Look sadly on her? Why so shake the Commons all with ire?
Limp, plume-lopped, drooped Landbillia, sore shorn of half her charm,
So well Cecilius kept his word who vowed to work her harm.
Straightway Gladstonius took the maid a little way aside,
And touched her up, and smoothed her down, and gazed on her with pride,
And softly, blandly spake he, but they who knew his style,
Could see the steel beneath the silk, the teeth behind the smile.
"Go! and if sour Cecilius *again* should prove unkind,
I rather think Cecilius will wish —well, *never mind.*"
So he; the Commons heard him, and raised such thunderous cheer,
That underneath his strawberry leaves Cecilius quaked with fear.
Then for a little moment the People held their breath:
Should it be yielding here or there, or battle to the death?
And in another twinkling forth brake a general grin,
For out stepped sour Cecilius and quietly—caved in!

* * * *

So passed the fair Landbillia to those high halls above,
Where proud Patricians bowed to her they something less than loved.
So triumphed great Gladstonius, who rather grimly smiled,
As sour Cecilius once more led forth his cherished child,
Uninjured from the ordeal stern; but, smiling, dropt his blade,
And those two doughty champions, so late for fight arrayed,
Like Boxus and like Coxus each on other's shoulder fell,
What time the Commons chuckled, and the Plebs cried "All is well!"

* * * *

A TIFF.

MADAME LA FRANCE. "I *don't want your dirty Coals!*"
MR. BULL. "*Well, if it comes to that, I can get on without your sour Claret!*" [Exeunt severally.

AUG. 19.

LORD GRANVILLE announced in the House of Lords that, as the French Government had refused a three months' prolongation of the existing commercial treaty, the British Government declined to send Commissioners to Paris.

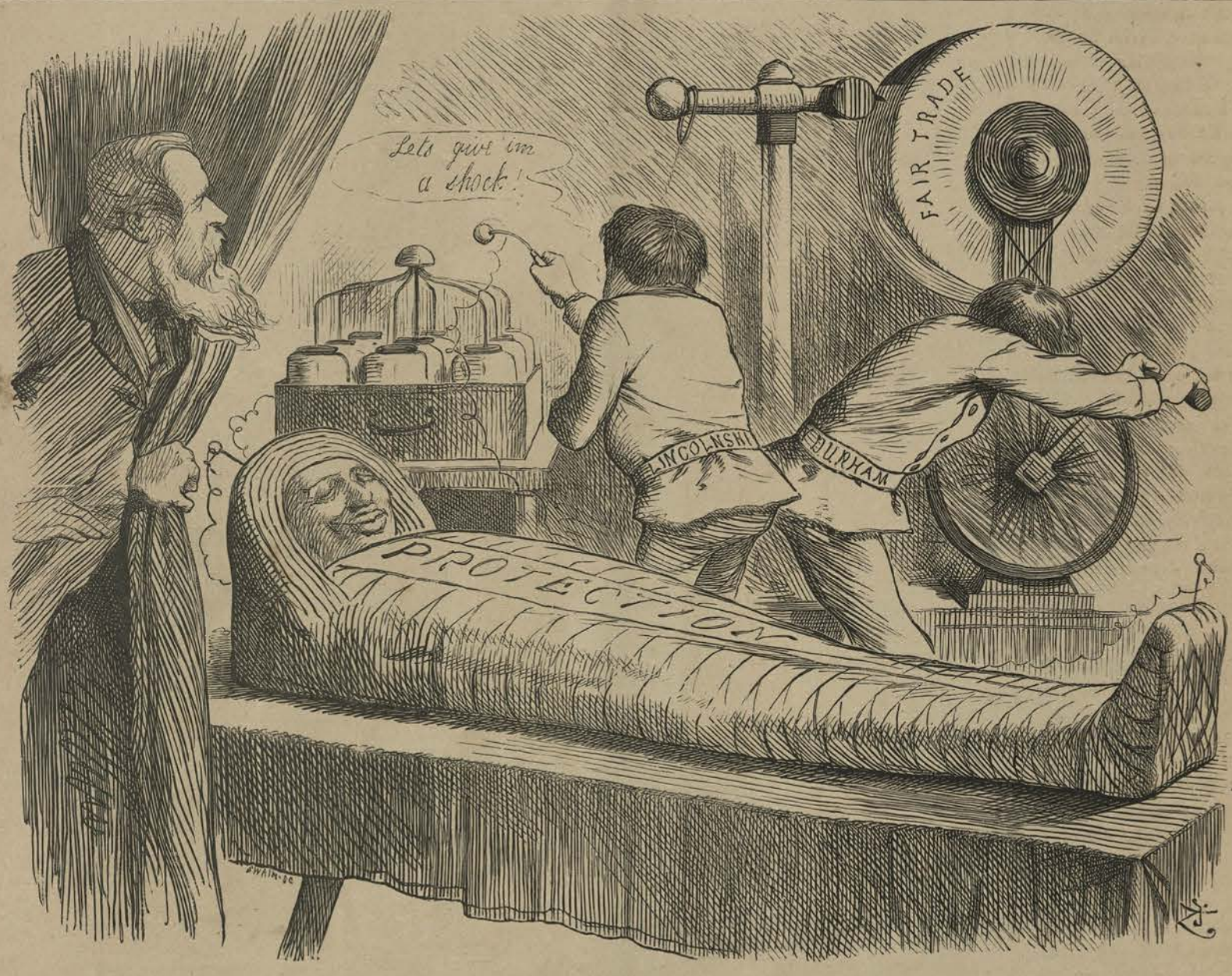
(*See Cartoon,* "*A Tiff.*")

On the 16th September, however, at the Congress of Internationalists assembled in Paris, the French Government consented to prolong the existing treaties of commerce between Great Britain and France for three months, to date from the 8th November.

Aug. 27.

Parliament was prorogued by Commission, "after one of the longest and most arduous sessions of the present reign, having assembled on January 6th, and sat, with but short intermissions at Easter and Whitsuntide, for nearly eight months." (*Annual Register*).

"The Queen's Message gave the summary of what had taken place in the interval. Outside Parliament peace had been maintained; Thessaly had been ceded to Greece; the British Treaty rights in Tunis, though they had led to an interchange of views with France, had been fully recognised, as had also the relations between the Regency and Tripoli. The war in Basutoland and in the Transvaal had been brought to an end, and the Convention with the latter, although not fully ratified, had



TRYING IT ON; OR, REVIVING THE MUMMY.

Sir Stafford. "*Dangerous experiment! Wonder how it'll answer?*"

been signed by the local government British troops had been withdrawn from Candahar, and the prospects of peace with a friendly and independent Afghanistan were reassuring. . . . The measure 'for improving the relations between the owners and occupiers of land in Ireland, and for otherwise bettering the condition of the agricultural population,' had, after much pains and labour, become law; and the Act for the Regulation of the Forces, connecting regiments with the districts in which they were to be mainly raised, would, it was hoped, render more efficient the military organisation of the country."

The Irish Land Bill was, indeed, almost the sole important legislative resu't of the protracted

Sept. 7.

At this time attempts were being made to revive Protection under the new and specious name of "Fair Trade." The continuance of agricultural depression, the delay in renewing the French Commercial Treaty, and the demonstrative rejection of the doctrines of Free Trade on the Continent and in America, gave some sort of encouragement to the advocates of this doctrine, certain of whom started a "National Fair Trade League." Sir George Elliot (lately returned for Durham) and Mr. James Lowther (recently elected for North Lincolnshire) had spoken out boldly in favour of Fair Trade, and Sir Stafford Northcote and others of the Tory leaders were suspected of a disposition to coquet with this new cry for party purposes.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Trying it on; or, Reviving the Mummy.*")

Sept. 9.

To-day the mutinous feeling which had long been growing amongst the Egyptian troops at Cairo came to a head. An order had been issued

by the Minister of War for the removal from Cairo to Alexandria of the 4th regiment of infantry. A leader among the disaffected soldiery, one Achmet el Aurabi, or Araby—known here as Arabi—was colonel of this regiment. Arabi Bey and 4,000 troops, his supporters, assembled before the palace of Abdin with 18 loaded cannon, menaced the Khedive, and demanded the instant dismissal of Riaz Pasha and his colleagues, the summoning of the Chamber of Notables, and the carrying out of the recommendation of the military commission to increase the army to 18,000 men. Upon the Khedive consenting to the resignation of Riaz Pasha and the other ministers, and the election of Sherif Pasha, Arabi and his mutinous supporters withdrew for the time with some show of satisfaction and submissive loyalty. But more mischief was ahead.

SEPT. 15.

THE Irish National Convention, attended by about 8,700 delegates, met in the Rotunda at Dublin. Mr. Parnell presided, and made a strong speech; and resolutions were adopted by the Council declaring that no settlement of the land question could be satisfactory which did not abolish landlordism; and that the principles of the Land League required, not the fixing of rent, but its abolition.

SEPT. 19.

TO-DAY, after a lingering and painful struggle, President Garfield died, from the effects of his wounds, at the age of 50. The post-mortem examination showed that from the first there had been no possibility of his recovery. Sympathy with the heroic victim of a dastardly crime was universal; the English Court went into mourning in his honour, a ceremony hitherto reserved for royal personages. His body lay in state at Washington for some days. Messages of condolence and marks of respect came from all ranks and from all parts of the world. In the name of the Queen of England a wreath of white roses, smilax, and stephanotis was presented by the British Legation. It bore the inscription, "Queen Victoria, to the Memory of the late President Garfield; an expression of her sorrow, and her sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American Nation." The remains of the murdered President were interred at Cleveland, Ohio, his native place, on the 26th, in the presence of an enormous assembly. He was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Arthur, who was the fourth Vice-President who had succeeded to the higher office.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Common Sorrow.*")

A COMMON SORROW.

ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.

BORN, NOVEMBER 19, 1831.

DIED, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 19, 1881.

SILENCE were best, if hand in hand,
Like friends, sea-sundered Peoples met;
But words must wing from land to land
The utterance of the heart's regret,
Though harsh on ears that Sorrow thralls
E'en Sympathy's low accent falls.

Salt leagues that part us check no whit,
What knows not bounds of time or space,
The homestead feeling that must knit
World-scattered kin in speech and race.
None like ourselves may well bemoan
Columbia's sorrow; 'tis our own.

A sorrow of the nobler sort,
Which love and pride make pure and fair;
A grief that is not misery's sport,
A pain that bows not to despair;
Beginning not in courtly woe,
To end in pageantry and show.

The Great Republic's foremost son
Struck foully, falls; but they who mourn
Brave life cut short, good work half done,
Yet trust that from beyond Death's bourne
That blameless memory's gifts may be
Peace, Concord, Civic Purity.

Scarce known of us till struck for death,
He stirred us by his valiant fight
With mortal pain. With bated breath
We waited tidings morn and night.
The hope that's nursed by strong desire,
Though shaken often, will not tire.

And now our sables type, in truth,
A more than ceremonial pain.
We send, Court, Cottage, Age, and Youth,
From open hearts, across the main,
Our sympathy—it never swerved—
To Wife he loved, to Land he served!

PROFESSOR NORTHCOTE AND HIS UNTRAINED TROUPE.

SEPT. 25.

THE AMEER ABDURRHAMAN, who had left Cabul on the 14 August, and pushed on towards Candahar, attacked and defeated Ayoob Khan near that city to-day. Ayoob fled towards Herat, and the Ameer occupied Candahar.

OCT. 8.

THE members of the "Fourth Party," Lord Randolph Churchill chief amongst them, and others of the younger Conservatives were at this time beginning to display unmistakeable signs of dissatisfaction with the temperate and high-minded, if sometimes rather timid leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote. The indocility of Lord Randolph Churchill was particularly conspicuous, and on the subject of Fair Trade, &c., Mr. James Lowther and others displayed a decided disposition to take lines of their own.

(*See Cartoon, "Professor Northcote and his Untrained Troupe."*)

OCT. 8.

MR. GLADSTONE, speaking in the Town Hall at Leeds in reply to 88 addresses presented to him at a banquet in the Old Clothyard in the Chamber of Commerce, and at the Liberal Club, vigorously replied to the attacks upon his policy recently made by Sir Stafford Northcote at Hull on October 3rd, and at Beverley on Oct. 4. In particular he elaborately dissected and unsparingly denounced the sophisms of the so-called Fair Trade, which he described as Protection in disguise. He ridiculed the idea of retaliatory tariffs. Addressing the Chamber of Commerce, he described in detail the effect of Free Trade upon Great Britain as compared with the results of Protection in Europe, America and Australia.

The ease and mastery which he displayed in dealing with the subject were remarkable.

QUITE A LITTLE HOLIDAY.

WHILST facts *be* facts, whilst truth its cold *douche* showers,
Hydrants and squirts can ne'er be equal powers;
One sturdy spout will spoil the sputterers all.

'Tis as a master on the Magic Flute,
Who by-and-by makes minor tootlers mute,
And ever strengthening, silences them all.

The straight, strong stream that one stout hand can
Pitted 'gainst sixty squirters following suit, [shoot,
Makes 'em turn tail, and quickly drenches all.

Pheugh! how the icy flood does soak and chill!
Wet backs and breeks he'll give 'em, Triton Will,
Among the Fair-Trade Minnows, small fry all.

And as "Old Triton blew his wreathéd horn,"
So, half in merriment, and half in scorn,
He "blows upon" their game, and bothers all.

"Gewillikens!" they wail; "did we not think
These squirts were good to make him wink and shrink?
And now look here! Dashed if he cares at all!"

"One in the eye to land him were *such* fun,
We thought Jem Lowther's squirt the trick had done;
But—g-r-r-r!—he's been and gone and drowned us all.

QUITE A LITTLE HOLIDAY.

"Look at young Random's breeches, regular soaked!
And as for poor Hicks-Beach, why he's half choked.
Wonder what Staffy, too, thinks of it all."

So scatter saucy, squirt-armed boyish foes,
When one stout fact-pumper turns on the hose,
It is but holiday pastime, after all.

If Free Trade's not worth keeping, let it go.
But shall it? John and William answer "No!
We'll trust it not at all, or all in all."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Quite a Little Holiday.*")

Dealing with Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gladstone defended his government's peaceful policy in Afghanistan as compared with the aggressive and disturbing action of his predecessors. He referred to the system of joint Control introduced by the late Government in Egypt. Whilst admitting that it had in certain respects been beneficial to the people of Egypt, he feared it would involve us in undesirable responsibilities and entanglements in that country, which it would be the Ministry's endeavour to minimise as far as possible. He also vindicated the action of the Government in the Transvaal in not allowing a just policy previously decided upon to be interrupted by an untoward military reverse, or by the alleged necessity of avenging the latter before agreeing to negotiation.

With regard to Irish affairs, Mr. Gladstone expressed the determination not to let anything prevent the Irish people from having the full and free benefit of the Land Act. He denounced Mr. Parnell for advocating a policy of hatred and plunder, and, after doing everything he could to destroy the Land Act, urging the people of Ireland to test the Act, not to use it. He concluded with these emphatic and significant words:

"If when we have had a short further experience, it should then appear that there is still to be fought the final conflict in Ireland between law on the one side and sheer lawlessness on the other; if the law, purged from defect and from any taint of injustice, is still to be refused, and the

first condition of political society to remain unfulfilled, then I say, gentlemen, without hesitation, that the resources of civilization are not yet exhausted."

OCT. 9.

MR. PARNELL replied angrily to what he called Mr. Gladstone's "unscrupulous and dishonest speech at Leeds." On the 12th at a suddenly summoned Cabinet Council it was resolved to arrest Mr. Parnell. Mr. Forster hurried back to Dublin with the order for his arrest, which was quietly made on the morning of October 13, when he was removed from his hotel and lodged in Kilmainham Gaol. A little later Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., and other leading members of the Land League were also imprisoned. The Land League issued a circular advising all farmers to refuse all payment of rent until Mr. Parnell and his colleagues were unconditionally released. The Government's reply to this was the formal suppression (on Oct. 18) of the Land League, as "an illegal and criminal association."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Collared!!*")

THE CABINET TRICK, OCT. 12.

OR, HOW IT WAS DONE.

(*From Our Own Insider, who knows the ropes.*)

Gl-dst-ne. Well, Gentlemen, there are three courses——

Sir Wm. H. Ah! we've finished those—let's come to the dessert.

Mr. F-rst-r. That's a nut to crack!

Mr. Br-ght. Hope *your* nut won't be cracked. Shouldn't care about being Irish Secretary myself.

Gl-dst-ne. Let's come to the point. What are we to do with these fellows, Parnell & Co.?

[*Awkward pause. Enter* Lord H-RT-NGT-N *from Newmarket, and not having had a very good time of it there, he is rather "short."*

Lord H-rt-ngt-on. Parnell? I'll tell you. (*To* Gl-dst-ne.) You've been saying at Leeds what you'll do, and S-l-sb-ry's asking why the deuce you're not as good as your word. Parnell's been abusing you like a pickpocket. Don't stand that. I wouldn't.

Lord K-mb-rl-y. Of course it's no affair of mine, but I don't quite see——

Lord H-rt-ngt-n. I do. And I'll lay a hundred to two we do the right thing, give Sarum and Staff., Dillon & Co. a facer, and have the country with us.

Gl-dst-ne. That's my idea too.

All (*except Lord H-rt-ngt-n*). What?

Gl-dst-ne. Arrest Parnell.

All (*led by Lord H-rt-ngt-n*). Hear! hear!

Mr. F-rst-r. But when?

Gl-dst-ne. When? Now.

All. Bravo, Guv'nor!

Mr. F-rst-r. But who's to——

Gl-dst-ne. One must make a beginning. Here are the warrants, made out all ready. Sign 'em yourself on arriving. Put 'em in your inside pocket. Safe? All right! Now get on your ulster. There's a hansom at the door. You'll have plenty of time to catch the train and boat.

Mr. F-rst-r. But I've only just come over——

Mr. Gl-dst-ne. Then you'll only just go back again. Sharp's the word, and mum, of course. See him off,

"*COLLARED!!*"

"*I beg that you will look upon me simply as representing the Executive Power, and the Authority of the Law.*"—The PREMIER'S Speech at the Guildhall, Thursday, October 13.

Harty, my boy; and I say, F-rst-r, wire over to me at Guildhall to-morrow when it's done. It'll make a first-rate point in my speech. Oh, by the way, just take these other warrants for Sexton and the rest. I'll wire further orders. Now then, don't stop to shake hands with anyone—do that when you come back—and be off. "If 'twere done, 'twere well it were done quickly." *Bon voyage!* (*Lord H. hurries M. F. off.*) Now, K-mb-rl-y, let's get to the Boers, and put our foot down *there!*

All. Hear! hear! [*Left sitting.*

Oct. 26.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Liverpool, denied that "Mr. Parnell commanded the support of a large majority of the people of Ireland," said that there was in that country an organised attempt to override the free will and judgment of the Irish nation, and denounced the No Rent doctrine as sheer rapine, through which the malcontents wished to march to the dismemberment and disintegration of the empire. (*Annual Register*). Nevertheless Lord Randolph Churchill, whose attacks upon Mr. Gladstone were unmeasured in their reckless bitterness, declared at Hull that the Premier "having turned away the hearts of the people from Lord Beaconsfield, was now bent upon the disintegration of the empire."

THE OLD HORSE.

W. E. G. (on his well-known pony "Energy"). "*Ah! He's no longer up to your work, Mr. Bull. 'I've got something in my eye that'll carry you straight, right through the season.*"

Nov. 9.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Mr. Gladstone, dealing briefly with other matters, spoke chiefly of the necessity of reform in the Procedure of the House of Commons as a necessary condition antecedent of useful legislation. On the same night at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain also devoted a large portion of his speech to the important changes imminent in parliamentary Procedure. Without revealing their nature he intimated that they were of a nature to alarm timid people. It was pretty plain that in view of the recent rampancy of Obstruction, further changes, of a drastic character, in the Procedure of the House of Commons were contemplated by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Old Horse.*")

Nov. 12.

M. Gambetta, at last, found himself engaged in the formation of a Cabinet. After the rejection by the Senate of *scrutin de liste*, the electoral campaign had opened with the visit of M. Gambetta to Cahors, on the 28th May, as already mentioned. The elections were greatly in favour of the Republicans. The old Chamber contained 387 Republicans, 81 Bonapartists, and 61 Royalists. The new Chamber consisted of

467 Republicans, 47 Bonapartists, and 43 Royalists. M. Gambetta was elected for "his own Belleville," but by a much smaller majority than had been expected, the Monarchists and Intransigeants having combined against him.

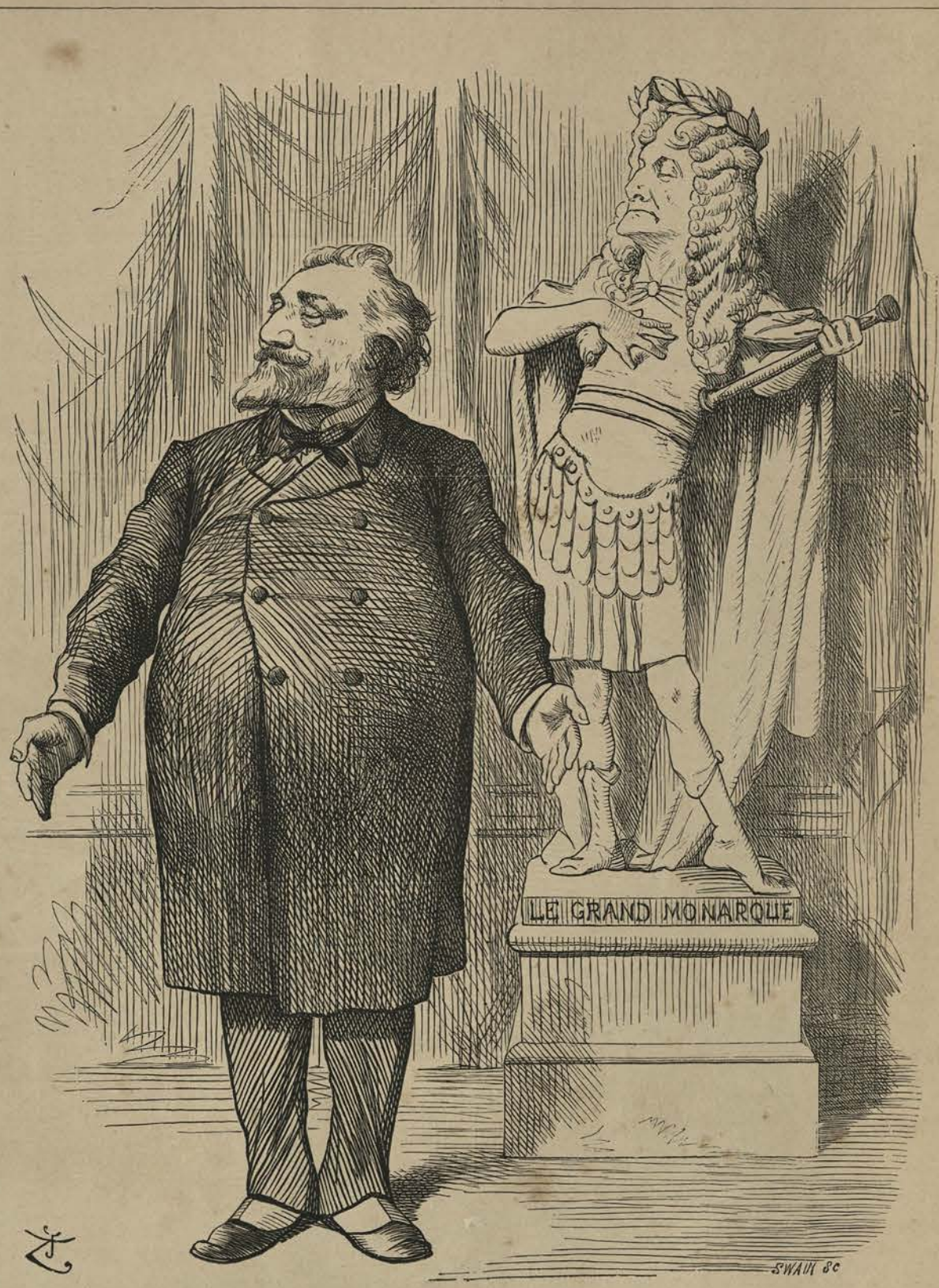
The troubles in South Algeria and Tunis, the revolt at Sfax, and the strained relations between France and Italy, gave a menacing aspect to the political situation. The Chamber met on October 28th, and M. Gambetta was made temporary President. The Government was at once interpellated on the Tunis question, and, after an angry debate of three days, the Chamber refused a vote of confidence to the Cabinet. M. Jules Ferry and his colleagues resigned, and M. Gambetta was sent for to the Elysée. On the 13th November the new ministry was gazetted, M. Gambetta himself being Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. de Freycinet and M. Léon Say declined to take office with him, and he consequently had to content himself with lesser men. It was said that "*Le ministère est moins grand, mais M. Gambetta y occupe une plus grande place.*" It was felt indeed that at last he had come to the front and assumed responsibility, as a sort of political triton among minnows. In fact, the *Times* at the time said "The (German) newspapers generally comment on the Gambetta Cabinet as representing only himself."

Mr. Punch said:—

"The projected Grand Ministère does not appear, but the Léon has his jackalls-in-office about him. As interested but unprejudiced spectators of the new drama, we withhold our applause until the first genuine hit shall have been made. Will the Author and Star-Actor pose as a Chasseur d'Afrique?" Well, chorus, gentlemen, if you please:—

"Léon s'en va-t-il en guerre?
Mironton, Mironton, Mirontaine!
Mais, sans le Grand Ministère
L'État—c'est GAMBET-*ta*!"

(*See Cartoon, "L'État c'est Moi!!!"*)



"L'ÉTAT C'EST MOI!!!"

NOV. 29.

MR. GOSCHEN addressed a Liberal meeting at Rugby, chiefly on the subject of Local Government. He said he looked for some relief to farmers when a properly framed scheme of county government should be carried, and admitted the necessity of giving more security to tenants, though not by means of the "fad" of free-sale, which would confiscate the property rights of the owner by merging them in the improvement rights of the occupier. Mr. Goschen, who had lately returned from Constantinople, was thought to be in no hurry to identify himself with the policy of either party in the House. He still differed from the

Liberal party on the question of the County Suffrage, and although not prepared to join the Tories, he was obviously, to use an Americanism, "on the fence."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Boy at Rugby Junction.*")

THE WISE MAN FROM THE EAST.

THERE was a Wary Man lately
home from out the East,
Where high-jinks Ambassadorial
he had led, led, led,
He'd a brain as broad and
big
As you'd find in any Whig,
And a crisis never knocked *him*
off his head, head, head.

And this Wise Man from the
East, coming back to join
the Crew
That on special secret service he
had left, left, left,
Found the Vessel's courses
set
On a tack untravelled yet,
And demanding novel trim and
steering deft, deft, deft.

And this Wise Man from the
East cast his weather-eye
aloft,
And says he, "Now I should
rather like to know, know,
know,
If it's safe all sail to crack
On this same uncharted tack,
And which way the wind is like-
liest to blow, blow, blow.

"As a 'candid friend' of G.'s,
I'm disposed to think
these seas
Are a little bit more risky than
I like, like, like,
'Fore a favouring wind to
run
Is, no doubt, exciting fun,
If on hidden rocks or quicksands
you don't strike, strike,
strike."

So this Wise Man from the East
takes no hand at sail or
rope,
But he gives his snowy slacks a
hitch behind, 'hind, 'hind,
And in silence standing by,
Cocks aloft his weather-eye,
Like a wary salt a-watching for
a wind, wind, wind.

THE BOY AT RUGBY JUNCTION.

TICKET-COLLECTOR PUNCH. "*Now, young Gentleman, going to Stafford?*"

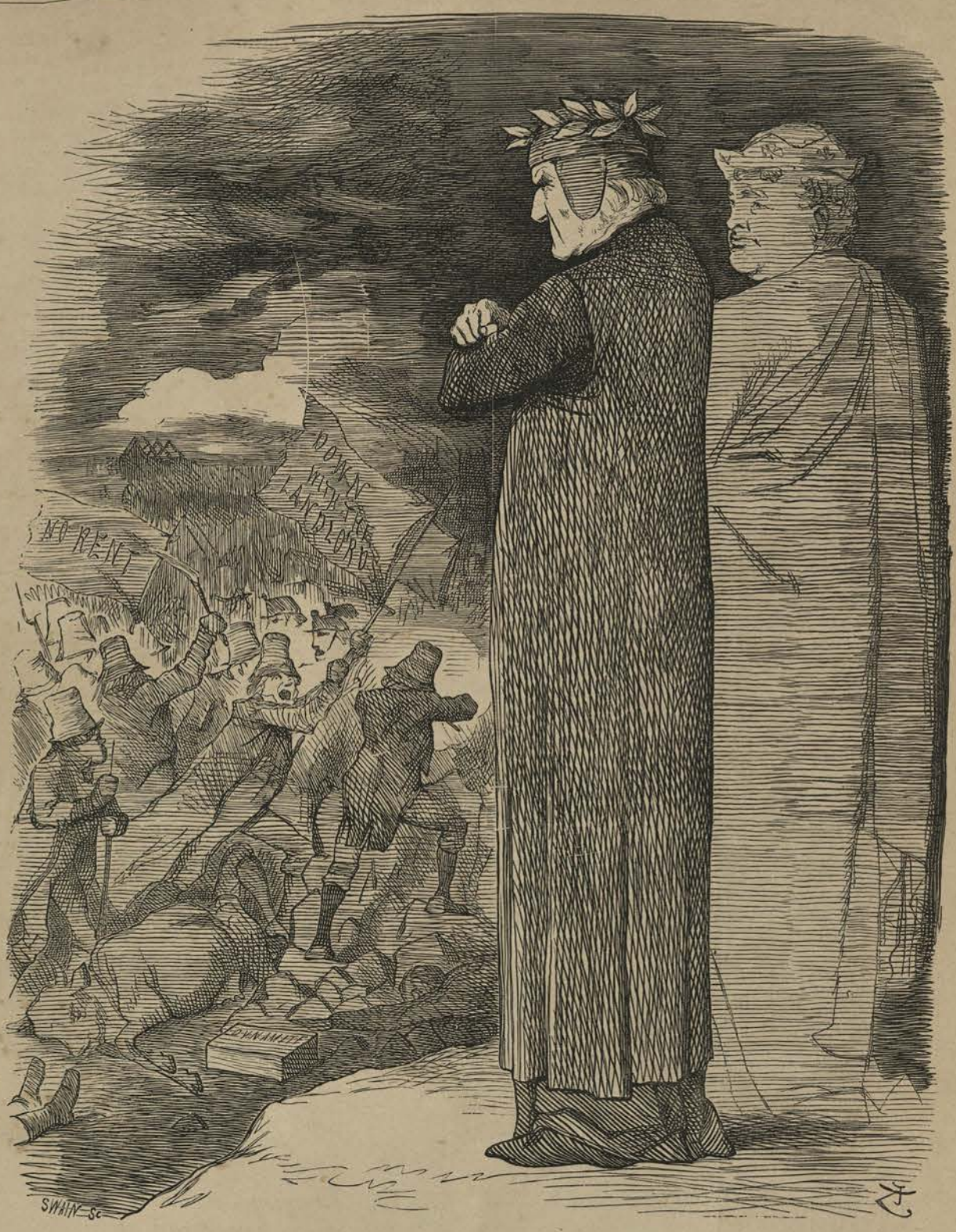
MASTER GEORGEY JOEY GOSCHEN. "*Oh dear, no!—Rather the other way. But I do like stopping on this Platform. It's a nice Rest, and one can see such a lot that's going on, you know!*"

DEC. 6.

FURTHER outrages in Ireland were reported to-day. Mrs. Considine and her children were stoned upon leaving chapel at Templebraden, and the houses of two farmers who had paid rent on Lord Massey's estates were fired into. Several arrests were made under the Protection Act (*Times Register*). "Stories of intimidation," (says the *Annual Register*,) "of maiming and outrage of those who were suspected of conforming to the law, became daily more common; the prospect of smooth things which had been prophesied by many was not realized; violence stalked abroad unchecked; order was defied; and the law proved to be powerless." The "New Message of Peace," the Land Bill, had been received by Mr. Parnell and his Land League associates with scornful distrust and angry defiance; with violent denunciation, and with devices for neutralising its power. Neither the suppression of the Land League, nor the palpable success of the new Land Commission for fixing fair rents, which had been opened by

Mr. Justice O'Hagan on the same day (October 20th), when the Land League was proclaimed as "an illegal and criminal association intent on destroying the obligations of contracts and subverting law," seemed at first to allay agitation, or to disarm disloyalty and lawlessness in "the Distressful Country." "The year" (says the *Annual Register*) "ended, unfortunately, as it had begun, in "hostility and disaffection."

(*See Cartoon, "The Irish 'Inferno.'"*)



THE IRISH "INFERNO."

"Death, violent death, and painful wounds
Upon his neighbour he inflicts; and wastes,
By devastation, pillage, and the flames,
His substance."—DANTE, *Canto XI.*

THE IRISH "INFERNO."

Dream of a Perplexed Premier, after long pondering over the pages of the grim Florentine.

IN the mid-hours of Night, when visions throng,
I found me in a Mournful Isle, astray
Where no path lightwards led: and e'en to tell
It were unwelcome task, how savage wild
That region, how distressed and desolate,
Which only to remember doth renew
In waking thought the bitterness of sleep.

* * *

On my way
My pale Guide led me, far from air serene,
Into a climate ever vexed with storms.
"All hope abandon ye who enter here"
Seemed its fit welcoming. Conflicting tongues,
Outcries of injury, and wails of woe,
Accents of anger, voices harsh and hoarse,
Made up a tumult that for ever whirls
In that wild region.

Then I question made
Of my grave Guide: "What doth aggrieve them thus,
That they complain so loud?"
He straight replied:
"Wild hopes long entertained, and their blind life [lots
So poorly passing, that all other
They envy."

* * * *

Alas! what hope,
What help in this Inferno of mad wrath
When patient right hath toiled its uttermost?

I, letting fall my gaze, remained as one
Assailed by mute despair. My guide replied:
"If thou, O thwarted helper, couldst not hope
Aught better or beyond what here we see,
Thou ne'er again in aid mightst lift thine hand:
But I, because such bodings pass belief,
Prompt thee to further labours, which e'en now
Thy thought projecteth; yet, e'en yet, perchance
Thou may'st for all this wrong make full amends,
In the upper world whereto thou dost return,
Win love of these, long vainly laboured for,
And in their hearts thy failing fame revive!"
Then flushed my cheek with fresh resolve. I cried,—
"So shall I strive, so hope, so may it be!
Some happier omens greet us. Order wakes,
And Civic Spirit stirs itself in aid
Of sorely shaken Law. It *shall* not be
That hate and anarchy at last shall triumph
O'er love and firm legality."

* * * *

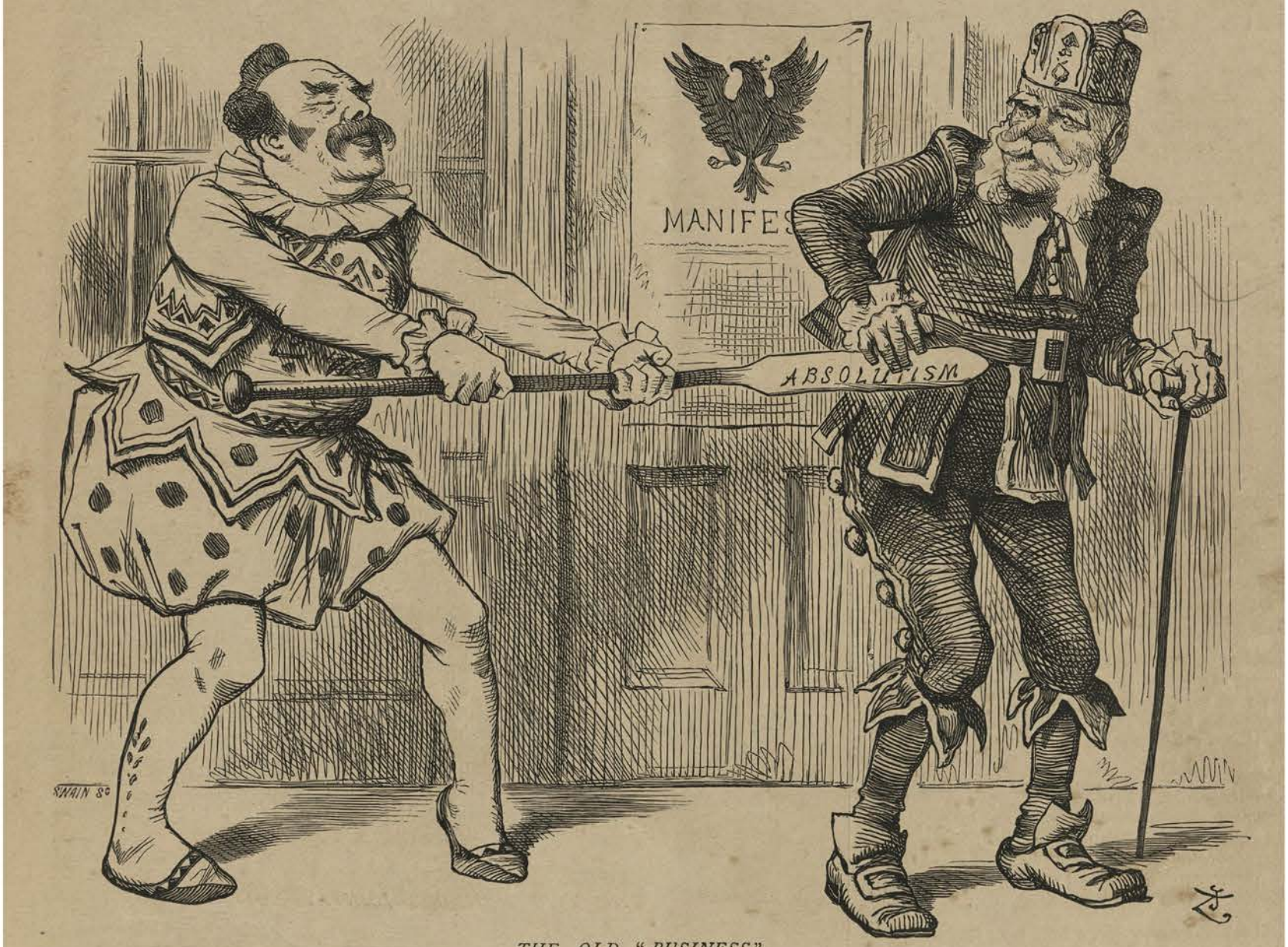
I awoke,
And seemed to hear, loud-swelling through the land,
The sound of many voices, calling me
To shape in act the urgings of my dream.

+ 1882 +

JAN. 1.

THE year did not open with good omens. Says the *Annual Register*:—

"The state of the revenue at the opening of the year was probably the only point to which the Ministerialists could revert with unalloyed satisfaction. Neither the measures designed to conciliate Ireland, nor those destined to coerce her, were producing the results for which their authors looked. The area of disturbance had gradually extended until nearly one-half of the country was declared to be 'dangerous'; the decision of the Law Courts were challenged by the landlords, whilst the eagerness of the latter to obtain the payment of arrears of rent was violently resisted by the tenants, many of whom had established their legal rights to a reduced rental. On the continent of Europe, although the pending questions in Greece and Montenegro seemed satisfactorily adjusted, our efforts to restrain the Egyptian Government from entering upon a perilous course, were rendered nugatory by the unwillingness of France to lend herself to a joint policy or protectorate in the valley of the Nile, whilst in South Africa the settlement effected by Sir Garnet Wolseley was already giving signs of partial, if not complete, collapse."



THE OLD "BUSINESS."

B-SM-RCK (as Clown). "*Here! Catch hold of this, Old 'Un!!*"

JAN. 4.

THE EARL OF DERBY, at a banquet given in his honour by the Liverpool Reform Club, explained the reasons which had induced him to sever his connection with the Conservative Party and join the Liberal ranks. He spoke in favour of a Reform of the House of Commons, improved local government for the Counties, and a central government for London. He also approved of the Government's action in Ireland as the only possible alternative to the granting of Home Rule. About the same time, Earl Grey openly joined the Conservatives.

JAN. 7.

A ROYAL RESCRIPT, dated January 4, was published in the *Official Gazette* of this date, and created a great sensation. It was countersigned by Prince Bismarck, and addressed to the Prussian Ministry. It declared that "the right of the King to direct the Government and policy of Prussia in accordance with her own judgment is restricted, but not abrogated by the Constitution," and that "it can only tend to obscure the constitutional rights of the King to represent their exercise as proceeding from the responsible Ministers, and not from the King himself."

The sting of this extraordinary document lay in its calling upon all officials "who can in virtue of the Discipline Law be removed from their posts," to hold "aloof, even at elections, from all agitation against the Government;" their duty "extending to supporting the policy of the Government even at elections."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Old 'Business.*")

Prince Bismarck's domestic policy had, of late, been by no means uniformly successful, his financial projects having been rejected, and his plans for a compromise with the Ultramontane party considerably hampered. This new step in the direction of Absolutism, therefore, was the more significant.

JAN. 8.

THE British and French Governments, representing by European sanction the Condominium at Cairo, addressed to the Khedive a joint note, assuring him of support "to ward off by their united efforts all causes of external or internal complications which might menace the *régime* established in Egypt"; in other words (says the *Annual Register*), "to uphold the Joint Control, established alike for the good of Egypt, the peace of Europe, and the benefit of the bondholders."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Two Memnons—Jointly Noting.*")

The Joint Note declared the maintenance of the Khedive's authority "the only possible guarantee" for order. The Porte, which claimed Egypt as an integral portion of its dominions, protested against the Note as an interference of European Powers in its internal affairs. The Chamber of Notables, representing the National party, whose cry was "Egypt for the Egyptians," also protested, claimed the right of controlling the National Budget, and demanded the virtual abrogation of the arrangement of 1879, by which the Anglo-French control had been constituted (*Annual Register*).

JAN. 10.

DETAILED accounts reached this country of the terrible atrocities committed upon the Jews in Russia, from May to October of the previous year. Here, as in Germany, war seemed to be declared against the Hebrew race, and in Russia it had been attended with circumstances of peculiar brutality. A general outcry arose from all parts of the civilized world against this cruel persecution which, as the *Times* said, caused Russia to lose many thousands of her best citizens. *Mr. Punch* gave emphatic voice to that indignant cry of protest and appeal.

A CRY FROM CHRISTENDOM.

WHOSE ear is so dull in its deafness, whose heart is so callous and cold,
As to turn from the cry of the wronged, ringing forth as so often of old,
Though uplifted by alien lips?
Or what matter whence under Heaven the piteous plaint cometh forth;
As of late from the plains of the East, as to day from the snows of the North,
Sable-shadowed with Hate's dark eclipse?

Stay question of race or of creed, let the spirit of Party shrink mute,
Whilst a greater than it standeth forth, and espouseth the suppliant's suit
In imperative accents and stern;
For the things that are told in her ears, and in ours, are the records of shame,
Black stories of slaughter and lust, make the cheek of the coldest to flame,
And the heart of the gentlest to burn.

"*Hep! Hep!*"—the old cry has gone forth, and the Hebrew is hounded again,
In the name of the Cross. Can it be that its tenderest teachings are vain,
Where its merciful rule is men's boast?
Oh, out on the Tartuffes of Creed! Let the Spirit of Christendom speak
Plain words of unfaltering truth for the cause of the helpless and weak,
In the teeth of brute Tyranny's host.

For the wise of the earth are but fools, and its mighty but little of soul,
The Teuton's grim truculent Chief, striding on to his much-desired goal,
Would trample a people as dust;
And the Muscovite, mouthing the name of humanity, closes his ears
To the wails from the homes he has wrecked, to the pleadings of women in tears,
From the revels of murder and lust.

No respecter of race or of faith, let Humanity lift up her plea,
Like a *Portia* who pleads *for* the Jew, since the wronged and the hated is he
Who so hated and wronged in the past.
Put aside all the pitiful plaints, the reproaches, half malice, half fear,
When the frenzy of rancour is stilled 'twill be time for cool reason to hear,
And for Justice to settle at last.

THE TWO MEMNONS—JOINTLY NOTING.

But the horrible rage of brute hordes by the slack hand of Power let slip,
The cold Mephistopheles smile on Authority's cynical lip,—
These Christendom fearlessly brands:
Tells Emperor, Prince, or dull Peasant 'tis playing a ruffian part,
To share in such revels of shame, with the throb of black hate in the heart,
And the red stain of blood on the hands.

On the 1st February, a great meeting was held at the Mansion House, to protest against this persecution, and speeches were delivered by Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, Canon Farrar, Professor Bryce, M.P., and others.

(*See Cartoon, "A Cry from Christendom."*)

A CRY FROM CHRISTENDOM.

JAN. 26.

GAMBETTA was today defeated in the Chambers, on his Revision proposals, by 282 to 227, and in consequence announced the resignation of himself and his ministry. On January 10, the Senate and Chamber had reassembled. On the 15th, M. Gambetta submitted to the Chamber his scheme for the revision of the Constitutional Law. Of this scheme the election of departmental deputies by *scrutin de liste* instead of *scrutin d'arrondissement* was the prime feature. M. Gambetta's determination to urge forward immediately his favourite *scrutin de liste* was commonly regarded as unwise. The report of the committee indeed advised its rejection, "because on this question an individual will has substituted itself for the will of the nation," and despite an eloquent appeal from M. Gambetta, in which he passionately repudiated the charge of aspiring to a permanent dictatorship, the Chamber decided against him as above stated, and the Gambetta Cabinet fell. M. de Freycinet was invited to form a new Ministry, which he succeeded in doing.

FEB. 1.

IN consequence of his inability to come to terms with the Notables, Cherif Pasha resigned. In the new Ministry, formed to succeed him, Arabi Bey was made War Minister. He was, indeed, virtually the chief figure in the Ministry, though Mahmoud Pasha was the nominal President. Arabi Bey, in fact, soon became master of the situation, and his avowed object was to oppose European interference in Egyptian affairs. The Chamber of Notables, under his influence, continued to discuss the measures which were to transfer to the Ministry and Parliament the power of arranging the Budget, which hitherto had been framed in

conformity with the views of the Controllers (*Annual Register*). Meanwhile the fall of the Gambetta Cabinet had the effect of altering the situation and leaving to England more and more the responsibility of taking the initiative in Egyptian affairs.

Feb. 2.

To-day there was held a meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., presiding. Concerning the advisability of carrying out the great engineering scheme, opinions greatly differed. Sir E. Watkin, Chairman of the Company, was ardently in favour of it. On the other hand, some authorities, the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Garnet Wolseley among them, were opposed to it as likely to increase the chances of invasion and the probabilities of panic.

(*See Cartoon, "Hopes and Fears; or, a Dream of the Channel Tunnel."*)

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S SOLILOQUY.

Scene—*Near Dover.*

Come on, Sir; here's the place:
—stand still. How fearful,
Rash, and mad it is to sink one's cash so low!
The Bulls and Bears that stand on midway cliffs
Show scarce so gross as beetles: half-way down
Hangs one who boreth tunnels —dreadful trade!
With dividends not bigger than my head. [the beach
The fishermen that walk upon
Are scared like mice, and Britain's hectoring barks
Diminished to their cocks, their cocks to buoys,
Almost too small for sight!
The murmuring roar of French invading legions
Cannot be heard so high: I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong!——

HOPES AND FEARS; OR, A DREAM OF THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Feb. 7.

Parliament was opened by Commission. The Queen's Speech announced the projected marriage between Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the Princess Helen of Waldeck and Pyrmont. It referred to the execution of the Treaty for the cession of Thessaly to the Greeks, to our joint action with France in Egypt, to the restoration of peace beyond the North-Western frontier of India, and to the ratification of the Transvaal Convention. It spoke of the continuation of negotiations with France on the subject of a new Commercial Treaty, and of improvement in the state of Ireland. It foreshadowed measures of a Local Self Government, London Municipal Reform, and some others.

It was felt, however, that the first question to be dealt with was Parliamentary Procedure. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move early in the ensuing week his New Rules of Procedure, of which it was believed the Clôture in some form or other would form a chief feature.

HAMLET ON THE SITUATION.

(*Perplexed Premier ponders.*)

Clôture or no *Clôture?* That is the question:—
Whether 'tis better, on the whole, to suffer
The waste and worry of malign Obstruction,
Or to take arms against the plague of Spouters,
And, by mouth-closing, foil them? To rise—to vote—
No more;—and, by a vote, to find we end
The boredom and the thousand wanton "blocks"
The Session's heir to. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To rise—to vote—
To vote! Perchance to gag. Ay, there's the rub;
For from that Vote what tyranny may come,
When we have wriggled from Obstruction's coil,
Must give us pause. There's the consideration
That makes endurance of so long a life:
For who would bear the quips and quirks of Partlett,
Tart Biggar's tongue, O'Donnell's contumely,
The gibes of gadfly Gorst, Warton's delay,
The cheek of callow Churchill, and the spurns
That patient Forster of rude Healy takes,
When he to them might their quietus give
With a bare majority? Who'd night-sittings bear
To yawn and faint for twenty weary hours,
But that the fear of after-hurt to Freedom,—
That glory of our Country, whose wide bourn
No Liberal would limit, clogs the will
And makes us rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we may not measure?
Thus Caution does make cowards of us all;
And thus the Statesman's native resolution,
Is hampered by the cobweb coils of doubt
And politicians of great pith and prowess,
From this reform their faces turn aside,
Dreading the name of—*Clôture!*

(*See Cartoon, "Chef Sauce!"*)

"CHEF SAUCE!"

Mr. P. "Very nice, William; only recollect—what's Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander!"

Feb. 7.

Mr. Bradlaugh once again presented himself to take the oath. Sir Stafford Northcote moved a resolution against his being permitted to do so. Mr. Bradlaugh was heard in his own defence from below the bar. The house decided by 286 to 228 against him, but he declined to withdraw. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he be directed to do so; this proposal was carried without a division, and after renewed protest Mr. Bradlaugh complied with it, and withdrew to his accustomed seat below the Bar. On the 21st he entered the House, recited the words of the Oath, kissed a pocket Testament and took his seat. Objection to this proceeding was

raised, the Speaker directed him to retire, and after a heated discussion, the subject was postponed for future consideration. On the 22nd he again entered the House and claimed his seat, was ordered to withdraw, and Mr. Gladstone declining to make any proposition, Sir Stafford Northcote moved his expulsion, which was carried by 287 to 80. A new writ was then ordered to be issued for Northampton.

FEB. 17.

LORD DONOUGHMORE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Land Act of the preceding Session. Lord Carlingford, on behalf of the Government, strongly opposed the motion as unreasonable and inopportune. Upon division, however, it was adopted by 96 votes against 53. The action of the Lords in this matter was pretty generally regarded as unwise and vexatious. Lord Granville said that the Government refused to take part in the Committee, and Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a resolution declaring that such an inquiry at that time would defeat the operation of the Act, and be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland. The Committee, however, was nominated; and it was thought that the conflict between the two Houses would lead to a crisis. The resignation of Mr. Gladstone was even rumoured. On the 27th Mr. Gladstone moved his resolution, which was held to be virtually a Vote of Censure on the Upper House. A deal of time was devoted to its discussion, and ultimately, on the 9th March, it was carried by 303 to 235. The contest between the two Houses on this question was conducted with considerable acerbity on both sides.

NOISE AND NUISANCE.

DR. GLADSTONE. "*Now, really this is too bad Just as she was beginning to mend——*"

LEADER OF BAND. "*Please, Sir, we thought a little Music would do her good!!!*"

"A PLAGUE O' BOTH YOUR HOUSES!"

JOHN BULL *loquitur*—

"A PLAGUE o' both your Houses!" Can you not
Fight, if you *must* fight, in the fair old form,
Not like mere ill-licked urchins, madly hot
O'er every pretty flout or tea cup storm?
Bellicose Billingsgate is not *my* fancy,
As patriot militancy!

Your Houses? Were they taverns, and were you
Mere pothouse brawlers, things could scarce be worse.
Noblesse oblige? The motto is not new,
And to apply it now were to asperse.
The chartered rufflers of the New Nobility
Who stoop not to civility.

* * * *

Meanwhile my business comes to a dead-lock,
Its sager Managers must stand aside.
Whilst myrmidons in petty conflict shock,
Achilles, impotent and cob-web tied,
Like lion limed, alternate chafes and drowses—
"A plague o' both your Houses!".

(*See Cartoon,* "*Noise and Nuisance.*")

FEB. 20.

MR. GLADSTONE moved the first of his Procedure Resolutions, establishing the *Clôture*. Mr. Marriott moved an amendment, to the effect that no alteration of the rules of debate would be satisfactory which gave a majority the power of closing a debate. On this point the battle was chiefly to turn. The "Gagging Resolution," as it was called, was vehemently denounced by the Opposition both in the House and in the Press; it was defended by the Ministerialists on the ground of the necessity of facilitating the despatch of business, whilst some even, Mr. Bryce amongst them, considered that Mr. Gladstone's proposals erred rather on the side of inadequacy than of excessive stringency.

(*See Cartoon*, "*New Lights for Old Ones!*")

NEW LIGHTS FOR OLD.

Modern Magician sings:—

NEW Lights for old! 'Tis a taking cry.
Swift to my call will the Public flock?
New Lights for old! Will they haste to buy
At this *Liberal* rate all my glittering stock?
Light! Here's a light that would quite outshine
The magical lamp that amazed *Aladdin*.
And yet, though to push the exchange must be mine,
There *is* something the bargain exceedingly sad in.
If ancient lamps flickered not dreary and cold,
I never would cry "New Lights for old!"

But darkness has gathered obstructively round,—
How to disperse it? Aye, that is the *crux*.
Must I not, learning of Edison, sound
'Midst Parliament's chaos a new "*fiat lux!*"?
Can I, like Ajax, fight on in the dark?
Nay. Our old rules are all sixes and sevens.
This is the day of the carbon and arc;
Science must lend us a hint at St. Stephen's.
Yet, *if* the old lamps could be trimmed or controlled,
I never would cry "New Lights for old!"

"NEW LIGHTS FOR OLD ONES!"

(*THE MAGICIAN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.*)

"A few evenings ago, Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to the Crystal Palace, to inspect the Electric Apparatus on exhibition there."
Daily Paper.

The debate on the first Resolution had to be postponed, and could not be resumed until March 20th, when Lord Hartington for the Government declared their intention to adhere to the principle of closure by a bare majority.

FEB. 28.

A MEETING was held to-day, in the Banquetting Hall, St. James' Palace, in support of the proposed Royal College of Music. It was presided over by the Prince of Wales, who took a great interest in the scheme; and speeches in its favour were delivered by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote, &c. The meeting was extensively supported by the leading members of both Houses of

Parliament, the Corps Diplomatique, and of the Musical Profession.

(*See Cartoon, "Harmony; or, the Prince of Wales's Royal Minstrels."*)

MARCH 2.

As the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, was entering her carriage at Windsor Station, a man named Roderick Maclean fired upon her, happily without injuring Her Majesty or any other person. Maclean was arrested on the spot, and subsequently tried for high treason, found not guilty on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure. An Eton lad standing by struck at the would-be assassin and assisted in securing him.

THE name of Roderick Maclean,
That cheap assassin, mad or mean,
Who fired on woman—and a Queen!—
Will charge our memories with spleen
When years have sped.
But pleasure mingles with the sad
Fierce recollection of the cad,
Coward and bully—both as bad—
When we recall the Eton lad
Who punched his head!

HARMONY; OR, THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL MINSTRELS, WHO WILL, *WE HOPE, PERFORM OUT OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE HALL.*

At Windsor, when the sun was down,
A villain, shoeless, through the town
Skulked, fearless of a Nation's frown,
To crown the Dead.
He fired upon his Queen! dear life!
A Nation's Mother, widowed wife.
Up rushed young Eton in the strife
And punched his head!

They laud one Superintendent Hayes,
Well versed, no doubt, in Windsor's ways,
And crown with patriotic bays
Officials all in countless ways,
Precise and prim.
But, on my honour, I prefer
That boy who, fearless, in the stir
Out-darted, thinking "All for her!"
And went for him!

MARCH 2.

MR. BRADLAUGH was again elected for Northampton, by a majority of 108 over Mr. Corbett. On the 6th Sir Stafford Northcote moved affirmation of the resolution excluding him, and his resolution was carried by 257 to 242.

MARCH 6.

A PROCLAMATION was issued declaring Servia a Kingdom, and stating that Prince Milan, at the instance of Parliament, had assumed the

title of King of Servia as Milan I On the 8th Servia was recognised as a Kingdom by Russia.

MARCH 16.

THE QUEEN and the Princess Beatrice arrived at Mentone on a visit for the benefit of Her Majesty's health.

MARCH 24.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, the graceful American poet and accomplished man of letters, died to-day at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in his 76th year, having been born at Portland, Maine, on Feb. 27, 1807.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

BORN, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1807.
DIED, MARCH 24TH, 1882.

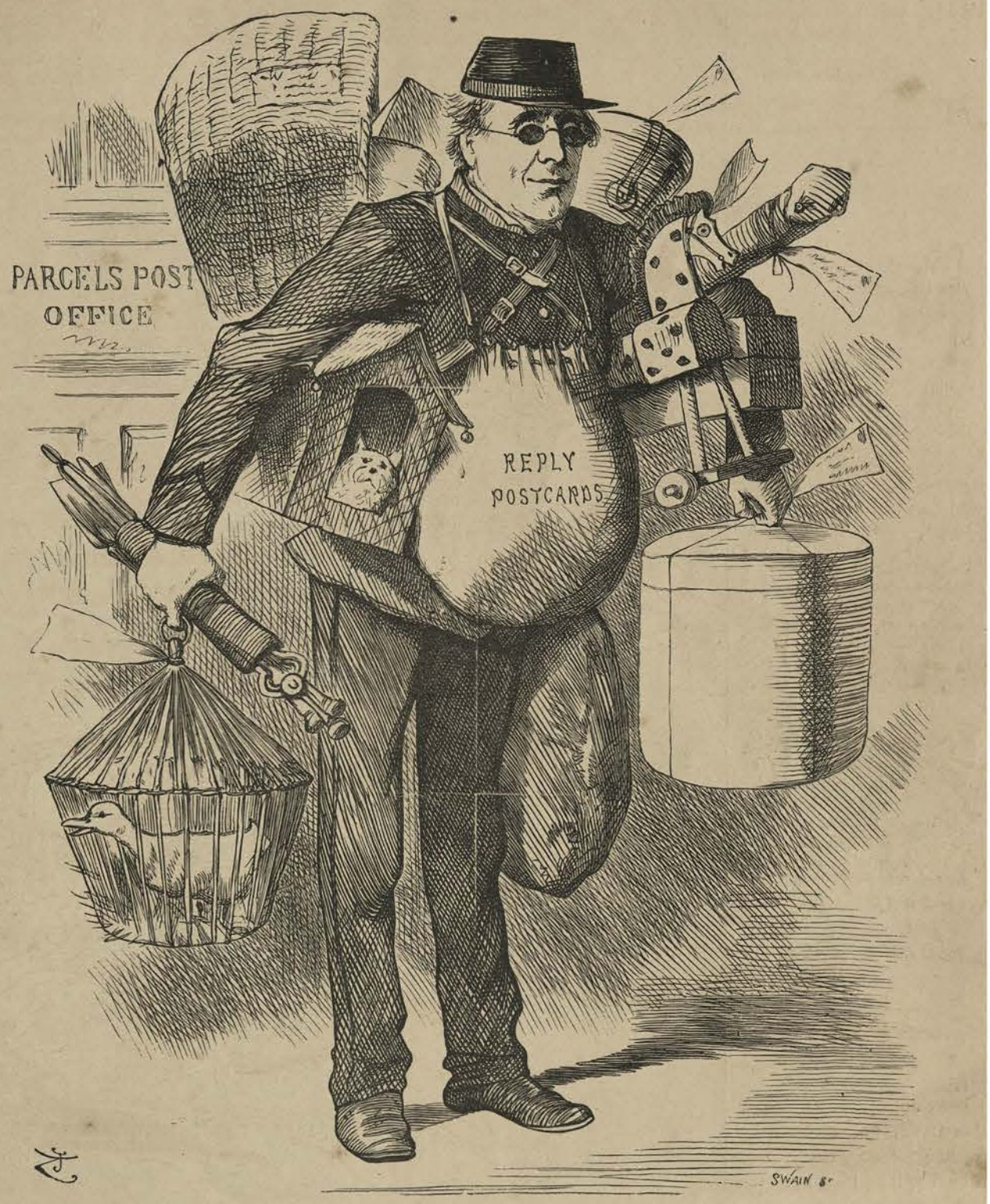
A LIFE Psalm, staidly sweet and simply strong
As any the dead Singer gave the throng,
Sings to its close. But Fame will yet prolong,

In echoes clear, across two worlds wide winging,
And in all English hearts like home bells ringing,
Glad memory of the Singer and his singing.

MARCH 25.

MR. FAWCETT, the Postmaster-General stated to the House of Commons the details of the new Parcel Post arrangement. By the Parcel's Post Bill Mr. Fawcett obtained power to enable the Post Office to convey and deliver parcels up to a certain limit of weight, at a fixed charge, irrespective of distance (*Annual Register*).

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Man for the Post.*")



THE MAN FOR THE POST.

THE MAN FOR THE POST.

JOHN BULL *loquitur*:—

WELL, well, here's comfort—and, by Jove! it's needed—
Amidst the chaos of cantankerous cackle,
Here is one man has silently succeeded,
One man who a tough job can stoutly tackle.
O si sic omnes! In my blatant Babel
Business is a lost art—at least it seems so.

All the more honour to the Champion able
Who still can realise my hopes and dreams so.
To serve the State, to sagely shape and plan for it,
Is the true Statesman's post, and here's the man for it.

"Something attempted, something done." Precisely!
A friend of mine, who much inclined to scoff is,
Declares when Fawcett's plans have ripened nicely,
The World will be a branch of the Post Office.

Let the Wit wag. The World won't find salvation
In parcels or reply-cards, stamps or thriftiness;
Danger there may be in "centralisation,"
But, after all the squabbling, hobbling shiftiness
Of the cantankerous, rancorous jaw-jaw-jaw set,
'*Tis* a relief to turn to Henry Fawcett!

Mr. Fawcett's administration of the Post Office, which was characterised by as much enterprise as judgment, was a great success.

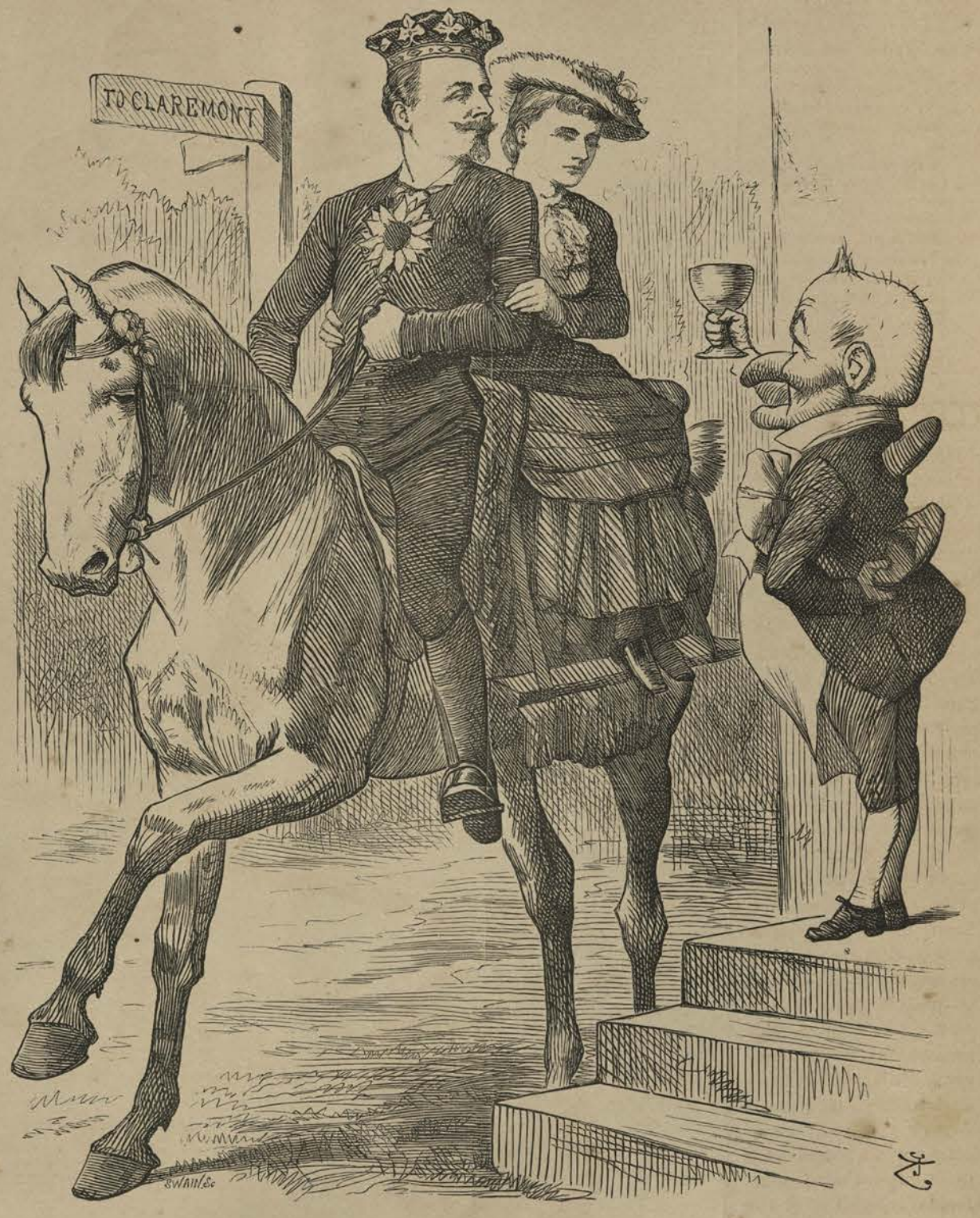
MARCH 30.

TO-NIGHT, after a strong speech in its favour by Mr. John Bright, a division was taken on the *Clôture* Resolution, resulting in its being carried by 318 against 279, a somewhat larger majority than the Government, in face of the hostility of the Irish Members and of certain of the Liberal party, had expected. There voted against it 39 Home Rulers, and 5 Liberals, whilst 16 of the Liberal party absented themselves.

"The Procedure resolutions (says the *Times Register*), for the most part simply reproduced the rules of urgency framed by the Speaker after the Parliamentary *coup d'état* of the previous year. The alterations and additions, however, were remarkable. The system was henceforward to be permanent, and not dependent on a vote of the House declaring public business urgent. The rule with respect to closing debate was to be applied on the initiative of the Speaker, subject to ratification by the House, by the veto of a bare majority, with certain arithmetical limitations specially protecting small minorties as distinguished from the regular Opposition. A new feature, on which Mr. Gladstone insisted strongly, was described as 'delegation of work' to large Committees for special classes of Bills."

APRIL 19.

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN, the great Naturalist, author of the *Origin of Species*, the *Descent of Man*, and other works relative to the great Evolution Theory to which he first gave scientific shape, died in his 74th year. He was interred in Westminster Abbey on the 26th, in the presence of a great assembly of the most distinguished amongst his countrymen.



THE STIRRUP-CUP.

MR. P. "You're the last of the young Gentlemen, Sir, and I'm sure you deserve to be happy. Bless you!" [Drinks.

APRIL 24.

MR. GLADSTONE introduced his Budget. The state of Trade and our finances and the smallness of the surplus (some £300,000 only) did not favour any bold experiments in the re-adjustment of taxation. By a slight addition to the duty on carriages he proposed, in fulfilment of pledges, to give a grant of £250,000 in aid of highway rates. He had hoped to make the Ministerial proposals on this head part of a comprehensive scheme for the reform of Local Government, but this he was compelled to abandon for the Session.

The Budget arrangements were subsequently modified by the necessity for a Vote of Credit.

APRIL 27.

THE marriage between Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, youngest son of the Queen, and Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, was this day solemnised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Stirrup-Cup.*")

OUR latest, youngest, not least wise,
Punch, who has known them all,
And watched them, with paternal eyes,
Take Hymen's rosy thrall,
To Albert's worthy son brims up
With glad good-will the Stirrup-Cup.

And for the bride, the land's desire
Is that all joys may crown
This other Helen, come to fire
Our bosoms—not our town;
An April guest in Springtide gay,
And welcome as the flowers in May.

APRIL 28.

WHEN the House separated for the Easter recess, it was generally acknowledged that the state of things in Ireland was becoming intolerable. Mr. Forster himself admitted that his policy had failed, and that he had underestimated the forces with which he had to contend. The imprisonment of Mr. Parnell and other "suspects," and the suppression of the Land League, had not brought peace and order, but had been followed by increased disturbance, and by the re-appearance of secret societies. Mr. Parnell's Bill to amend the Land Act, in particular as concerned the question of arrears, was pooh-poohed as preposterous and impracticable. "Mr. Smith's proposal for the establishment of Peasant Proprietorship" (says the *Annual Register*), although nominally only an extension of the Purchase Clauses of the Land Act of 1870, was in reality a bid by the Conservative leaders for the support, not only of the Irish, but of the English and Scotch Democracy." The Tories indeed were strongly suspected of a desire to secure the Irish vote.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Slippery!*")

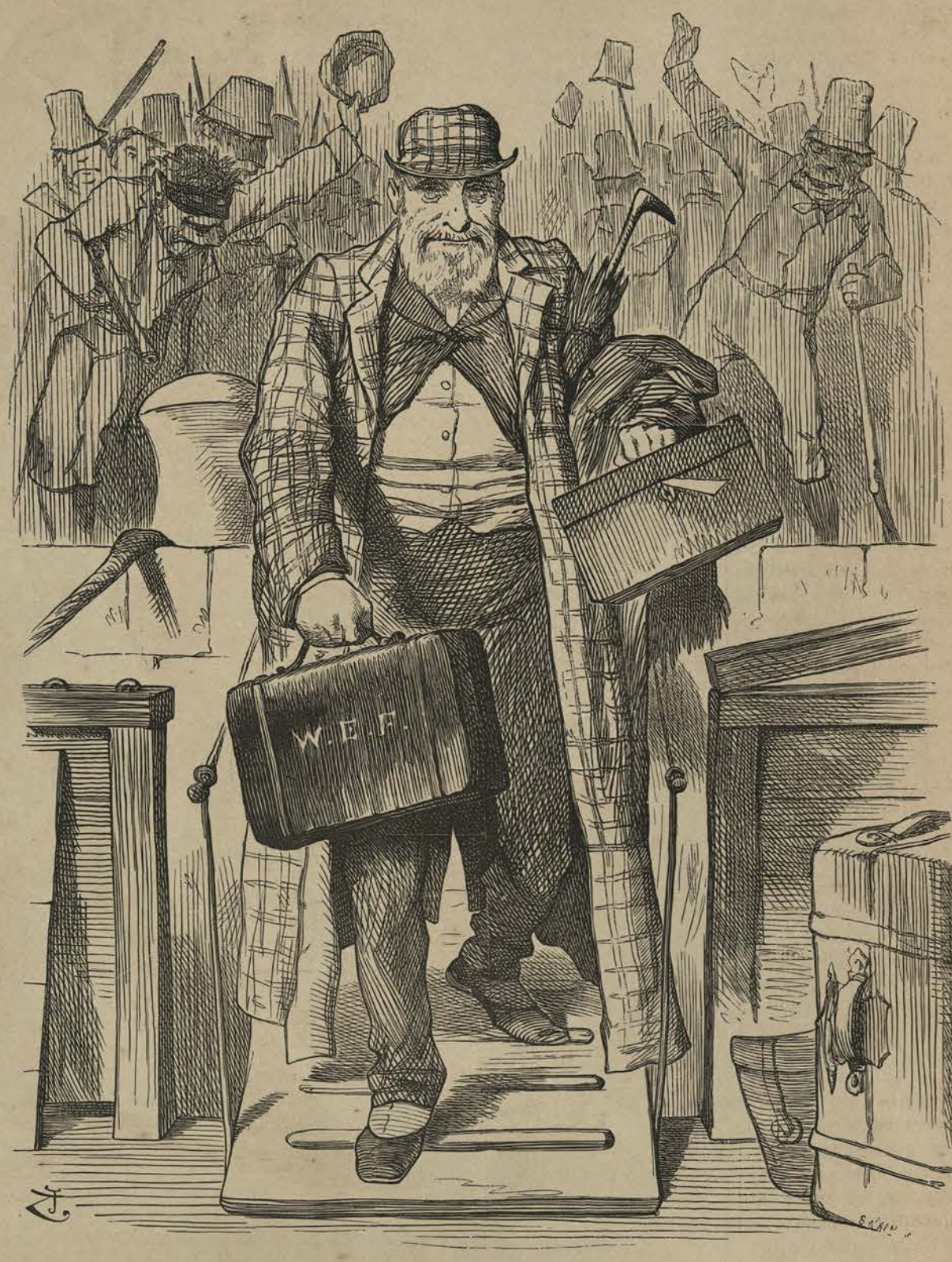
SLIPPERY!

L-RD S-L-SB-RY (on bank). "*Go it, SMITH!*"

SLIPPERY!

Sm-th (*loquitur*). S-T-E-A-D-Y!
If *only*, now, I can but pace this pole!
How it will leave those fellows "in the hole!"
They've had their try already.
And look at 'em! G. looks a regular Neddy.
Aha! And did the tumble you hurt, William Ewart?
And what d'ye think now of the Irish Stuart—
Charles Stuart, namely?—
As for poor Forster, well, he toppled tamely,
Flop, like a sack sewn slave into the Bosphorus.
How savage they do look! Brimstone and phosphorus
Make a poor flame compared with William's eyes,
In anger and surprise.
At his prodigious failure. He made *so* sure.
Not yet, my haughty champion of the Closure!
You're not a Nimrod, quite, as a (Pig) hunter,
And haven't got the grunter.
I—phew! By Jack Sprat's Wife, the pole *is* greasy,
And I perceive my task will not be easy.
I feel like Clown upon a butter slide,
Feet close, hands wide,
Knees knocking, hams with tendency to squatting,
And all my limbs inclined to inter-knotting.
I am a steady goer, but no Blondin,
And a cold plunge this pond in

Will not improve my prospects
Ugly falls bury
A balancer's repute 'neath more than water.
Oh yes, I hear you, my stentorian Salisbury.
Keep your jaw-tackle tauter.
It's very well for you to cry out, "Go it!"
But 'tis a ticklish task, and you should know it.
It doesn't want a wild cross-country scamper
To reach that hamper.
Dizzy now might have done it; he'd have footed
The scimetar-edge bridge of great Mahomet, [not suited
But such uncertain pathways are
To you or me, far from it.
Here goes, however! And if we *should* get him,
That porker, by St. Patrick, how we'll pet him,
Until—we have the spit and stuffing ready!——
S-t-e-a-d-y!!!



"A NEW DEPARTURE."

Mr. Gladstone, in speaking on the 26th April on Mr. Redmond's Bill for amending the Irish Land Act, though not prepared to support it, spoke so favourably of some parts of it, and held forth such hopes of future consideration, that the Irish members appeared greatly gratified, and suspicions were at once aroused that "some secret understanding underlay the Premier's promises." Mr. Forster's speech was thought to be in a less hearty and hopeful vein than the Premier's; there were rumours of dissension in the Cabinet, and when suddenly, on the 28th April, the resignation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cowper, was announced, and his successor, Earl Spencer as suddenly appointed, suspicions that a change of policy was imminent became confirmed.

Orders were almost immediately issued for the release of Mr. Parnell and his imprisoned colleagues. On May 3rd, the resignation of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary, was made known. He had declined to make himself responsible for the new policy of the Government, which consisted in releasing the suspects, and in determining to introduce to Parliament a new measure for the protection of life and property in Ireland, a measure designed to strengthen the ordinary law, rather than to renew the Coercion Act shortly about to expire.

Mr. Forster had long been the object of the most violent denunciations on the part of the Irish members, nor were his policy and its results entirely satisfactory to the more advanced and anti-coercionist Liberals. Of course at such a crisis, suspicion was rife, and charges were freely bandied about. It was suggested that Mr. Forster had fallen a victim to a Party intrigue, that he had been sacrificed to a Party exigency, that the Government had entered into a secret and sinister bargain with the Parnellites,—an intrigue dubbed for controversial purposes the "Kilmainham Compact."

(*See Cartoon*, "*A New Departure.*")

MAY 4.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made of the appointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Forster explained his reasons for resignation. He objected to the lapsing of the Protection Act, and to the unconditional release of the suspects until a new Act for strengthening the administration of the law in Ireland should have been passed. Mr. Gladstone, replying, passed a warm eulogy upon Mr. Forster, and denied that there was any arrangement between Mr. Parnell and the Government. But the Government had decided before the release of the suspects to deal with the question of arrears, and had received information on authority which they thought trustworthy, that if the question were dealt with on the basis of Mr. Redmond's Bill, the three imprisoned Irish members would find themselves in a position to range themselves on the side of law and order. Mr. Parnell admitted he had said that a settlement of the arrears question would have an enormous effect in the restoration of law and order, and take away the last excuse for outrage.

MAY 6.

TO-DAY the peaceful prospects of the new policy were wholly destroyed by a terrible tragedy in Ireland. Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr. T. H. Burke the permanent Under Secretary, walking together in the Phœnix Park, were stabbed to death by four men, who effected their escape on a car. A thrill of horror ran through the country, followed by a natural if deplorable reaction from all further thoughts of conciliation and concession. It was at once seen, even by Mr. Parnell and his friends, that in face of the general cry for coercive measures, the Government would be powerless to persist in its new policy of peace. It was asserted by Mr. Parnell that the crime was the work not of the friends of the Land League, but of its violent enemies. But Parliament and the country were in no mood to nicely discriminate or to listen to counsels of patience and moderation. The American-Irish Irreconcileables had spurned the "message of peace" of which Lord Frederick Cavendish had been the bearer, and their sanguinary crime had made it impossible for the Government, or Mr. Parnell himself, to plead plausibly or with effect for persisting in the proffer. It was felt indeed that, like Frankenstein's Monster, the Irish revolt had got beyond the control of its creator.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Irish Frankenstein.*")

THE IRISH FRANKENSTEIN.

"The baneful and blood-stained Monster * * * yet was it not my Master to the very extent that it was my Creature? * * * Had I not breathed into it my own spirit?" * * * (*Extract from the Works of* C. S. P-RN-LL, M.P.)

IN MEMORIAM.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH
AND
MR. THOMAS BURKE.

Foully Murdered in Phœnix Park, Dublin, on May 6th, 1882.

As blameless as the flowers which borrow stain
From the spilt ruddy life-stream of the slain,
When battle rages 'midst the fields of Spring:
As bravely fallen as the few who mount
The dread death-breathing breach, nor pause to count
The shot's quick crashing, or the steel's swift swing:
Rest, while the whole land's voice lifts to the blue,
In grief and praise, Pæan and Requiem too!

MAY 8.

"MR. GLADSTONE" (says the *Times Register*), "with deep emotion, moved adjournment of the House, and announced for Thursday a Bill for repressing crime in Ireland."

"A piteous sight, Mr. Gladstone at the table struggling to perform the duty cast upon him, and broken down with uncontrollable grief. 'To be mourned like this,' said a Right Honourable Gentleman, looking round the House, the solemn stillness of which was broken only by the faltering tones of the Premier, 'one would even dare to die.'" (*Punch's* "Essence of Parliament.")

Mr. Parnell, also greatly moved, "expressed in simple straightforward terms, on his own behalf, on behalf of his party, and of every Irishman, wherever he might be, the most unqualified detestation of the horrible crime which had been committed in Ireland. He did not deny that under the circumstances it would be impossible for the Government to refrain from taking some step to repress outrages of this nature, but wished to express his belief that this crime had been committed by men who absolutely detested the cause with which he had been associated."

On the 11th, Sir William Harcourt moved the first reading of a Bill for the better Prevention of Crime in Ireland, "the strongest measure of the kind" (said the *Times Register*), "ever introduced, with the exception of Lord Grey's Coercion Act.'

"HOLD ON!"

"AN ALLEGORY ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE."—MRS. MALAPROP.

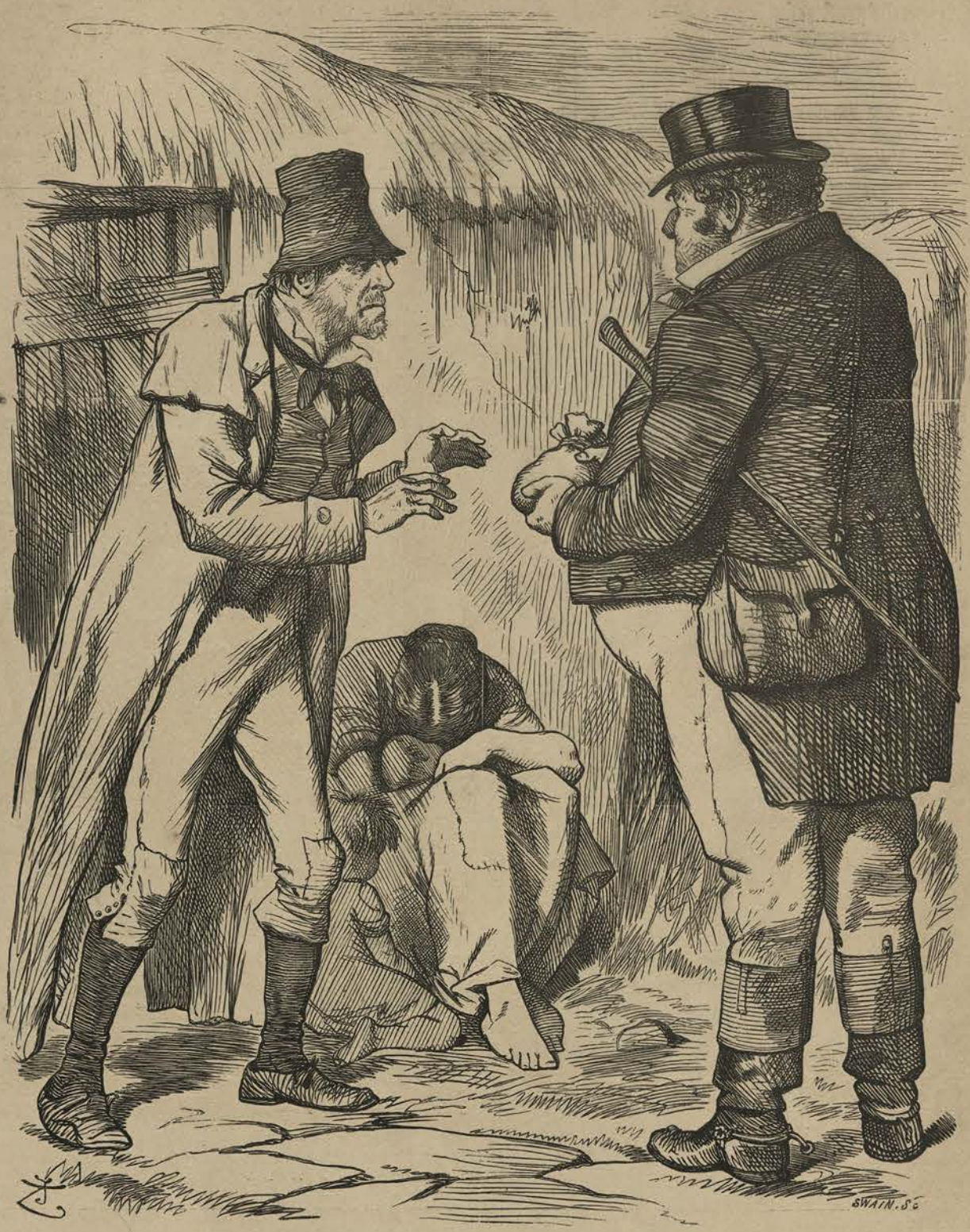
MAY 15.

LORD GRANVILLE in the House of Lords stated the position of the Egyptian question.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Hold On!*")

Things had been in an unsettled state there for some time. Some regarded Arabi Pasha as the representative of a national movement in Egypt, others merely as a rebel against the Khedive and the Sultan. England aimed at maintaining the *status quo* in conjunction with France. The

Dual Control had its difficulties. The Joint Note had been delivered mainly at the instigation of M. Gambetta, but after his fall M. de Freycinet seemed unwilling to take decided action in Egypt, whilst Lord Granville desired to act only through the Porte and with the sanction of Europe. Prince Bismarck recognised that England and France had acquired "a diplomatic *status quo*" in Egypt which should not be interfered with. Lord Granville said the Government strongly objected to an English occupation of Egypt, saw difficulties in a joint occupation by England and France, and considered an occupation by Turkey would be a great evil, except temporarily and under the control of England and France. The French Cabinet then proposed to despatch a joint English and French squadron to Alexandria, and summon the Powers to a Conference at Constantinople. Lord Granville agreed to this, and on this date was able to assure the House of Lords of "the complete accord which existed between the views and aims of France and England in the Valley of the Nile."



"*ARREARS.*"

Pat. "*Is it a* Gift, *yer Honour? Sure, we want it badly, Sorr!!*"

May 15.

Mr. Gladstone introduced and explained his "Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill." It was shaped much upon the lines of Mr. Redmond's Bill already referred to. The Opposition chose to regard it as a part of the Government's bargain with the Parnellites, in pursuance of what they called the "Kilmainham Treaty," which alleged compact they made the subject of continued questioning and prolonged discussion.

May 18.

The discussion on the Second Reading of the Prevention of Crimes Bill commenced. Mr. Trevelyan, who had been appointed Irish Secretary in place of Lord Frederick Cavendish, argued in favour of the measure, as did Mr. Gibson on behalf of the Conservatives. It was of course opposed by the Irish members. The Second Reading was ultimately carried by 383 to 45, nine English Radicals voting with the Home Rulers in the minority.

May 22.

Mr. Gladstone moved the Second Reading of the Arrears Bill. He admitted it to be an exceptional measure, as embodying the principles of compulsion and gift, but defended it as a useful complement of one portion of the Land Act.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Arrears.*")

The Conservatives denounced it as inequitable and demoralising, but the Second Reading was carried by 269 to 157,

JUNE 1.

PARLIAMENT resumed its sittings after the Whitsuntide Recess. The position of the Government was difficult and even precarious. The Conservatives, encouraged by recent events, were aggressive and relentlessly interrogative. Mr. Forster's retirement and subsequent semi-hostile attitude towards his late colleagues, the alleged negotiations with the suspects followed by the atrocious crime of the Phœnix Park, the critical state of affairs in Egypt, and the rumours of consequent dissension in the Cabinet, all these things embarrassed the Ministry, and afforded a vigilant and somewhat unscrupulous Opposition abundant opportunity for constant catechising and effective attack. Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding his majority, found himself pulling against stream. He had described a recent irreconcileable speech of Mr. Dillon as "heart-breaking," and boldly as he fronted the

"AGAINST STREAM!"

difficulties of the situation, there was much in them that justified that term.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Against Stream!*")

JUNE 2.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, the great Italian patriot, died at Caprera at the age of 75. He had been born at Nice on July 22, 1807. A free Italy had been the dream of his life, and he, the friend of Mazzini, the loyal servant of Victor Emmanuel, had played certainly a leading and always a heroic part in realizing it. His actions, if not always wisely inspired, had always been unselfish and patriotic in their motives. Italy mourned for her deceased hero, and his funeral in the cemetery of the Island of Caprera on June 8, was attended by a large assembly, including many of his most distinguished compatriots.

JUNE 23.

THE Conference convened at Constantinople to consider the situation in Egypt, held its first meeting. That situation had daily grown more difficult. Arabi, who at first had been regarded by the English Foreign Office as a mere military adventurer without national support, proved to be more formidable than had been expected. On the 25th May the British and French Consuls at Cairo presented to the Khedive an ultimatum demanding the temporary removal of Arabi Pasha from Egypt and the resignation of the Ministry. The Ministry resigned, but there was a popular outcry for the reinstatement of Arabi; and by the end of May he and the Army were really in full control of affairs, the Khedive's authority being merely nominal. The result of the unsettled state of affairs in Egypt was a great exodus of Europeans. The French at last reluctantly assented to the presence of a Turkish man-of-war before Alexandria; and the Khedive, and afterwards

the Sultan, were urged to arrest the progress of earthworks which were in construction there, and which menaced the British and French fleets there. The Sultan indeed issued orders to that effect, and the earthworks were suspended for a while; but when Dervish Pasha with a Turkish Mission arrived at Alexandria, Arabi showed little inclination to submit to the Sultan any more than to the Khedive. On the 11th June there was a serious riot at Alexandria, in the course of which shops were pillaged, Europeans attacked, Mr. Cookson the British Consul, was wounded, and a number of persons were killed. Lord Granville had had to admit in the House that Arabi was the *de facto* ruler of Egypt, and although, after a conference with Dervish Pasha, he undertook to obey the orders of the Khedive and assist in maintaining order, so little confidence was felt, that by the 16th June something like 10,000 Europeans had fled the country. There were about 12,000 Egyptian troops in Alexandria at the time. Such was the situation when the Conference assembled.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Egyptian Bonds.*")

"*EGYPTIAN BONDS.*"

EGYPTIAN BONDS.

A Duet from the celebrated Opera "European Concert."

John. Now then, *do* come on, and keep step, if you can!
Such hobbling and halting are shocking!
Johnny. I love not ze joint-*promenade* on zis plan,
Zose fellows in front zere are mocking.
John. Of course; and no wonder! Come, do stir your stumps!
Enough of this floundering and fumbling!
Johnny. I am not a frog zat can travel by jumps,
Or use half my legs vizout stumbling.
John (*glowering at the pair in front*). *They* go well together, confound them! Oh, why
Did Salisbury couple and cramp us?
Johnny. And why does your pussy-cat, Granville, not try
To unbind us? You blow like a grampus!
John (*heartily*). Of course we're fast friends! (*Aside.*) But at present it seems
Fast friends are extremely slow goers.
Johnny (*avec effusion*). *Vive l'entente cordiale!* (*Aside.*) But Napoleon's dreams
Had high aims zis leg-tethering lowers.
John. Come! After them! Quick! (*Aside.*) Were you only away,
By thunder, how soon I would tackle them!
Johnny. Vite! Vite! (*Aside.*) But my legs vould make moch better play,
If zis "keeping step" did not so shackle them!

JUNE 30.

To-day, after a prolonged trial characterised by many discreditable incidents, Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was executed at Washington.

JULY 1.

Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Commander of the British Squadron at Alexandria, telegraphed to the Government the news of hostile armaments and intentions in that town. There Arabi Pasha had openly expressed his determination to resist English or French intervention. Admiral Seymour, on the 6th July, demanded

the suspension of the works which he held to threaten his fleet; the governor of the garrison disclaimed any hostile intentions, and the works were declared to be stopped. Admiral Seymour, however, disputed this, saying he had discovered by aid of the electric light that the fortifications were still proceeding. He gave notice that in 24 hours the English fleet "would commence action, unless the forts of the isthmus and those commanding the entrance of the harbour were temporarily surrendered for the purpose of being disarmed." The Turkish Government pleaded for a short delay, "promising a satisfactory solution of all difficulties" (*Annual Register*). This was not granted, and on the 11th the British fleet opened fire upon the forts. The French fleet declined to co-operate and retired to Port Said. The fire of the British was returned by the Egyptians, but by nightfall their guns were silenced. The bombardment was continued the next day, a flag of truce was displayed, our envoy was received by Toulbeh Pasha the military commandant, who said he could not comply with our demand for the surrender of the forts without the Khedive's sanction. A truce until 3.30 was agreed upon, but no reply then coming, the "Inflexible" began again to fire. Another flag of truce was hoisted, another envoy sent ashore, and he found that the entire line of fortifications had been abandoned by Arabi and his troops under cover of the white flags which had been displayed since the early morning. "The departure of the troops" says the *Annual Register*), "was the signal for a general outbreak of anarchy in the town." For two days Alexandria was given up to incendiarism and pillage, and during that time some 2000 Europeans, mostly Greeks and Levantines, are calculated to have lost their lives.

A "SELF-DENYING" POLICY!

FRANCOIS (our Ally). *"C'est très bien fait, mon cher Jean! You 'ave done ze vork! Voyons, mon ami, I shall share wiz you ze glory!"*

The fears entertained by the French of being drawn by England into an armed intervention in Egypt, and the hesitation of M. Freycinet, had prevented France from cordially co-operating with England in these events. At the suggestion of France, the Powers had signed a selfdenying Protocol at the Constantinople Conference on June 22, and the French fleet declined to assist in the bombardment at Alexandria. Now, however, France was hardly satisfied with the result of this reserve, which had thrown the lead in Egypt into the hands of England, and she showed an inclination to regain her lost ground at the cost of her more energetic copartner in the Dual Control.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A 'Self-Denying' Policy!*")

JULY 15.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT resigned his seat in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, explaining that he did so on account of his inability to agree with his late colleagues in their Egyptian policy, considering the Alexandria bombardment a violation both of international law and of the moral law.

(*See Cartoon, "St. Stephen's Music Hall."*)

ST. STEPHEN'S MUSIC HALL.

W. E. G. ENCORED THREE TIMES NIGHTLY IN HIS GREAT SONG OF "I'M GOING TO DO WITHOUT 'EM."

'Twas thought at first I couldn't get along without supporters,
That when together Cowper, Lansdown, Argyll fell away—
Not omitting Bright and Forster —which brought things to closer quarters,
I certainly should close the shop. And yet, what did I say?
(*Spoken*)—What indeed, except

Chorus.

I'm going to do without 'em—don't want 'em any more;
I'm going to do without 'em, just as lots have done before.
I'm going to be a statesman on an admirable plan,
Then all you boys and girls will say, "Oh, what a Grand Old Man!"

JOLLY J. B. IN HIS POPULAR SONG OF "TIDINGS OF COMFORT AND JOY."

J. B. FOR forty years I've said what I meant,
Chorus (*of Friends*). Which is tidings of comfort and joy!
J. B. And used strong language to my heart's content.
Chorus (*of Fourth Party*). Which is tidings of comfort and joy!
J. B. The flames of war I never would fan;
So, when force was the remedy, away I ran,—
For on Moral Law I differ from the Grand Old Man!
Chorus (*of most Parties united*). Which is tidings of comfort and joy!

ST. STEPHEN'S MUSIC HALL.

JULY 23.

THE KHEDIVE issued a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha to be a rebel.

THE SONG OF THE SULTAN.

(*After Moore, more or less.*)

FAREWELL—farewell to thee, Arabi darling!
(Thus murmured the Sultan beneath his moustache.
No help for it now: the curst Giaour is snarling;
Complete is the sell, and most utter the hash.

Oh! sweet as the whiff from my chibouque soft blowing,
Our joint little game till the Britisher came,
Like the wind from the desert rose-gardens o'erthrowing,
And blew it to bits. 'Tis a thundering shame!

* * * * * * *

And now by Old Nilus Sir Garnet is burning,
And calls to his standard the young and the old.
E'en the Guards, such home pastime as Polo stern spurning,
In sunshine Egyptian can broil yet be bold.

I've played fast and loose, but the Giaour's successes
My dark schemes have dished in the dismallest way ;
I must leave thee to fate, though my bosom still blesses
The nice little game I must trust thee to play.

Nor shall Islam, who hails thee as hero, forget thee—
Those tyrants of Infidel dogs are too smart,
But *if* thou shouldst lick them, by Allah, she'd set thee
Supreme in the innermost shrine of her heart.

Farewell !—be it mine still to squat on this pillow,
And muse upon dodges exceedingly deep ;
But those sons of burnt fathers who've come o'er the billow
Will crumple my rose-leaves and trouble my sleep.

* * *

I'll dive where Intrigue's deepest plots still lie darkling,
But this Proclamation *must* hurl at thy head.
Thy prospects on Egypt's hot sands scarce look sparkling.
They gather, the Giaours, the Nile's in his bed.

arewell—farewell ! 'Tis a pity —but counting
The chances, at present, by Nilus's wave,
Thy star, my dear Arabi, scarcely seems mounting.
And so—go to blazes, recalcitrant slave !

[*Signs reluctantly.*

"*SAFE !*"

JOHN BULL, A.B. "Lor' bless you, my dears, you needn't worrit yourselves. I'll look after 'im as if he was my own Child !"

Lord Charles Beresford, at the head of his sailors and marines, had performed temporary police duty in Alexandria in a most effective way, and on the 18th July 24,000 British troops and marines arrived in Alexandria, when quiet was restored, and the fires were extinguished. On July 24 Mr. Gladstone, in Committee of Supply, moved for a Vote of Credit for £2,300,000, for an expeditionary force for Egypt, proposing to raise the Income Tax for the second half of the financial year from 5*d.* to 8*d.* in the pound, in order to defray the cost. The Egyptian policy of the Government was made the subject of persistent party attack. Mr. Gladstone defended his action in Egypt as necessitated by the engagements towards Egypt and the Khedive, springing inevitably from the establishment, by his predecessors in office, of the Dual Control, which he himself had disapproved. Sir Stafford Northcote disputed this, and attributed the difficulties in Egypt to the vacillation of Mr. Gladstone's Government. The ultra Radicals vehemently denounced the war in Egypt as inconsistent with the principles of Peace and Non-Intervention, and as being directed in the interests of the bondholders against a genuine national movement. The Vote of Credit, however, was carried by 227 against 21, the minority consisting of 8 English Radicals, 12 Irish Home Rulers, and 1 Conservative (Hon. P. Wyndham).

JULY 24.

LORD GRANVILLE, in debate in the House of Lords, admitted that France, although disposed to assist in protecting the Suez Canal,

would join in no operations in other parts of Egypt. On July 28 the German Ambassador in Paris informed the French Government that Austria, Russia, Germany and Italy, had agreed to place the Canal under the joint protection of the Six Great Powers. The French ships on July 29 formally withdrew from all co-operation, and on August 2nd Admiral Hewett occupied Suez on behalf of the Khedive. On the same day the Constantinople Conference agreed to the establishment of "a purely maritime service for the police and supervision of the Canal."

(*See Cartoon, p.* 186, "*Safe!*")

AUG. 18.

PARLIAMENT adjourned until October 24, an Autumn Session having been determined on by Mr. Gladstone for the purpose of considering and completing the New Rules of Procedure. The Arrears Bill, after what at one time threatened to be another "crisis" between the Lords and the Commons, had been passed with some modification, as had the Crimes Bill. Most of the other promised legislation of the Session had to be abandoned, the County Government and London Municipality Bill,

THE MODERN CÆSAR.

SIR GARNET (loq.) "*Veni, Vidi*"—— [*Enter* Prince TECK *with the post-bag.*

never even being introduced, and the Corrupt Practices Bill being withdrawn.

AUG. 22.

THE disembarkation of the 1st Division of British troops was completed at Alexandria, and the remainder, including the Indian contingent, followed rapidly. The expeditionary force consisted altogether of 40,560 officers and men of all ranks, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had been appointed to the chief command had reached Alexandria on August 15. His energy and readiness of resource were conspicuous, and became the subject of admiring comment.

(*See Carioon, "The Modern Cæsar."*)

AUG. 25.

ACTION at Mahuta between the British advance guard and a large body of Egyptians. The Household troops who had been sent out to Egypt were engaged; the enemy fled, and the British captured five guns. On the 28th the British occupied Kassassin Lock, and the Egyptians again fled precipitately.

SEPT. 9.

ARABI, with 8,000 men and 24 guns, left his fortifications and pushed on towards the Salahieh terminus of the branch line from Zagazig. After a sharp artillery contest the Egyptians retired. Sir Garnet Wolseley now

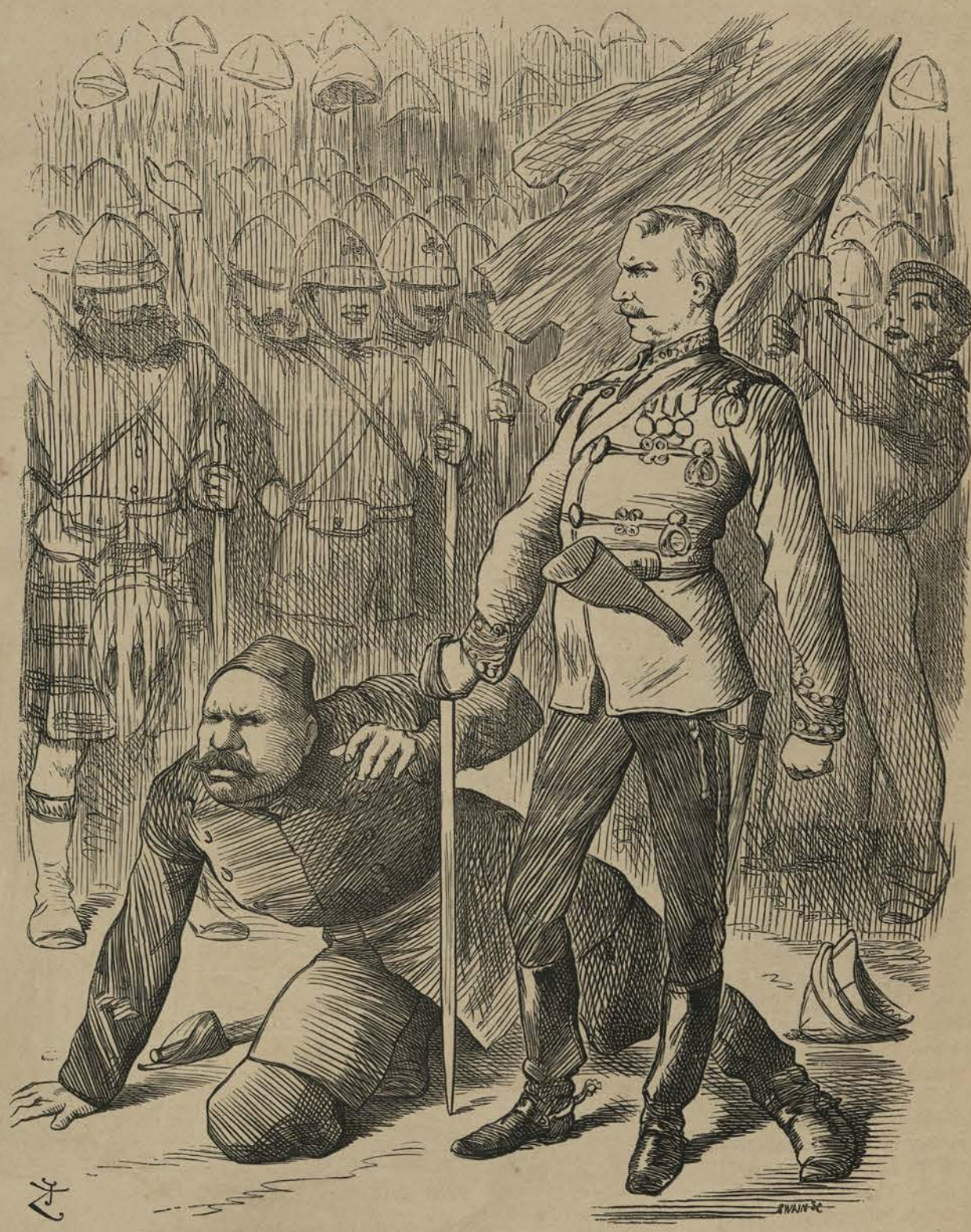
transferred his headquarters to the front, and concentrated his troops "within striking distance of Arabi's entrenched position" (*Annual Register*). This position, showing a front of about four miles in length, was well chosen and fortified. The strength of the enemy was not accurately known to Sir Garnet; his own forces numbered 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres, and 60 guns. He resolved to attack the Egyptian position under cover of night.

SEPT. 12.

AT nightfall orders were issued for an assault on Arabi's entrenched position at Tel-el-Kebir, the troops struck camp and moved silently forward; they bivouacked quietly amidst the sand wastes in the moonlight, without fires or lights, and at 1·30 advanced to the attack, coming close to the Tel-el-Kebir lines before being noticed by the enemy. As soon as they were observed and the alarm raised, the British battalions formed and charged with the bayonet. After an ineffectual struggle lasting but a few minutes, the Egyptians fled in confusion towards Cairo, Arabi himself foremost in the flight, and the enemy's entrenchments were in the hands of the English troops.

(*See Cartoon, "Vici"!!!*)

The Indian Contingent then came into play, pressing on to Zagazig, which they occupied. Beilbeis was seized the same evening by the cavalry and mounted infantry striking south-west by a desert road. On the evening of Sept. 14 they reached Cairo, and captured Arabi, who surrendered without resistance. Next day Sir Garnet Wolseley entered Cairo and established his head-quarters there. Arabi's rebellion was crushed and the war at an end, with a loss to the British of only 54 men killed, of whom 11 were officers; and 342, of whom 22 were officers, wounded.



"VICI"!!

OCT. 1.

THE Khedive, Tewfik, who had now returned to Cairo, reviewed 18,000 British troops there. Sir Garnet Wolseley considered that a force of from 10,000 to 12,000 men would be sufficient to remain in Egypt, with the native *gendarmerie*, to form which steps were at once taken. The re-embarkation of the British troops for England therefore speedily began.

But although Arabi's rebellion was suppressed, the Khedive reinstated in authority, and the country in our hands, the chief difficulty remained. What was now to be England's policy in Egypt? Re-establishment of the Dual Control, an European Directorate, or an English

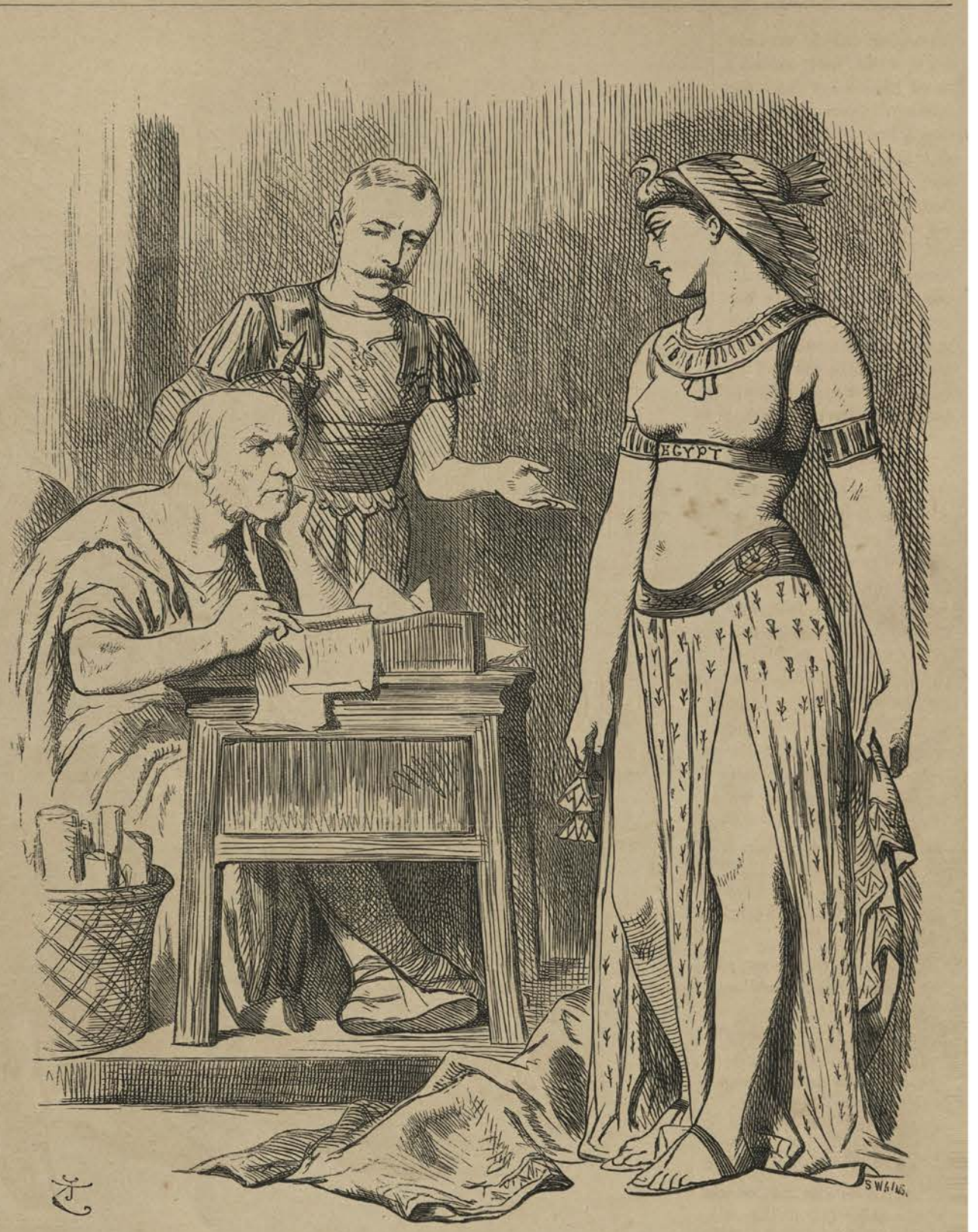
Protectorate? These alternatives were the subject of hot discussion in this country during the Parliamentary Recess. The Conservatives desired the maintenance of our preponderance in Egypt, the ultra-Radicals were all for the earliest possible withdrawal. Mr. Gladstone's perplexities were many and deep. Sir Garnet Wolseley had given Egypt into his hands. What would he do with it?

(*See Cartoon*, "*Cleopatra before Cæsar; or, the Egyptian Difficulty.*")

There were rumours, moreover, of another grave complication of the Egyptian difficulty, in the person of a false prophet, said to have appeared in the Soudan, to have collected a formidable force, and to be preparing to march to Khartoum. November 12 of this year, which marked the completion of twelve centuries from the Hegira, was expected by the Mussulman world to reveal their Mahdi, or new Deliverer.

OCT. 24.

PARLIAMENT reassembled for the Autumn Session. The Government desired, as far as possible, to confine the proceedings to dealing with the New Rules of Procedure, the purpose for which it was summoned. Mr. Gladstone declined to furnish special facilities for discussing his policy in Egypt, a policy, as he said, not yet complete. The Debate on Procedure went on from day to day. Thirteen days were spent over the first Rule. Sir D. Wolff moved to reserve to the Speaker alone the right of closing a discussion, Mr. Sclater Booth to exempt proceedings in Committee of Supply from the operation of the resolution. These and other proposed amendments were negatived, but only after prolonged debate, the "Fourth Party" and others having determined to obstruct the Government course as far as they possibly could. Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett were conspicuous in their endeavours by multiplying questions and amendments, and by other devices of delay, to impede Ministerial progress and to bait and embarrass Mr. Gladstone.



CLEOPATRA BEFORE CÆSAR; OR, THE EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

[Slightly (!) altered from GÉROME's celebrated Picture.

NOV. 2.

MR. GIBSON'S amendment to the Clôture resolution—requiring the vote of two-thirds of the members present to make the Closure operative—was negatived by 322 to 238.

On the 3rd appeared in the *Times* a letter from Lord Randolph Churchill on Conservative policy in respect of the Clôture Resolution. He urged the Conservatives to resist the proposed change to the uttermost. He said that as the Government had declared that no business of a

legislative character was to be brought forward during the remainder of the Session, "No opposition, however protracted — no debate, however prolonged —no motions for adjournment can by any possibility be stigmatised as obstruction of public business. It appears, therefore, that Sir Stafford Northcote is not only entitled, but called upon, as the leader on this question of nearly half the House of Commons, should his resolution be defeated . . . to announce to the Government that he refuses to allow this question of Procedure to go forward without an appeal to the constituencies, and that with this end he will advise those who have supported him to make a determined and constitutional use of the rights of a Parliamentary minority."

This plain plea for Obstruction Sir Stafford Northcote was hardly prepared, probably, to adopt in full, and it was regarded as an evidence of dissensions in the Conservative ranks, or of the revolt of the younger and more militant members thereof.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Lord Random Phaëthon and Old Sol Northcote.*")

LORD RANDOM PHAËTHON AND OLD SOL NORTHCOTE.

OH, Randolph, my juvenile Jehu,
'Tis highly amusing to see you
So eager to handle the reins.
Political pert *Bailey Junior*,
Tigg's tiger was scarcely more
puny, or [brains.
More like a sparrow—with

With brains, for the boy was
no booby,
And you're not a log or a looby,
Whatever you are, or are not.
But as for your trying at "tooling" [fooling,
This team—why, it's funny, as
But, looked at as business,
pure rot.

Young spark, you're no Sungod at present,
You're bright, and your brightness seems crescent;
And Stafford's a slowish Apollo;
He's shy with the lash, you would lay it on,
Doubtless my dapper young Phaëthon,
But—are you clear, what would follow?

You're "a smart dasher"—like *Bailey*,
Desire to be "going it" gaily,
Fume when your Phœbus so lingers.

Hand you the ribbons and—well you'd
Soon fire the world. But, as prelude,
Supposing you burnt your own fingers?

You're not a Phœbus yet nearly,
Nor e'en an Automedon,—merely
A Parliamentarian *Puck*.
Don't chivvy responsible Jehu,
And one of these days we may see you
Aperch on the box-seat—with luck!

On November 10, after a tedious debate, a division was taken, when Sir Stafford Northcote's Amendment was negatived, and the first rule adopted by a majority of 44—306 against 262. Four English Liberals, Messrs. Marriott, P. A. Taylor, Cowen, and Courtauld, voted in the minority. Thus for the first time the principle of Closure was introduced into the British Parliament.

The other Resolutions were adopted after more or less discussion, and some amendment. With the final adoption of the new Rules of Procedure on the 1st December, the business of the Autumn Session came to an end, the Houses being prorogued on the next day until February 15.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Latest Experiment.*")

Nov. 18.

The Queen reviewed in St. James's Park, about 8,000 troops of all arms, recently returned from Eygpt, including representatives of the Indian Contingent. On the 21st and 22nd she distributed Egyptian war medals to a selected number of officers and men at Windsor, and on the 24th Her Majesty held at Windsor, an investiture of orders conferred on officers of the Army and Navy recently engaged in Egypt. On the 21st the *Gazette* announced that Peerages had been conferred on Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour, the former becoming Baron Wolseley, and the latter Baron Alcester of Cairo.

THE LATEST EXPERIMENT.

OIL ON THE RAGING WAVES!

Nov. 27.

M. Gambetta was wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of a revolver which he was handling. The wound was not at first supposed to be serious.

Dec. 3.

To-day the trial began, at Cairo, of Arabi Pasha, for rebellion and the firing of Constantinople. Efforts on his behalf had been made from England, the English foreign office insisted upon a fair and open trial, and Mr. Broadley went out to conduct his defence.

Lord Dufferin had been sent out to deal with this and other Egyptian difficulties, reaching Cairo on the 7th November. By his influence the trial of Arabi was brought to a quick conclusion. Arabi pleaded guilty to the vague charge of rebellion, was convicted, and formally sentenced to death; but that sentence was immediately commuted by the Khedive to one of perpetual banishment. He was sent to Ceylon, where (says the *Annual Register*) "a life of peaceful ease was assured to him."

Dec. 4.

The Queen formally opened the new Royal Courts of Justice, which had been transferred from Westminster to the new buildings erected for that purpose in the Strand close to the site of Temple Bar.

DEC. 6.

DEATH of Mr. Anthony Trollope, the distinguished novelist, at the age of 68.

DEC. 13.

LORD DERBY, addressing the Manchester Liberal Club openly adopted Liberal principles. A few days later he entered the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Colonies, in place of Lord Kimberley, who was transferred to the India Office.

(*See Cartoon, "Derby and Joan."*)

DERBY AND JOAN.

AIR—"*Darby and Joan.*"

PREMIER *sings*:—

DERBY, dear, I am old and grey,
Fifty years since my Newark day;
Changes will come to every one
As the years roll on.
Derby, dear, when the votes went wry,
Out in the cold and alone was I;
Ah! but the thought of you cheered me then,
"'Tis not for long *he* can hold with Ben."
Always the same, Derby, my own,
Always the same to your old Glad-stone!
Always the same to your old Glad-stone!

Derby, dear, but I did feel riled,
When the Jingoes with joy went wild,
Until hope whispered Knowsley's lord
"Loveth not the sword."
Derby, dear, 'twas your backing out
Showed the way for the Tories' rout,
Ah, dear! how you stilled my fear,
Life appeared better and office near.
Always the same, Derby, my own,
Always the same to your old Glad-stone!
Always the same to your old Glad-stone!

Hand in hand we can go to-day,
Hand in hand on the old Whig way;
Chop and change sides for everyone,
As the years roll on.
Hand in hand though the *Carlton* sneer.
You were never true Tory, dear;
Ah no! I was sure of you when
Jingo you flouted, and turned up Ben.
Always the same, Derby, my own,
Always the same to your old Glad-stone!
Always the same to your old Glad-stone!

DERBY AND JOAN.

There were other changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone, no longer being able to bear the double burden of the Premiership and the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, made over the latter to Mr. Childers. Lord Hartington replaced Mr. Childers at the War Office, and Sir Charles Dilke was promoted to a seat in the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board, from which post Mr. Dodson was transferred to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

DEC. 31.

FIVE minutes before midnight on the last day of the year died M. Gambetta, the great French patriot and powerful popular leader, from the effects of the accidental wound in his hand already referred to. Further reference to this sad and unexpected national calamity may be reserved to the opening pages of the Chronicle for 1883.

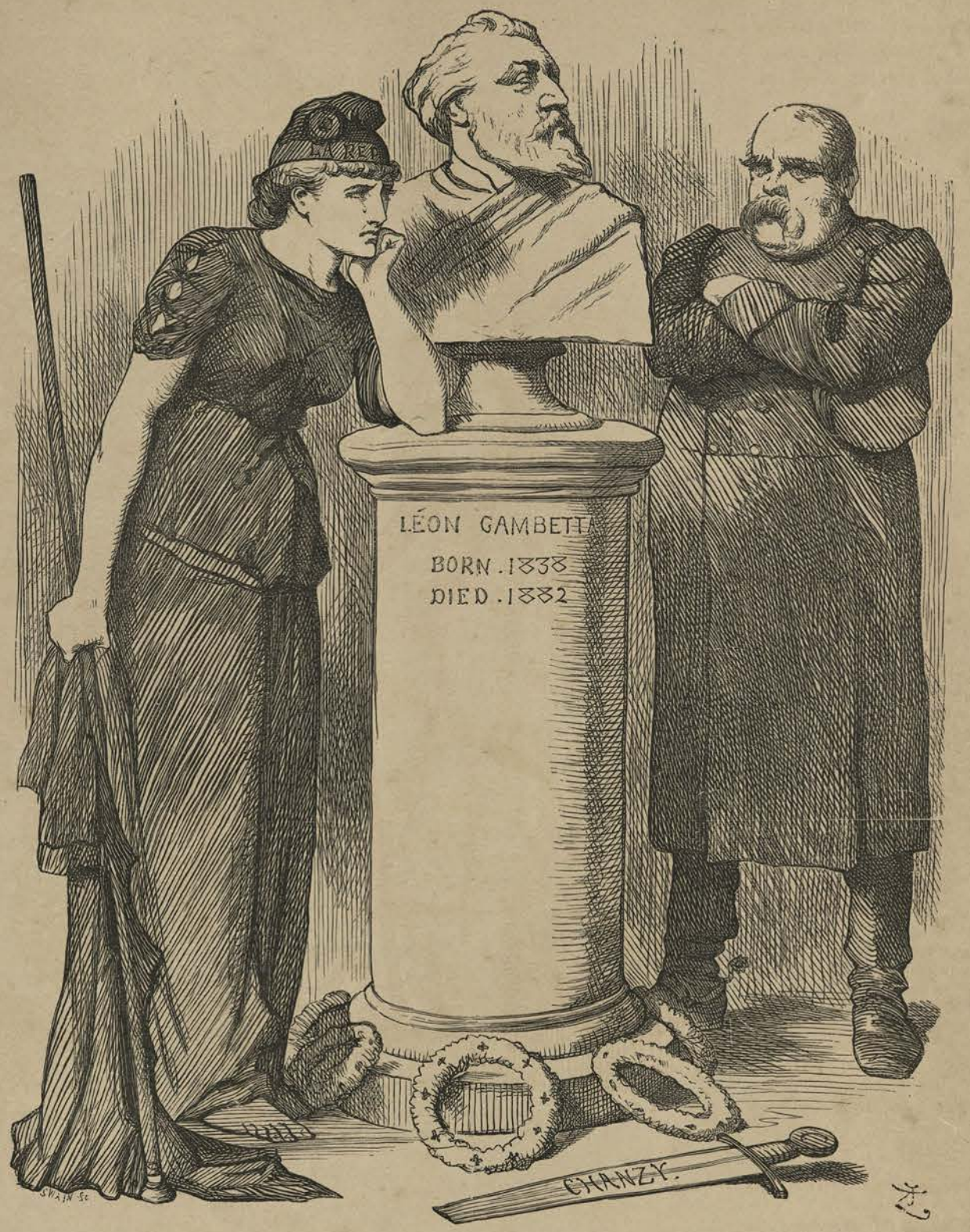
✣ 1883 ✣

JAN. 6.

TO-DAY was celebrated in Paris the funeral of Léon Michel Gambetta. Born at Cahors on October 30, 1838, he had died, almost with the expiration of the year 1882, at his residence, Ville d'Avray, near Paris, at the comparatively early age of 44. First known as an eloquent advocate, he became popular by his defence of the subscribers to the Baudin Testimonial, in which he delivered a fiery attack upon the Empire which was regarded as having administered the *coup de grâce* to Imperialism. During the Franco-Prussian war, his indomitable energy and fiery eloquence made him the life and soul of the national defence. He was the first to rally his beaten and betrayed countrymen to the hopeless contest, and the last to abandon it. After the war, and the establishment of the Republic, he was recognized as the unquestioned leader of Republican France. Later his moderation and opportunism somewhat lessened his popularity amongst the extremists, and when after long delay he accepted the responsibility of forming a Ministry in 1882, it was only to fall shortly on the question of *scrutin de liste* as already described. Still he was regarded as the destined leader of the State. On November 27 of the same year he was wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of a revolver he was handling, and the wound, at first regarded as unimportant, owing to his physical condition led to his unlooked-for death on the last day of the year.

A procession over two miles in length followed his remains to Père la Chaise. They were subsequently removed to his family grave at Nice.

His death was almost immediately followed, on January 4th, by that of General Chanzy, his friend and colleague in the Government of National Defence.



THE REPUBLIC IS—PEACE.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Republic is—Peace.*")

GAMBETTA AND CHANZY—STATESMAN AND SOLDIER.

Too Soon! So pride will plead, so love will say,
When towering crests stoop midmost of the fray,
When great swords shiver ere the close of day.

Too Soon! Scarce breathed in an unfinished fight,
Dead wielders of an unexhausted might,
Who at full noontide find unbidden night.

Trees smitten in full leaf by storm's red beam,
Flood-breasting swimmers sunken in mid-stream,
Stars quenched before their time. 'Tis so we dream.

How may *we* know, or with what measure mark
The perfect compass of the soul's frail bark
That fleets o'er life's bright gleam from dark to dark?

Yet fallen strength and frustrate purpose move
Regret; 'tis scarce for mortals to reprove
Mortal misjudgment born of pride and love.

Gambetta—Chanzy! The Republic's yoke
Of sudden grief must sympathy provoke.
The Brain, the Sword, both snatched as at one stroke!

What labour yet, what benison or bane
For France lay hidden in that strenuous brain,
Now still, for ever hidden must remain.

Had his wild strength crested its highest wave?
Would it have worked to shatter or to save?
There comes no answer from Gambetta's grave.

He had the power to stir a nation's heart,
In hopeless strife to play a Titan part,
And he died young, leaving no clear-lined chart

To guide his Country on her doubtful way
O'er a dark course, whence one keen lurid ray
Dies out with him. What further may one say?

At least in grief the France he loved may sit,
Folding her lowered Flag, as is most fit,
Across his breast who ne'er despaired of it.

At least a sister nation soft may tread
In silent sympathy, with grief-bowed head,
Where a great People mourn its great Sons dead.

NAPOLÉON POUR RIRE!!

FRANCE. "*Ah! How you are stupid!* VOILÀ!!" (Bonnets him.)

JAN. 13.

THE death of M. Gambetta had naturally awakened fresh hopes amongst the other pretenders to power, whether reactionary or revolutionary, in France. On this date Prince Jérome Napoleon, who claimed to be head of the Bonapartists, communicated the text of a Manifesto, which was issued on the 15th. It was a pompous and inflated document, roundly denouncing the Parliamentary Republic, and claiming for himself that "as the heir of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. he was the only man living whose name had united the votes of seven million three hundred thousand men."

This Manifesto produced little effect save to subject "Plon-plon" to further public ridicule. But the Government, unadvisedly, determined upon the arrest of the Prince. He was lodged in the Conciergerie, but after a magisterial investigation was discharged on the 9th of February. *Mr. Punch*, in a Cartoon published at the time, suggested what would have been a more appropriate way of dealing with the "Napoléon pour rire."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Napoléon pour rire!!*")

NAPOLEON POUR RIRE!!

LA RÉPUBLIQUE *loquitur*:—

HA, ha! Imposing pose! Travesty quaint!
Plon-Plon, *mon p'tit*, whatever are you after?

Ho, ho! *La France languit!*
If France feels faint,
'Tis with the effort of spasmodic laughter.
But come, *you* must not play heroic pranks,
Like a tragedian with the blade and cup.
A nuisance, worthy, not of bonds, but—spanks.
Shut up!

Your masquing as the Corsican is queer
As that of a political Tom Thumb.
You are but a Napoleon *pour rire;*
What do you, Plon-Plon, in this galley? Come!
Your "Manifesto" will not raise a scare;
'Tis a mere popgun, Plon-Plon, not a Krupp.
And as for that cocked hat of yours, why—there!
[*Bonnets him.*
Shut up!

JAN. 17.

MR. GLADSTONE, who had been somewhat seriously unwell, and had been advised by Sir Andrew Clark to seek rest and recruitment in the South, left London to-day for Cannes. Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill were at the same time holiday-making in the Mediterranean.

(*See Cartoon, "Les Malades malgré eux."*)

JAN. 18.

THE KHEDIVE signed a decree abolishing the Dual Control. Lord Granville, in a Circular Note issued to the Great Powers early in January, had pointed out that the task of suppressing the military revolt in Egypt and restoring peace and order there, had fallen to England, although she would gladly have shared it with other Powers; England, he said, was desirous of withdrawing as soon as it was safe to do so. In the meanwhile he proposed various measures, amongst them steps for securing the safety and neutrality of the Suez Canal, and some new arrangement in place of the Dual Control. France formally protested against the abolition of the Dual Control, but it was effected. Sir Auckland Colvin resigned his office, the institution was abolished by Khedivial decree, and Mr. Edgar Vincent was appointed sole financial adviser, all the Powers, save France, acquiescing.

"*LES MALADES MALGRÉ EUX.*"

(ON THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.)

JAN. 22.

MR. GOSCHEN, speaking at Ripon, defended the Government policy in Egypt, approved the reform in Parliamentary procedure, warned the country against "drifting into Home Rule," and reiterated his hostility to the "extension of household franchise to the counties, which now appeared to be "within measurable distance." He offered to resign his seat in case Ripon desired a representative favourable to the latter reform, which he himself was unable to advocate.

JAN. 22.

PAUL GUSTAVE DORÉ, the powerful and prolific French artist, died at the age of 51, having been born at Strasburg in January, 1832.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.

A WORLD of wild invention suddenly
Struck from the golden galaxy of Art!
There Titan phantasy toiled at tasks to try,
A Briareus of dreams. To plumb and chart
Those gulfs of vision grandiose and grim,
Were work beyond the timid souls who coast
Safe shores of commonplace, whom wizard Whim
Lured never to wild water-wastes; whose boast
Is go-cart loyalty to the dull round
Of their pedestrian plodder, misnamed Truth,—
The meagre marionette in whom is found
Nor manhood's fiery force nor grace of youth.
Doré is dead! Scarce early, for the days
Of the creator are not measured quite
By custom's clock; yet all too soon the rays
Fade from *his* world, where almost every light,
Save the slow-growing gleam of Beauty, shone.
Duller at least our world that his wild world is gone.

JAN. 23.

ANOTHER Ministerial crisis in France. The majority of the members tendered their resignations in consequence of a disagreement on the subject of the Bill for expelling from France all members of families which had reigned over that country. These Bills had been proposed after the issue of Prince Napoleon's Manifesto, and were directed against the numerous pretenders to supreme power to whose factious intrigues France was again a prey.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The French Andromeda.*")

THE FRENCH ANDROMEDA; OR, WANTED, A PERSEUS.

THE FRENCH ANDROMEDA.

WANTED a Perseus! There she stands, poor France,
Helpless and faction-shackled, with wild eyes
Watching the red-gorged monster's slow advance,
Oh, issue sad of warring vanities!
'Twas Cassiopea's boastings brought black fate
On snowy-limbed Andromeda of old.
Where's he, who in the interest of the State
Will make, with resolution calm and bold,
A holocaust of self, of all the small
Hot-raging egoisms that enmesh
What else were great? Where's he, not passion's thrall,
Who the clean downright blade of Truth will flesh
Fast in the common foe? Must every man
Of modern Frenchmen, valorously vain,
Play Cepheus to his country, blindly plan
To forge fresh links for her disabling chain,
What time the monster nearer nearer creeps,
And the Gods laugh, and the deliverer sleeps?

The Bills were thrown out by the Senate by 142 to 137. Ministers resigned, and a new Cabinet was formed under M. Ferry.

JAN. 31.

TO-DAY there was a review at Cairo, by Baker Pasha, of 2,000 of the newly formed gendarmerie.

FEB. 1.

CETEWAYO, who, after being brought to this country in the previous year, had been restored to Zululand, was to-day formally installed as King at Ulundi.

FEB. 13.

WILHELM RICHARD WAGNER, the great German composer, died in Venice at the age of 70. He was interred on the 18th in the tomb built by himself in the grounds of his Villa Wahnfried, in Bayreuth. The funeral procession was enormous, and no marks of public honour were lacking at the obsequies of the great musician.

FEB. 15.

PARLIAMENT was opened by Commission. Mr. Gladstone was still in the South of France, but Sir Stafford Northcote had returned and was present. The Royal Speech spoke of the suppression of the rebellion in Egypt, and the progress made in the reconstitution of its government and the re-organization of its affairs under the authority of the Khedive, with the object of securing "the stability of the Khedive's Government, the prosperity and happiness of the Egyptian people, the security of the Suez Canal, and the peace of Europe in the East." Concerning Ireland it spoke of the existence of dangerous secret societies as calling for unremitting vigilance. It foreshadowed measures for the codification of Criminal Law, and the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal. Proposals for the better government of London, and, time permitting, for the Reform of Local Government, were promised. The state of Ireland, which formed a leading subject in the debate on the Address, was still most unsatisfactory. On the 13th January the police had made a sudden raid in Dublin, resulting in the arrest of 17 persons, amongst them a Town Councillor, named James Carey, all suspected of complicity in the Phœnix Park crime. One of them, a labourer named Robert Farrell, turned informer, and made revelations concerning the Fenian organization, especially as regarded a mysterious "inner circle" of assassins directed, controlled and paid by yet greater villains who carefully kept in secrecy behind the scenes.

"THE HIDDEN HAND."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Hidden Hand.*")

"THE HIDDEN HAND."

As the coiled snake strikes from the jungle's shade,
In the wood's dim shimmering unbetrayed;

As the lightning flames from the sable cloud,
And leaves no track on the night's black shroud,
So comes—the curse of a troubled land—
The Hidden Hand.

Out from the dark! Must the sleuth-hound fail
Of scent at foot of the dusky veil?
Follow close the ensanguined track
Of skulking Murder, and then fall back
Baffled, missing *the* Hand, that slays,
That prompts, and pays?

Hired assassins, who slay for hire,
May fill the toils till the trackers tire;
Vile are their venal hands, yet worse
The hidden fingers that clutch the purse;
Curst gold that sharpens and points the knife
At Erin's life.

Secret, sinister, unrevealed,
Ruthless ever; though still concealed.
Quivers it not with a late-born fear?
Shivers it not as the hour draws near:
The hour that shall yet drag forth and brand
That Hidden Hand?

THE OLD "STROKE."

No. 7. (loq.) *"Jolly glad to have you back again, Old Man!!"*

FEB. 15.

MR. BRADLAUGH had addressed a letter to the Speaker intimating his intention at the opening of the Session to present himself at the table and claim to take the oath and his seat. This letter the Speaker read to the House. Lord Hartington announced the Government's intention to bring in an Affirmation Bill, which Sir R. A. Cross gave notice of his intention to oppose to the uttermost on its second reading. Upon this Mr. Bradlaugh, who was present, withdrew to await the issue of the Government's action. On the same day a public demonstration in favour of his claims was held in Trafalgar Square. The Affirmation Bill was introduced on the 19th.

MARCH 1.

AFTER a prolonged and acrimonious debate, conducted by the Government at some disadvantage owing to the absence of Mr. Gladstone, the Address was agreed to. Upon their Egyptian and Irish policy in particular the Government were persistently attacked, the alleged Kilmainham Treaty was again canvassed, and there were angry encounters between Mr. Forster and Mr. Parnell upon the subject of the Land League's connection with crime, of which the Opposition did not fail to take the fullest advantage. The trial now proceeding in Dublin of the men charged with the Phœnix Park murder, furnished incidents and accusations, especially as against the Land League organiser Sheridan, which were freely used with a view to discrediting the Government.

The return, on March 5th, of Mr. Gladstone to the House of Commons after his holiday in the Mediterranean and France, was very welcome to his colleagues and to the country.

(*See Cartoon, "The Old 'Stroke.'"*)

THE OLD "STROKE."

Locum Tenens. Hillo! Here you are! This is really A 1,
And by Jingo, old man, you look thundering "fit"!
Old Stroke (*peeling*). Oh, yes! I was right out of form, Sir, clean done,
But I'm glad to believe I have pulled up a bit.
The Sawbones would have it, you know—couldn't shirk,
And I really did feel most tremendously stale,
But I *think* I'm now game for a good bit of work.
Locum Tenens. We want it, old fellow. How much do you scale?
Old Stroke. Oh, the old "fighting weight." You appear "cherry ripe,"
And "the Rhodian's" back looms as broad as of old.
Locum Tenens (*aside*). Lots of go, but will splash. Wants a quiet tongue-wipe.
Old Stroke. And young Brum?
Locum Tenens. Pulls his ounces, and gets a fair "hold,"
But some tendency has to—well, pull the boat round.
Old Stroke. You've been doing good work?
Locum Tenens. Bit behind in our practice,
Two weeks cut to waste, more or less.
Old Stroke. I'll be bound That it wasn't *your* fault.
Locum Tenens. May be not; but the fact is
I haven't your weight or trained style.
Old Stroke. You're too modest, Your long steady stroke will win many a race.
The rival lot, eh?
Locum Tenens. Well, *their* style's of the oddest—
All over the shop. Though some of them show pace,
They are like a scratch crew—very seldom together,
And as for their cox., he's the cheekiest lad;
Too much "patter" on board. Then we've had beastly weather,
And floods—oh, great Swithin! what drenches we've had!
Van Dunk's draught or the Castlereagh-pump flow not in it.
Old Stroke. Well, well, we'll make up for lost time, never fear.
With the work we've to do we should not lose a minute.
Locum Tenens. Jolly glad to see *you* back, old fellow!
Boat's Crew (*in chorus*). Hear! hear!

ON THE TRAIL.

Mention has already been made of the arrest in Dublin on the 13th January of seventeen persons suspected of complicity in the Phœnix Park crime. "It is hoped," said the *Times*, "that there is at length a probability of securing the clue to a series of atrocious crimes, perpetrated with a cold-blooded deliberation and remorseless purpose not easily paralleled save among the fanatics of Nihilism." It was indeed soon seen that Justice was at length on the trail of the miscreants who had brought indignant grief to England and cast discredit on the cause of Ireland.

(*See Cartoon*, "*On the Trail.*")

The prisoners were brought before the Court on January 20th. James Farrell, one of their number, a labourer and an old-time Fenian, turned informer. His disclosures revealed the existence of an "inner circle" in the Fenian organisation, composed of men carefully selected, and skilfully organised for the purposes of assassination and outrage. Farrell described in

detail the plans which had been laid against the life of Mr. Forster, whose escape from his would-be assassins would appear to have been almost miraculous. Among the men implicated were Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, John Dwyer, Joseph Hanlon, and a car-driver named Kavanagh. On February 3, surgical knives were produced which had been found in James Carey's house, and which were supposed to have been used by the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Kavanagh turned informer, as on the 17th February did James Carey, who had arranged the Phœnix Park crime and given the signal for its execution. His evidence closed the inquiry, and the prisoners were committed for trial.

MARCH 13.

MR. GORST moved a resolution in favour of enforcing the Transvaal Convention with a view to the safety of British subjects and friendly natives. He said that the Convention had been violated both in letter and spirit by the Boer Government. Mr. John Morley, who had recently been elected for Newcastle, in a maiden speech regretted that the Government had not abandoned the Transvaal immediately on coming into office, and hoped that we should not further interfere. Mr. Forster made a vigorous speech against the abandonment of our native allies. The debate was adjourned.

MARCH 14.

MR. PARNELL moved the second reading of his Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendment Bill. It proposed to modify and enlarge the provisions of the Act of 1881, in the direction of extending the Purchase clauses, and including certain classes left out of the former Act, such as leaseholders and occupiers of town parks, &c., &c. Mr. Gladstone said he could not accept the proposals of the Bill or agree at this time to re-open the question. The Bill was consequently lost.

SPOILING THE SPOILERS.

JEREMIAH DIDDLER (a Fraudulent Bankrupt). "*What!—Hand the Money over to the Creditors!—Preposterous idea!!!*"
HIS "*PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT.*" "*Why—we shall both be ruined!*"

MARCH 19.

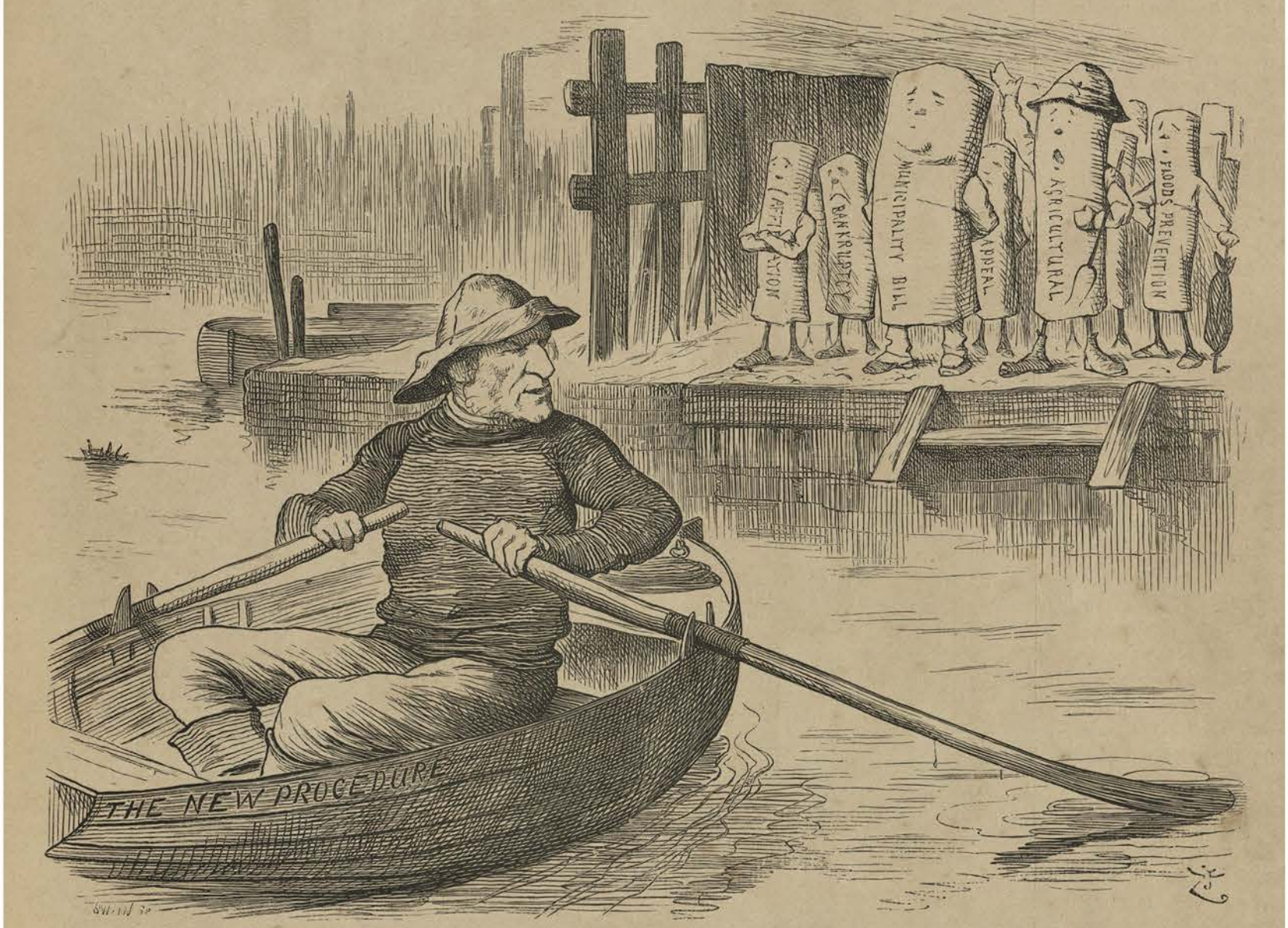
MR. CHAMBERLAIN moved the second reading of his Bankruptcy Bill. It transferred to the Board of Trade the power hitherto vested in the Judge in Bankruptcy. The Bill was read a second time on the understanding that it should be referred to the Standing Committee on Trade, Shipping and Manufactures. "The object" (says the *Times* Register) "was to secure an independent examination into all the circumstances of an insolvency; and it was hoped that it would render fraudulent bankruptcies impossible."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Spoiling the Spoilers.*")

MARCH 19.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK's Bankruptcy Bill (No. 2) was committed *pro formâ*, notwithstanding Government opposition, on the understanding that it also should be referred to one of the Grand Committees established under the New Rules of Procedure. Mr. Gladstone was very hopeful that this new experiment, of what he called "Devolution and Dirigation," would economise time and facilitate the passing of various Measures whose chances otherwise seemed small. On March 20th, before the House adjourned for the Easter Recess, the names of the newly established "Grand Committees" were reported. Each was to consist of 64 members, Mr. Sclater Booth being chairman of that relating to Law and Justice, and Mr. Goschen of that relating to Trade, Shipping, and Manufactures.

(*See Cartoon*, "*St. Stephen's Ferry.*")



ST. STEPHEN'S FERRY.

FERRYMAN (loq.). "*With what you may call a little 'Devolution' and 'Dirigation,' I'll carry the lot of you*—(aside)—*sooner or later!*"

ST. STEPHEN'S FERRY.

AIR—"*Twickenham Ferry.*"

O-HOI-YE-HO, Ho-ye-ho! Who's for the Ferry?
(*The Almond's in blossom, and Eastertide's o'er.*)
And I'll row ye so quick in my craft new and steady,
And 'tisn't a mile to St. Stephen's shore.
The Ferryman's stout if he's not very young,
And a mill-race at flood is a fool to his tongue;
He hasn't an equal at handling a wherry,
And well he is known on St. Stephen's shore.
O-hoi-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho, Ho!!!

O-hoi-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho! "*We*'re for the Ferry."
(*The Almond's in blossom, and Eastertide's o'er.*)
"It's late for a start, and you see we are many;
And all of us bound for St. Stephen's shore.
They are some of 'em little, and some of 'em big,
Enough to o'erburden a long eight-oared gig,
And they're all in a hurry and anxious—oh, *very!*'
"And sure and ye're welcome,—*I*'ll take ye all o'er."
O-hoi-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho, Ho!!!

O-hoi-ye-ho, Ho! They are late for the Ferry.
(*The Almond's in blossom, and Eastertide's o'er.*)
He pulls pretty quick, and he pulls pretty steady,
But waiting their turn seems slow work and a bore.
O-hoi, and O-ho! he may pull with a will,
The craft is a new one, the sculler has skill,
Yet with room for but two in the stern of his wherry,
'Twill take him some time ere they're all safe ashore.
O-hoi-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho, Ho!!!

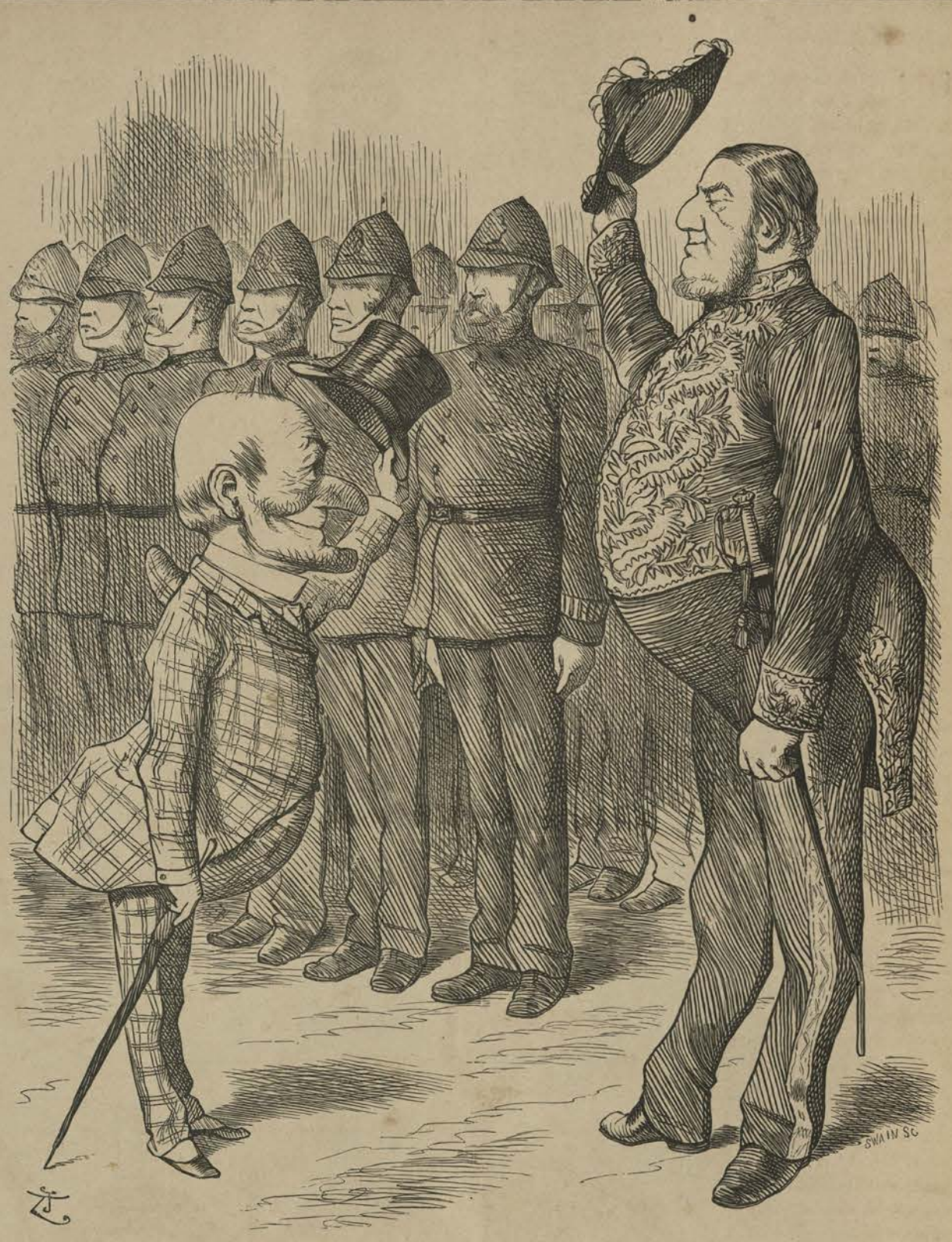
MARCH 30.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN delivered at Birmingham a speech which gave rise to considerable comment. Lord Salisbury had on the previous day and at the same place delivered himself of a vigorous attack upon the Government and all its works, ridiculing its "zigzag policy," in Egypt, Ireland, and Africa, and denouncing the Caucus, which he said owed its inspiration to Mr. Chamberlain, and which he declared had diminished the independence of the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain trenchantly re-

torted upon his noble assailant; ridiculed the wretched imitation of the Caucus which the Tories had set up, said that the Conservative policy in Ireland meant "no remedial legislation, more bayonets, more police, Irish leaders in gaol, full rents for Irish landlords, and eviction of Irish tenants," a "policy which has been tried for generations and has failed conspicuously." He described Lord Salisbury as the spokesman of a class who "toil not neither do they spin," whose fortunes had originated in grants in times gone by "for the services which courtiers render kings," and had grown while they slept by "levying an unearned share of all that other men had done by toil and labour to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the country." This Speech caused some excitement, Mr. W. H. Smith, a little later, referring to it "as one which threatened the security of property."

April 5.

Mr. Childers introduced his Budget. The only change in the burden of taxation (says the *Times Register*) was the removal of the extra income tax—1½*d.* in the pound—imposed in the preceding summer to meet the cost of the Egyptian Expedition. No serious opposition was offered to the Budget proposals, but Mr. Childers' controversial references to the finance of the late Government were complained of by the Opposition and provoked retort.



"*POLICE INTELLIGENCE.*"

Mr. Punch (to Home Secretary). "*In the name of the Public, Sir William, I congratulate you on our—ahem—'Bobbies'!—our* DARK BLUE LINE *of Defence!*"

April 9.

Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, brought in the Explosive Substances Bill, to amend the existing Explosives Act. The attempt—on March 15—of a gang of Irish Americans to blow up the Office of the Local Government Board, and the *Times* Office, the discovery and seizure of stores of explosives in various quarters, the rumours of conspiracies to wreck London, and the fact that the members of the Government were obliged to be carefully guarded by the police, all these things pointed to a necessity for an amendment of the existing law. Sir William Harcourt's Bill was practically unopposed, and was rapidly pushed through both Houses, receiving the Royal Assent on April 10.

Sir William Harcourt in his opening speech referred in complimentary terms to the police, upon whom now such heavy responsibilities rested. The first line of defence, he said, was the police, to whose splendid services he took the opportunity of paying a tribute of confidence and admiration.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Police Intelligence!*")

April 9.

Mr. Clarke's action to recover £500 penalty from Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., for voting without having taken the prescribed oath, was dismissed with costs by the House of Lords.

April 10.

The trial of the "Invincibles" charged with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke, commenced to-day at Dublin.

April 19.

A statue of Lord Beaconsfield, by Raggi, had been erected in Parliament Square. To-day it was unveiled by Sir Stafford Northcote, in the presence of Lord Salisbury and the chief members of the Conservative party.

"A Tory," writing in the *Times* (March 29th), had complained that the ceremony was to be conducted by Sir Stafford Northcote, denouncing this as an attempt of a "faction to mark their triumph over the more numerous adherents of Lord Salisbury" (*Annual Register*). Lord Randolph Churchill, two days later, "joined in the fray, bitterly condemning the management of the Opposition, especially in the absence of Sir Stafford Northcote, when its leadership fell into abeyance between Sir R. A. Cross and Mr. W. H. Smith." He said that the Conservative party should at once choose its leader. If in a negative frame of mind it would select Sir Stafford Northcote; if in a cautious frame, Lord Cairns; if in an English frame of mind, Lord Salisbury.

It was suspected that Lord Randolph Churchill himself had an eye to the reversion of that leadership. He was thought to have modelled his career somewhat on the lines of Lord Beaconsfield, and he was at this time almost as much remarkable for his bitter jibes at his own leaders as for his slashing attacks upon the Government.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Dream of the Future.*")

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

Little Lord R. "*Ah! they'll have to give* ME *a Statue—some day!!*"

April 23.

The Attorney-General moved the Second Reading of the Affirmation Bill, Sir R. Cross moving its rejection. On the 26th Mr. Gladstone made an eloquent and closely-reasoned speech in its favour. The Conservatives had undoubtedly done their best by availing themselves of the Bradlaugh difficulty, to bring odium upon Mr. Gladstone and his Ministry, accusing them of sympathy with atheism. Mr. Gladstone asked them if they really supposed that he had not felt the pain involved in trying to do what was right and just, for if they did not they should not recommend the Liberal party to inscribe "Bradlaugh and

Blasphemy" on its banners. Mr. Gladstone's lofty and logical appeal, however, though it elicited much applause, met with little sympathetic response. Lord Randolph Churchill on the 30th made a scornful, violent and narrow-minded attack upon the Liberal leader, whose speech he declared to be as much above the question as a discourse from one of the Fathers of the Church.

Ultimately, on May 3, when a division on the Second Reading was taken, the Government were placed in a minority of 3 —292 against, 289 for. The majority included 8 English and 9 Irish Liberals, and 36 Parnellites, whilst 18 English and Scotch, and 22 Irish Liberals absented themselves.

April 27.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson having moved a Resolution in favour of Local Option, Sir William Harcourt, on behalf of the Government, accepted the principle of the Resolution, which was ultimately adopted by 206 to 130.

May 4.

Mr. Bradlaugh, at his own request, was heard at the Bar of the House. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion that Mr. Bradlaugh be not allowed to go through the form of taking the oath was then agreed to. Mr. Bradlaugh a few days later met his constituents and offered to resign his Seat, but was met with a vote of confidence, and during the summer he addressed many sympathetic meetings in various parts of the country, but made no further attempt at present to take his Seat in the House.

May 7.

The Royal College of Music at Kensington Gore was opened by the Prince of Wales. Mr. Grove, director of the College, Mr. George Macfarren, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan received the honour of knighthood on this occasion. On the 12th the Prince also presided at the opening of the International Fisheries Exhibition at the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington. This Exhibition was destined to become a great popular success, and was the forerunner of several other shows of a somewhat similar description.

(*See "Our Royal College of Music and International Fisheries Combination Cartoon."*)

OUR ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMBINATION CARTOON.

H.R.H. ARION PLAYING THE SCALES TO THE FISHES.

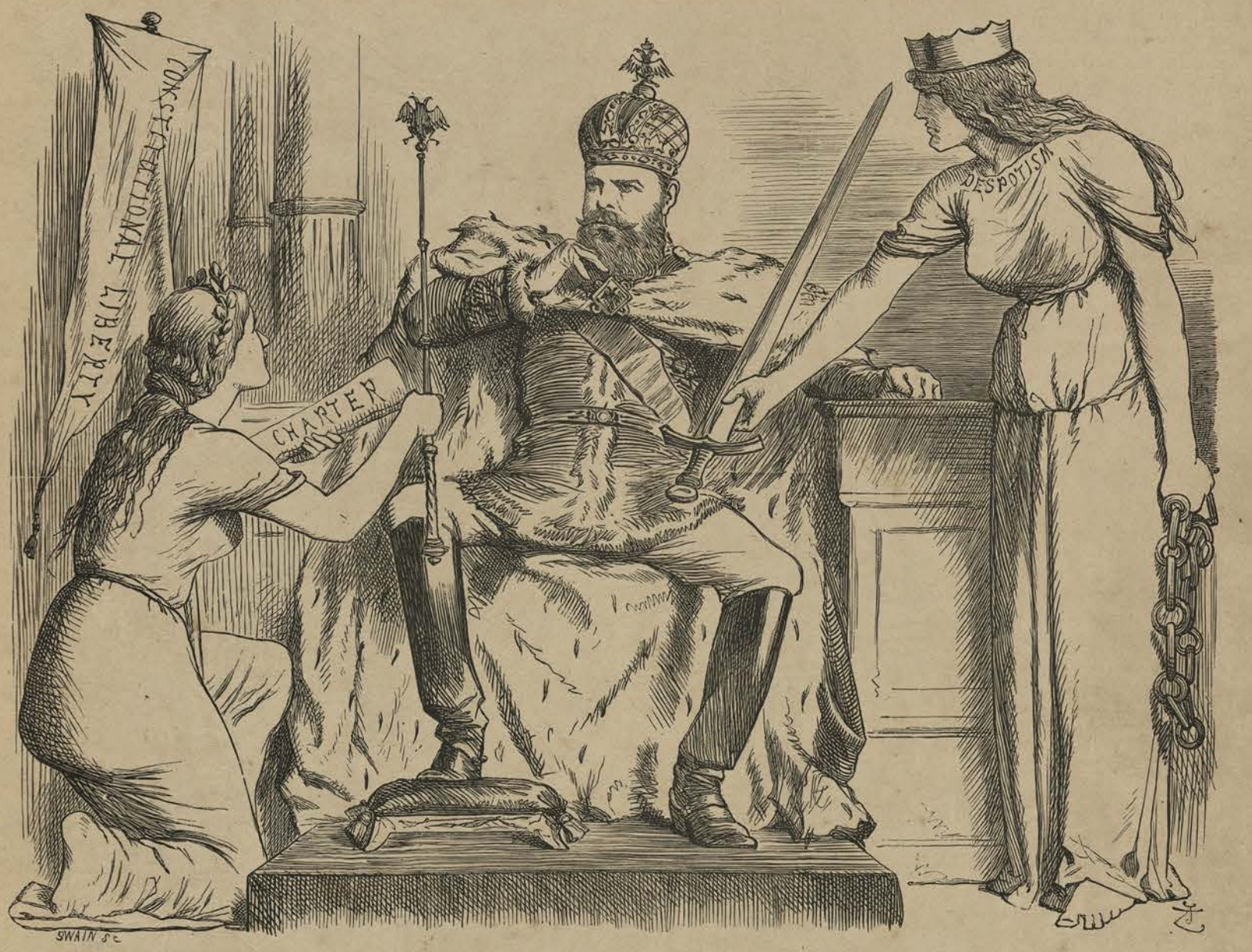
MAY 9.

THE Second Reading of the Government's Agricultural Holdings Bill was moved by Mr. S. Hill. Its object, as explained by Mr. Dodson, was to entitle tenants to receive compensation from their landlords, on the termination of their tenancies, for any improvements which they may have made. The Bill was a compromise, and was not received with any enthusiasm, the Farmers' Alliance, through its representatives in the House, Mr. J. W. Barclay, and Mr. J. Howard, declaring against it.

MAY 14.

JOE BRADY, one of the Phœnix Park murderers, was to-day hanged. The trials of the prisoners had not lasted long, the evidence of the rascally informer James Carey, being conclusive against them. Brady, Curley, Fagan and Kelly were found guilty, and were sentenced to death. Caffrey and Delaney pleaded guilty and were also sentenced to death, but Delaney's sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. The four others were hanged. Mullett and Fitzharris were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the rest of the prisoners to various terms.

"Carey's evidence" (says the *Annual Register*) "absolutely failed to show any connection between the Land League as an organised body and the Invincibles. Sheridan, whose name had so frequently appeared in the debates on the alleged "Kilmainham Treaty" and who seemed to be implicated by Carey's evidence, made his escape to America. It also was made evident in the course of the trial, that Mr. Burke alone was the object of the assassins' attack, the death of Lord Frederick Cavendish being "wholly unplanned and wholly unintentional," resulting from the chance of his being in the company of the man the Invincibles had marked for death, and bravely attempting to save his doomed companion.



A MOMENTOUS QUESTION! WHICH WILL HE CHOOSE?

MAY 27.

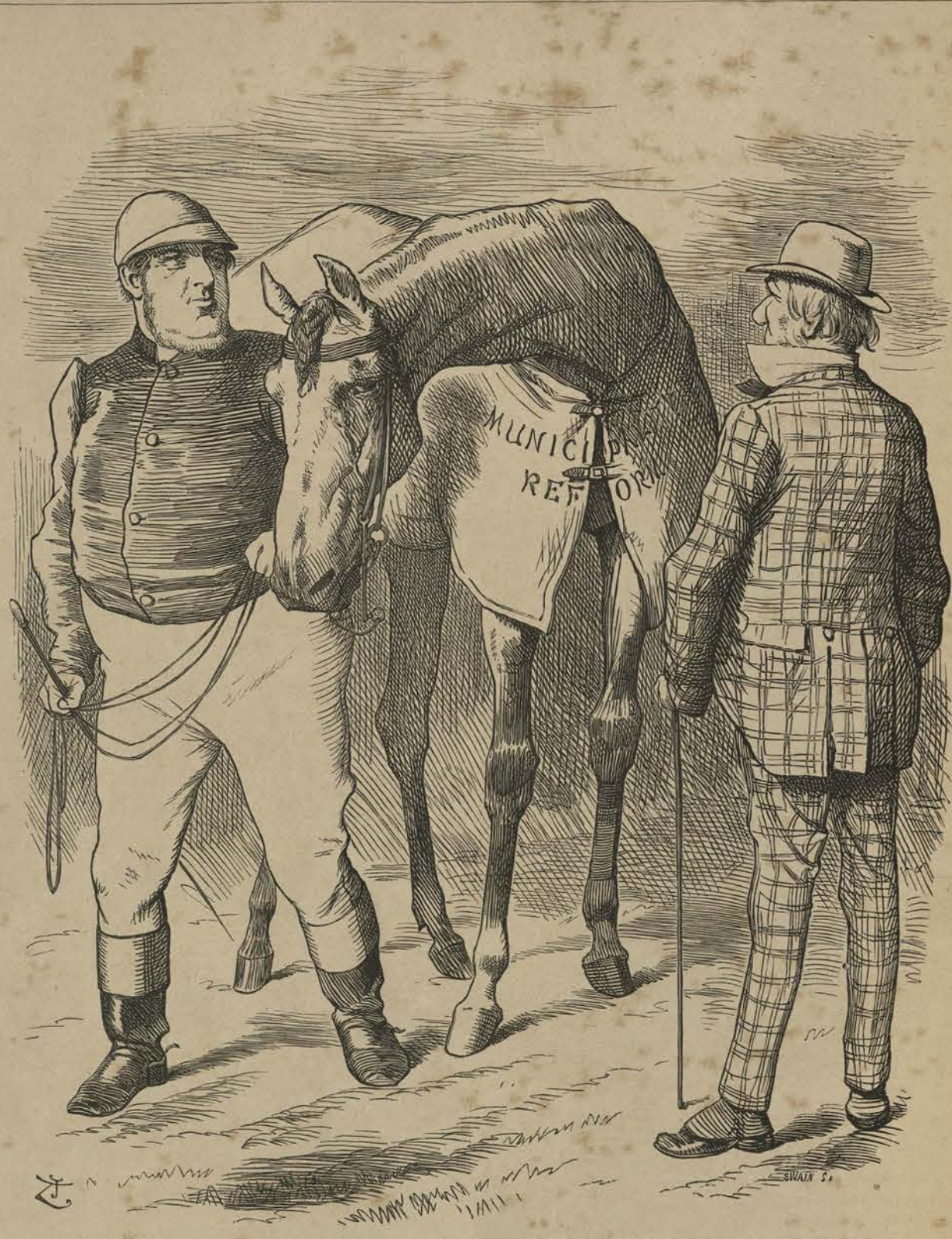
THE ceremony of the coronation of the Czar of Russia, Alexander III. long delayed in consequence of the disturbed state of the country and the prevalence of Nihilism, took place to-day in the Kremlin, at Moscow, with much state, and in the presence of representatives of all the governments of Europe, all the crowned heads being represented by members of their families, and the majority of the tributary princes attending in person. The pomp of the protracted display was splendid, and the manifestations of loyalty were effusive. "Considerable disappointment was felt, however," (says the *Annual Register*) "at the absence from the Manifesto of any promise of liberal reform."

(*See Cartoon, "A Momentous Question."*)

MAY 29.

MR. GLADSTONE summoned his followers to a meeting at the Foreign Office, to discuss the state of public business. The delay caused by the protracted debate on the Address, by the long fight over the Affirmation Bill, and by the prevalence of obstruction, which the new rules seemed inadequate to check, had led to disorganisation and depression in the Liberal party, which the leader found it necessary to check. Mr. Gladstone detailed his plan for dealing with the promised legislation of the Session. He proposed to adhere to the four Bills referred to the Grand Committees, he hoped to push the Tenants' Compensation Bill, and the Corrupt Practices Bill, but he regretted to have to abandon for this Session the London Municipality Bill on account of its complexity. He also proposed to have morning sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays during the remainder of the Session. His proposals were generally approved by all sections of his party, and in the evening Mr. Gladstone announced them in the House of Commons.

(*See Cartoon, "Scratched!"*)



"SCRATCHED!"

W. E. G. (Trainer). *"Take him back. We may get him 'fit' by next meeting, or'aps; but he ain't in it this time!!"*

"SCRATCHED!"

Trainer loquitur—

RATTLING good horse?
Sure not to flinch?
Good for this course?
Stay every inch?
Likely enough!
But—is he fit?
Looks a bit rough.
Bottom and grit
Mayn't pull him through,
If he runs green.
Time shortish too.
What *might* have been
Unless to say.
Not worth explaining
What our big bay
Stopped in his training.
Win a big race
Yet, there's no doubt;
Plenty of pace,
Speedy *and* stout.
But think we'll run
'Tother this race,
He'll go like fun—,
Safe for a place.

At the next Meeting
Bring out the Bay.
Take lot's o' beating
When it's his day.
Wants handling able
Horse o' this type.
Back to the stable,
Not "Cherry Ripe!"

JUNE 1.

"THE value of small open Spaces" (said Mrs. Octavia Hill, writing to the *Times*), "in densely populated districts, near the houses of working people, is increasingly recognised year by year." One of the marked features indeed of the later years of the Victorian Era was the enlistment of popular sympathy and official support in behalf of arrangements for improving the Health of the People, especially of the multitudinous and closely-packed poor. Of these popular sanitary measures one of the most popular and most beneficent was unquestionably the movement in favour of preserving or creating Open Spaces in densely populated

neighbourhoods; and on behalf of this cause *Mr. Punch* never missed an opportunity of making his appeal.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Our Plea for Open Spaces.*")

OUR PLEA FOR OPEN SPACES.

The Rhymster, musing in City Slums, indulges in Elegiacs concerning possible Elysia for the City Children.

"The value of small open spaces in densely-populated districts, near the homes of working people, is increasingly recognized year by year."
Mrs. Octavia Hill, in the "Times."

"RECOGNISED!" Ay, but by whom? The wise of heart and the kindly!
Scarce by the Kings of Gold, the Lords of the Rail and Mart.
Little by *Bumble* the bumptious, blundering coldly, blindly,
On in the olden ways, stolid and tough of heart.
Then, whilst the Springtide burst of rejuvenescent beauty
Breaks upon holt and hedge-row, quickens the pulse like wine,
Where are the souls will list to the bidding of citizen duty,
To claims of the City children considerate ear incline?

Spring in the City Slums! A dim and dolorous season
Breathing nothing of Nature, dead and grey as a ghost,
Chill, and dingy, and dank; what need any nearer reason
To urge our hearts and hands to help of the childish host?
Picture them, pinched and pallid, eager yet hopeless, straining
Eyes to the barrier'd nook where there's room for ball and rope,
Where the plague of brick and stucco, on Nature eternally gaining,
Leaves, for awhile, some corner, object of huckster hope.

Maybe a burial plot, where the dead no more seek resting,
Lit with a touch of green, else sombre and void and waste;
Maybe a grassless patch which Trade in its eager questing
Leaves for a little time unsnatched by its greedy haste,
Dull, and dirty, and damp, shard-strewn and rubbish-cumbered;
Yet there is room to breathe, even to romp and run.
Few, and growingly few, are these City waste nooks numbered;
Shall they be *all* greed-swallowed, or rescued for [health and fun?

Health and joy of the children! What if they, sadly staring
Saw a vision of Spring break through the grey of the [nook,
A figure of grace and gladness, vesture of verdure wearing,
Bringing in voice vague echoes of music of bird and brook!

What if a bright Spring shower of buds and blooms she sprinkled
Down on the waste before them, there as they cluster [and cower
Signs of the sunny meadows with shimmering dew-blobs sprinkled,
Whiff of the nutty hawthorn, scent of the lilac-flower!

* * * *

Room for such *Rus in urbe* daily hourly narrows,
Nature nooked into neatness is better than none at all.
Trim straight walks, smug grass-plots, shrubs, and the chirrupping sparrows! [ball.
Yes; but space for scampering, scope for the flying

Look to it, Sages, Senators! See to it, souls unsordid,
Snatch whilst there's aught to snatch ungulped by the gorge of Trade, [hoarded,
Ere each scanty plot is paled, and each little waste patch
And Railways rattle and choke where the children might have played.

OUR PLEA FOR OPEN SPACES.

JUNE 5.

LORD ROSEBERY resigned the post of Under-Secretary to the Home Department.

JUNE 13.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES sailed as a midshipman on board H.M.S. *Canada*.

JUNE 13.

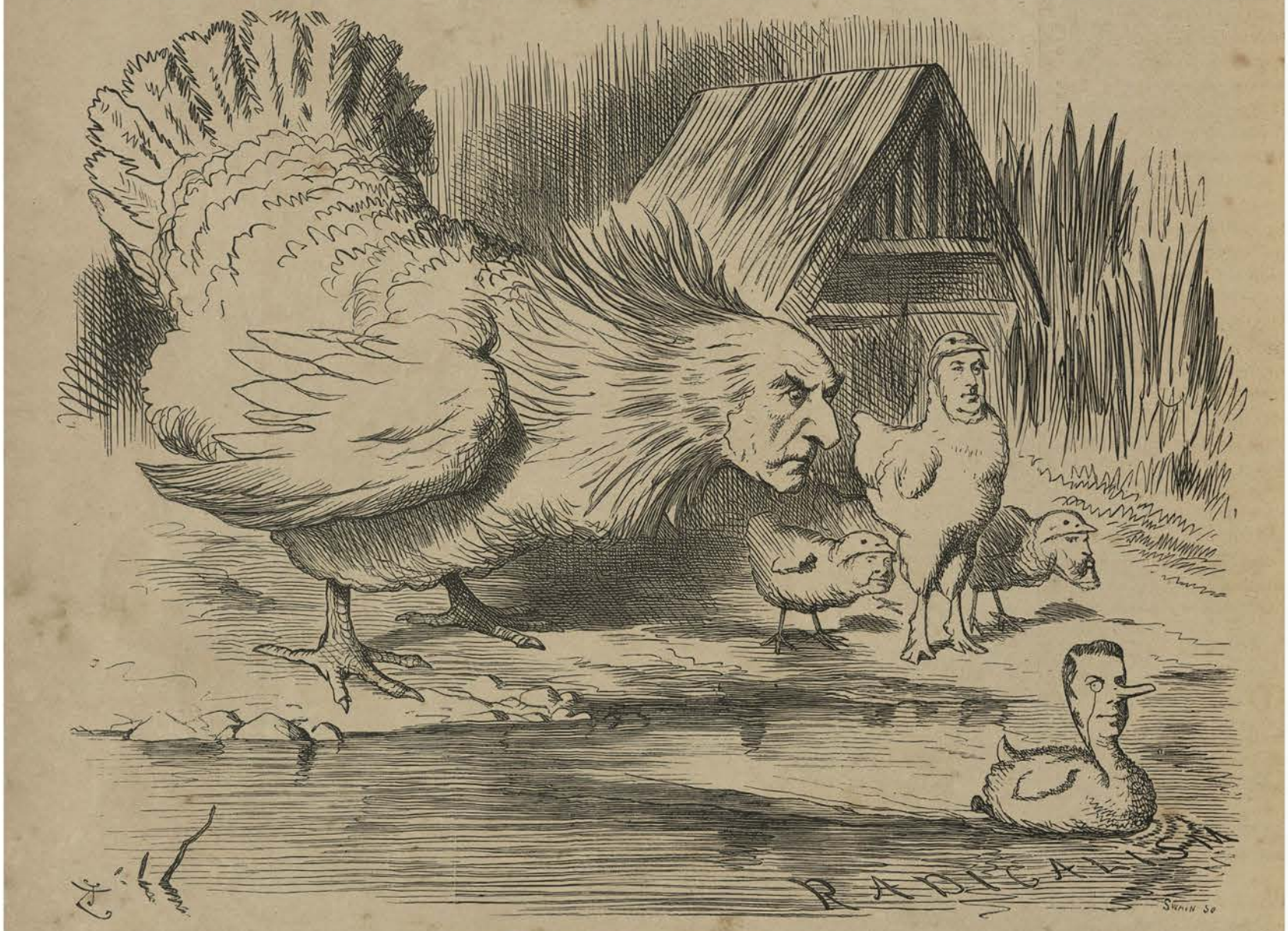
MR. BRIGHT, at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, was presented with a portrait and dessert service in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Parliamentary connection with that constituency. Mr. Chamberlain, on the occasion of this celebration, made some speeches which again called attention to his outspoken advocacy of advanced Radical doctrines. He said that the country was every day profiting by Mr. Bright's teaching, and growing more Radical and Democratic. He declared that whereas the country was more Radical than the majority of the House of Commons, it was not more Radical than the Government. He believed that a great majority of Liberals in the constituencies if polled would vote for the Disestablishment of the English Church, though only a small minority in the House would do so. He said that he agreed with Lord Salisbury that social reform was the great problem of our time, and added that two of the most important branches of that reform were the better provision of dwellings for the working classes in large towns, and an improvement in the condition of the agricultural labourers in the counties. He proceeded:—

"But these two reforms are out of the question until we can rise to an altogether higher conception of the so-called rights of property; until we can limit these rights by regard to the duties of property. That is impossible so long as property, and especially landed property, is able to enjoy a great majority in the House of Commons, and a practical monopoly in the House of Lords; and therefore I come to the conclusion that the first business of the Liberals is now, as it was twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Bright was chosen to represent us, to secure a further instalment of Parliamentary reform, and to bring the House of Commons into closer accord with the opinions and the wishes of the people."

To that end he went on to intimate that we wanted manhood suffrage, equal electoral districts, and, he thought, the payment of members.

This and other speeches gave rise to much lively retort from Lord Salisbury and others of the Opposition, and it was suspected caused some little commotion even in the Liberal Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain's resolution to take an independent and perhaps not too considerate line of his own, was becoming more and more plainly manifest.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Daring Duckling.*")



THE DARING DUCKLING.

GRAND OLD HEN. "Come back—come back! Goodness gracious—where ever IS *he going to?"*

JUNE 30.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking as Chairman at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, referred to the secession of certain Whigs from the Club in consequence of his recent speech at Birmingham, in which he had seemed to appeal for popular support against the majority of the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain said that it would be impossible for Radicals to share in the work of the Government on the insulting condition of being compelled to maintain absolute silence respecting their own cherished principles.

Lord Salisbury commented upon the sheer Jacobinism of Mr. Chamberlain's doctrines, and considered it a sinister sign that a Minister professing these doctrines should be allowed to sit in Council with other Ministers "who detest these doctrines as much as I do."

JULY 11.

MR. GLADSTONE, in the House of Commons, made a statement concerning the incidents of an outrage committed by the French Admiral on two Englishmen at Tamatave, and the arrest of one of them, a missionary named Shaw. It ultimately turned out that Admiral Pierre was in bad health at the time; he was relieved of his command, but died before reaching France, and Mr. Shaw received an apology and £1,000 as compensation.

A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

M. REYNARD DE LESSEPS (un Français avant tout). *"Enchanted to make concessions so valuable to a colleague so obliging. And as for security——"*

BRITISH LION. *"'Security'! Thank ye, Mossoo When I* DO *make an advance, I'll look after the 'security' myself!"*

JULY 11.

AFFAIRS in Egypt were again engaging attention. On May 10 a meeting had been held at the Cannon Street Hotel to consider the construction of an alternative canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Our shipowners desired this; it was naturally opposed by M. de Lesseps and the French Directors. On July 11 Mr. Childers "read the heads of an agreement under which the Suez Canal Company was to construct a second canal, to reduce the dues gradually, and to admit Englishmen in some small measure to the administration of the concern in consideration of a new and enlarged concession to be obtained by British influence and a loan of £8,000,000 at 3¼ per cent. The proposal was received with wonder and dismay. British shipowners and merchants saw with alarm the official recognition of M. de Lesseps' claim to a monopoly which was disputed on high legal authority." (*Times* Register.) The claim of M. de Lesseps to control over a second canal, if constructed, was energetically contested in this country.

(*See Cartoon, "A Mutual Understanding."*)

JULY 23.

MR. GLADSTONE stated in the House of Commons that, having regard to the feeling aroused by the proposed Suez Canal Agreement, it was thought advisable to abandon it. He passed an eloquent eulogium on the genius of M. de Lesseps, and the frank and cordial spirit he had displayed during the negotiations. He declared that the Government would never use our temporary and exceptional position in Egypt to invade rights or to violate the principle that the Canal had been made in the interests of mankind at large.

(*See Cartoon*, "*An Isthmian Game.*")

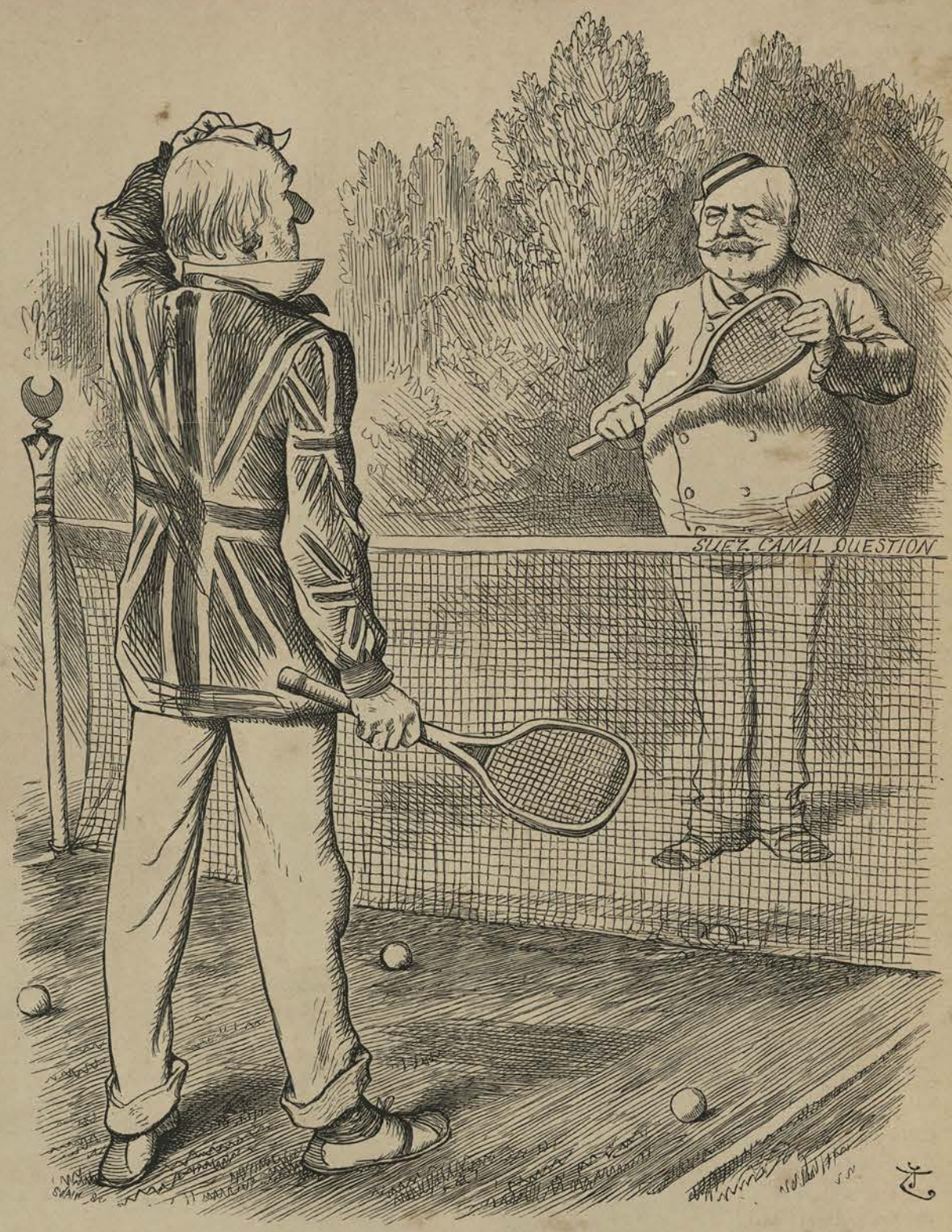
"The withdrawal of the Government proposals" (says the "Annual Register") revealed in them advantages which had hitherto been ignored.

JULY 30.

JAMES CAREY, the informer in the case of the Phœnix Park assassinations, was shot dead on board the *Melrose*, in which he had proceeded to the Cape, by a man named James O'Donnell, who had travelled from England with him in the same ship for the purpose of killing him. O'Donnell was executed for the crime in December.

JULY 30.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE moved for an address to the Crown praying that in any negotiations or proceedings with reference to the Suez Canal Company to which her Majesty might be a party, she, whilst recognising the undoubted rights of the Company, would resist their claim to such a monopoly as would exclude the possibility of competition. The resolution, after a long debate, was negatived by 282 to 183, but it was held satisfactory that both parties had asserted the freedom of the country in the matter, and declined to endorse M. de Lesseps' claim to an exclusive right to make a waterway between the two seas.



AN ISTHMIAN GAME.

W. E. G. (in "exceptional and temporary" French). "*Eh bien, Ferdy mon cher, où sommes-nous? Where are we now?*"
M. DE LESSEPS. "*My dear and honoured friend, it's 'Vantage' to me!*"
W. E. G. (politely). "*Pardon! We're not playing 'Deuce'—it's 'Vantage all'!!*"
M. DE LESSEPS (with equal politeness). "*Soit!—All-a-right!!!*"

AUG. 1.

THE Agricultural Holdings Bill was on this day read a third time in the House of Commons.

AUG. 6.

IN reply to a question asked by Mr. John Morley, "when might be expected the evacuation of Egypt by British troops, anticipated by Lord Hartington, early in the session, as possible before its close," Mr. Gladstone stated that whilst there was no change in the intention of the Government to withdraw their

troops at the first opportune moment, this could not be until they were assured of being enabled "not merely to secure tranquillity for the moment, but likewise to obviate future perturbations." The subject was renewed on the 9th, and already appeared those two opposing influences under which the Government in pursuit of their Egyptian policy were destined to labour, the more advanced amongst their own supporters being eager for the early termination of our stay in Egypt, whilst the Conservatives were equally desirous of its prolongation or even permanency.

(*See Cartoon, "Nurse Gladstone."*)

NURSE GLADSTONE.

KIDNAPPER? Goodness gracious, not at all!
A Nurse, no more; and e'en that avocation
Is "temporary and exceptional."
Some people *do* want so much explanation,
Ask such crass questions,
And make such strange and sinister suggestions.

A Nurse! An honourable office, surely.
What is there in a little loving dandling
To stir the catechists from Staff. to Morley?
The child needs hushed repose, and gently handling.
Why fuss and bother?
The Nurse is skilful—loves it like a mother.

The babe is backward, feeble for its age;
But then, *all* prodigies are not precocious.
The poor thing's early treatment was not sage.
Shall *we* expose it, Spartan-like, ferocious,
To danger's full rushes,
Helpless, alone, like Moses in the bulrushes?

Those feet don't look like toddling? Why contemn
The tucked-up tootsies of this heir of Rameses?
When it has proved that it can trust to them,
Then Nurse's function's finished; from the premises
She will begone;
But not—oh *not*—till it can run alone!

NURSE GLADSTONE.

"Oh, the little Ducky-wucky! Never will its Nana leave it till it can run quite alone;—never!!"

AUG. 25.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Royal Commission. The Parliamentary record was hardly a brilliant, though it was doubtless a useful one. The Bankruptcy Bill and the Patents Bill, conducted with great tact and resolution by Mr. Chamberlain, had been carried, as had Mr. Childers' National Debt Bill and the Corrupt Practices Bill. The House of Lords, towards the close of the session, had summarily rejected several Government measures, such as the Parliamentary Registration Bill, the Local Government Board (Scotland) Bill and others. "House of Lords" (says *Mr. Punch's* "Essence of Parliament") "had high old time to-night. Threw out everything they safely could, and mauled the remainder." The Agricultural Holdings Bill had only been passed, in a mutilated form, after an angry dispute

and the prospect of a crisis, with the Lords.

AN EPITAPH.

In disrespectful memory
Of the Session of Eighteen Eighty-Three.
Its days were exceedingly long in the land,
Though it honoured nothing. To understand
Its *raison d'être*, a man must know
The use of rot and unlimited row;
With every feature of farce,—save wit.
Like a "needless Alexandrine," it
"Dragged its slow length," and feebly stang,
Having nought of the snake but its venomed fang.
What was said of the dress of a modish dame
Needs but reversal to sum its "fame;"
For its very best friends would sadly state
It began too soon and ended too late.

AUG. 25.

DR. SHAW, the imprisoned missionary in Madagascar, was released by order of the French authorities. Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone had sedulously avoided any provocative remarks in Parliament respecting this unpleasant affair, but the French press was nevertheless very bitter in its comments upon this country. M. Ferry's colonial policy was enterprising. The Tunis protectorate had been established. In the quarrel between France and Madagascar the friendly mediation of England had been declined, a French fleet had been sent into Malagasy waters, Tamatave had been captured, and the Hovas had been sharply dealt with. In Tonquin also France had had trouble. She charged the sovereign of Annam with violating the Treaty of 1874, recognising the suzerainty of China, permitting the persecution of French subjects, and encouraging brigandage. In May a supplementary credit of 5,500,000 fr. had been voted for an expedition to Tonquin. Early in June, Commandant Rivière, making a sortie from Hanoi to check the aggressive Black Flags, had been shot down, with his little force, by the Annamites. Reinforcements had in consequence been despatched to Tonquin.

In New Guinea also there seemed prospect of trouble. The Australian Colonies desired to annex New Guinea and other islands in the Pacific, or at least to establish a protectorate over them, on the ground that French activity there in the matter of establishing penal settlements and otherwise, was a danger to the Australian Colonies. Port Moresby in fact had in April been taken possession of by the police magistrate of Thursday Island, in the name of the Government of Queensland, but this act had been disowned by the Home Government.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Mossoo's Little Game.*")

MOSSOOS'S "LITTLE GAME."

"Aha! I 'ave ze Cochin China, and ze Madagascar. I will pot now ze leetle-a New-Guinea-Pig!!" [Prepares to take aim.

SEPT. 1.

TO-DAY a Treaty with France was signed at Huè, by which a French Protectorate was recognised over Annam and Tonquin.

SEPT. 9.

MR. GLADSTONE and some friends, including the Poet Laureate and Sir Andrew Clark, started on a tour round the west coast of Scotland, in one of Messrs. Donald Currie & Co.'s steamers.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Life on the Ocean Wave.*")

ON THE SKYE-LARK.

A Song of High Jinks among High Personages in High Latitudes, dedicated in a holiday humour, but with profound respect, to whom it may concern.

AIR—"*Jack Robinson.*"

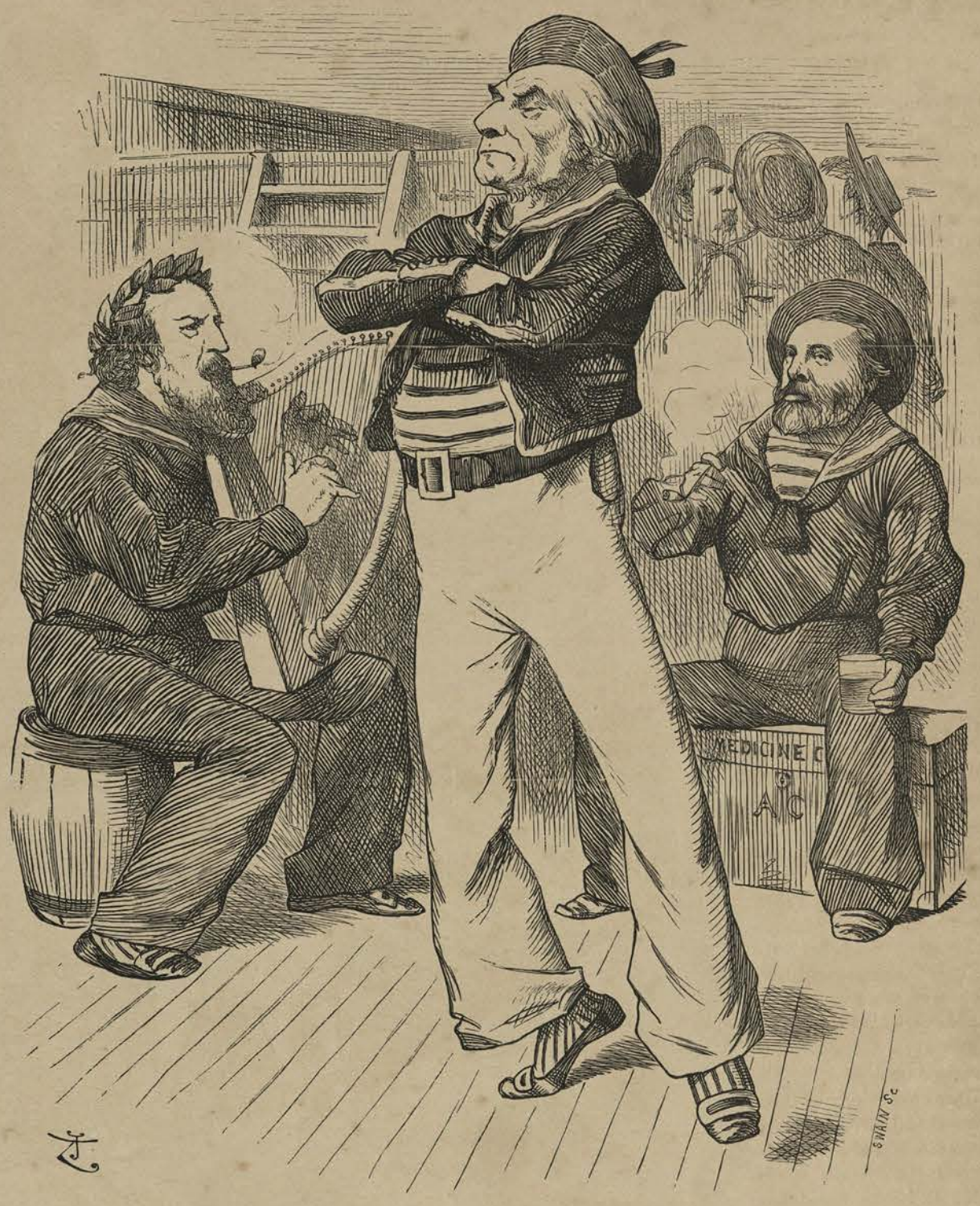
THE perils and the pothers of the Session past,
The *Pembroke Castle* Northward ho! was bound at last,
And William to the winds all his longshore troubles cast;
And chief among his messmates was Alf Ten-ny-son.
For Alfred had a tenor voice, and songs could sing galore,
And he twangled "like an angel" on a harp he always bore,
And along with the crew he had come away from shore,
As Minstrel for the voyage—Alfred Ten-ny-son!
Singing toddi-oddi-iddi-iddi-um-tum-tay! &c.

For William he had met with him, and cried, "I say,
Mayhap you'd not object that harp to twangle and to play,
Like the old Sirens, out at sea?"
The Minstrel answered, "Nay,
I shouldn't,—not a morsel," says Alf Ten-ny-son.
Says William to him, "I have joined this here ship,
And my shore-going comrades I have given all the slip,
So mayhap you will partake our cruise and join us for the trip."
"*You* 're a right good sort of fellow," says Alf Ten-ny-son.
Singing toddi-oddi, &c.

So upon the *Pembroke Castle's* poop they both sat down,
A talking of great statesmen and of bards of high renown;
And they drank as much—say nectar—as might come to half-a-crown.
"This is really very jolly!" says Alf Ten-ny-son.

As William was about another long yarn to out-pay,
A Sawbones party came abaft—in nautical array.
"Why, shiver me!" says William, "if here isn't that Sir A——."
"Who'd ha' thought of seeing *you* here?" says Alf Ten-ny-son.
Singing toddi-oddi, &c.

The Sawbones he seemed staggered. "Eh!" says he, "the talk called 'tall'!
And grog? and pipes? Oh! William, such high jinks won't do at all!"
"Oh, never mind!" says Alfred; "don't *you* go and raise a squall.
Confound it, don't you know *me?*—I'm Alf Ten-ny-son!"
Says William, "Pray remember the advice *you* gave to me.
'Tis now three years ago or more since first I tried the sea.
I find these frolics set me up, and so I'm sure will *he!*"
"Upon my word, he hits it," says Alf Ten-ny-son.
Singing toddi-oddi, &c.



"*A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.*"

(SUPPOSED LATEST PERFORMANCE OF THE G. O. M.)

"*Heigh, my hearts! Cheerly, cheerly, my hearts! Yare, yare!*"—SHAKSPEARE.

Says the Sawbones, says he,
"Well, it *may* be as you state,
But you do not mean to say you've got *this* Idyll chap as mate?
You know you promised me to keep jaw-tackle taut."
"Just wait,
And you'll find we're on the 'Skyelark,'" says Alf Ten-ny-son.
So he plumped down on a barrel, and the laurels round his head
Took a Bacchanalian rake, and on his harp he twan-gle-ed,
Whilst William danced a horn-pipe, with a light elastic tread.
"There, *that* doesn't look like doldrums," says Alf Ten-ny-son.
Singing toddi-oddi, &c.

Then the Sawbones hitched his trousers and he—measured out a glass—
Which *wasn't* homœopathic—and he cried, "Well, let it pass!"
Then he lit his pipe and listened.
"Why, a man must be an ass
To play the owl for ever!" says Alf Ten-ny-son.
"To fret and stew about things much is all in vain.
We are off to Skye and Orkney, and 'to Norroway o'er the main'——
As to William, when to Westminster he *does* come back again——"
Then they *were* off ere one could say "Alf Ten-ny-son!"
Singing toddi-oddi-iddi-iddi-um-tum-tay! &c.

In the course of his tour, Mr. Gladstone visited Copenhagen, off which place he gave a luncheon on board the *Pembroke Castle*, at which the Czar of Russia, the King and Queen of Denmark, the King and Queen of Greece, and the Princess of Wales were present. This friendly gathering gave rise on the Continent to a variety of baseless rumours.

AT THE GATES!

SEPT. 28.

THE National Monument of Germany, erected on the Niederwald overlooking the Rhine, was to-day unveiled by the Emperor in the presence of 80,000 spectators. The monument was a colossal statue of Germania, 80 feet high from base to crown, the bronze figure alone being about 36 feet high.

"Towards the end of September," (says the "Annual Register") some alarm was caused by the unexpected convocation of the German Parliament for an autumn session." At this time the French press was very bitter in its attacks upon Germany, and King Alfonso of Spain, who arrived in Paris on the 29th of September, met with a very hostile and insulting demonstration from the Parisian mob on account of his previous visit to Germany. It was apprehended that Prince Bismarck would make some allusion to these attacks at the opening of the German Parliament. He did not, however, fulfil public expectation in this particular, but his attitude of resolute watchfulness in the interests of peace, but prepared at all points for war, was unchanged.

(*See Cartoon*, "*At the Gates!*")

AT THE GATES!

(*With acknowledgments to the Poet Laureate.*)

THE "Warder of the growing hour,"
Though hard for lesser men to mark;
Whilst round him all the horizon's dark
With engineries of hostile Power.

So, laurelled Singer, silver-strong
Athwart thy strain will fancy flit,
And voices of the moment fit
With shifting echoes of thy song.

The Warder, *this*, of thy large dream,
This Titan of the iron soul,
With stern glance fast upon his goal,
Cold, keen as his own armour's gleam?

Warder indeed, firm-based and bold,
Not moved by show of threatening steel,
Or subtleties of soft appeal;
Grim-jawed and of colossal mould.

Few roseate chivalries illume
The frank unfaltering Teuton's course;
Few Lancelot graces. Iron force
Of brawn and brain, from spur to plume.

But steadfast, still, whate'er befall,
As that Pompeian Sentinel.
What he shall ward is warded well,
Or temple gate, or city wall.

The gates he guards are as the gates
Of that old temple, Janus-named,
Closed now. By whomsoever claimed,
That post he calmly holds—and waits.

"*ORPHÉE AUX ENFERS.*"

ORPHEUS . *Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.* *EURYDICE* . *Miss ULSTER.* *PLUTO* . *Mr. C. S. PARNELL.*

OCT. 2.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE arrived in Belfast. "He had undertaken," says the "Annual Register," "a crusade in Ulster against the Irish policy of the Government." He was of course warmly welcomed by the Orangemen. He spoke at various public meetings in Belfast. His visit was regarded as an effort to neutralise the growing influence of Mr. Parnell in Ulster, which had been from the Conservative point of view painfully illustrated quite recently by the election (on July 2nd) of Mr. Healy, a lieutenant of Mr. Parnell, for Monaghan county, one of the strongholds of Protestantism and Conservatism in Ulster. "The feelings with which this victory was regarded in England" (says the "Annual Register") "were sufficiently represented by a Cartoon in *Punch*, in which Mr. Parnell was represented as cutting a square piece marked Monaghan out of Mr. John Bull's overcoat, and observing "Bedad, I've bin and spoil'd his 'Ulster,' anyhow!!!" In the north of Ireland it aroused the greatest excitement, and the Orange Lodges determined to oppose this Parnellite invasion of Ulster, making speech against speech, pitting meeting against meeting and answering demonstration by counter-demonstration. They naturally welcomed Sir Stafford's visit as a blow struck on their side against the hated wearers of the Green.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Orphée aux Enfers.*")

OCT. 12.

LORD LANSDOWNE sailed from Londonderry for Quebec, to assume the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

OCT. 17.

A GREAT Reform Conference was held at Leeds, at which upwards of 2,500 delegates, representing 500 Liberal Associations in all parts of the country, assembled to decide upon the Liberal programme for the coming Session. Mr. John Morley, M.P., now a rising politician on the advanced Liberal side, presided. Differences of opinion were manifested as to the order of precedence of the greater reforms now imminent; such as the extension of household suffrage to the counties, the reform of the Government of London, and the Local Government of Counties. "Franchise first," however, seemed to be the prevailing *mot d'ordre*.

OCT. 26.

"THE Housing of the Poor" was to-day the subject of a leader in the *Times*. The

"MAMMON'S RENTS"!!

HOUSE-JOBBER. "Now, then, my Man; week's hup Can't 'ave a 'ome without payin' for it, yer know!" [See "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London."

subject was, indeed, at this time, one of almost sensational interest. The anonymous author of the "Radical Programme," in the "Fortnightly Review" for this month, had proposed a plan for the better housing of the poor in great towns; but much more stir was excited by the publication of a small pamphlet, by a town missionary, entitled "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," whose pictures of the sordid misery of the London poor shocked and startled the community. Lord Salisbury, in an article in the "National Review" for November on "Labourers' and Artisans' Dwellings," admitted that it was the duty of the State to provide for the decent housing of the people, and declared it his opinion that the moment was favourable for dealing with the difficult question. A little later Mr. Chamberlain, in an article on the "Houses of the Poor," dealt with the same question in a more searching and sweeping way, tracing the root of this, as of many other social wrongs and miseries, to our unjust Land system, which involved the almost complete divorce from the soil of the tillers and rulers of the country. He held that in a drastic dealing with the "sacred rights of property" lay the solution of the difficulty. Everybody, in fact, was talking or writing about Slums and Slumming, the miseries of the poor, and the harsh exactions of those who become rich upon the rents of squalid and insanitary tenements.

(*See Cartoon, "Mammon's Rents"!!*)

SWEET HOME.

"Dives, the owner of property condemned as unfit for habitation, is getting from 50 to 60 per cent. upon his money."—*The Bitter Cry of Outcast London.*

SWEET Home! The briar-scented lane is sweet
Some seven miles hence; exotic odours fleet
  Through the dull halls that Dives builds hard by
The hidden bounds of this slime-cumbered street.

But sweetness *here?* Do blossoms blend their breath
With Malebolge's fumes? What burdeneth
  The sluggish air of this rain-sodden slum
Is disembodied horror, worse than death.

* * * * *

Sweet Home! Sardonic as the Accuser's jeer
Sound the heart-moving words when uttered here,
  Where life is a sin-poisoned agony,
And even love a shape of leprous fear.

* * * * *

Property's gold-mine—*this!* How sweet to think
That herded thralls of want, and crime, and drink,
  Though all too foul to touch the skirts of Wealth,
Well-squeezed, make Mammon's guineas chink!

* * * * *

Vast problems, many-sided, maddening, wait
Time's slow solution, but we may abate
  With Law's swift hand *this* wrong—that Dives thrives
Upon the woes of Lazarus at his gate.

A RESPITE.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON (the Wicked Baronet). "*Ha!* (Aside.) *Foiled again! But a time* WILL *come*——"!!!

He shall not still, to swell his loved per-cents,
Perpetuate these pest-breeding tenements,
  Nor use vile vice and slavish toil as tilth
And pasturage of Wealth in "Mammon's Rents."

OCT. 31.

DR. GOSCHEN spoke at Edinburgh from the Independent Liberal point of view. He regretted the determination to reduce the County Franchise, and traced many of our difficulties in Egypt, and French aggression in Tunis and elsewhere to the resentment and the doubts of English disinterestedness created by Lord Beaconsfield's seizure of Cyprus. He thought that Ireland was not ripe for constitutional changes. Two days later, lecturing on "Laissez-faire and Government Interference," he pointed out the difficulties and dangers he thought incidental to the sort of State Socialism now becoming popular. In November the Metropolitan Liberal Councils held a meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel in furtherance of the claims of London Municipal Reform on the lines already laid down by the Home Secretary, Sir William Harcourt. The Conservatives and the City authorities vehemently denounced the proposed unification of the Government of London. The possibility, however, of dealing satisfactorily in one session with two such large questions as County Suffrage and London Reform was doubted by many, and it was generally believed that the former, which Mr. Chamberlain declared to be the more pressing, would have precedence of the latter.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Respite.*")

Lord Hartington, however, seemed not to share the views of his Radical colleague on this point, and their differences were emphasized by their public utterances about this time.

Nov. 1.

THE army of Hicks Pasha, 11,000 in number, which had been sent by the Khedive to put down the Mahdi and subdue the Soudan, was to-day entirely defeated and annihilated near El Obeid.

Mohammed Ahmed of Dongola had announced himself as the long-expected Mahdi and Redeemer of Islam. After various alternations of fortune he and his fanatical followers had captured El Obeid in January of this year. It was thought necessary to suppress this rebellion, and late in August Colonel Hicks, a retired Indian officer in the Egyptian service, collected an army and marched up the Nile towards Obeid. For some time nothing was heard of him. Then suddenly came the news of the destruction of his army by the rebels. Led by a treacherous guide into a narrow defile, they fell helplessly into an ambuscade, and after three days' heroic fighting, Hicks placed himself at the head of his troops for a desperate bayonet charge. He and his force were annihilated, almost to a man, Mr. O'Donovan, the *Daily News* correspondent, being it is supposed, among the slain.

Insurrection now spread through the Soudan, the alarm at Cairo was intense, and all talk of the early withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt was for the time at an end.

SNUBBED!

Mossoo (aside). *"Ha!—With my hated rival! Why was I so rude to her?!"*

Nov. 22.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY, deputed by the Emperor to return the late visit of the King of Spain to Germany, arrived at Valencia. On the 23rd he made public entry into Madrid. This was the first exchange of visits between the German and Spanish Courts which had taken place for 200 years. The Crown Prince's visit and the warmth of his reception excited much jealousy in France, where the Spanish King had recently been so insultingly received.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Snubbed!*")

Dec. 1.

"LORD RIPON" (says the *Times* Register) "returned to Calcutta, and met with a reception of significant coldness from the Europeans."

This resulted from the heated controversy at this time raging amongst Anglo-Indians on the subject of what was known as the "Ilbert Bill." Mr. Ilbert, the Legal Member of Council, had introduced "A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to

the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects." Its main effect would be to give native magistrates up country the power to try Europeans. This proposal was put forward as a fulfilment of the promise of "equal rights" held out to natives by the Queen's Proclamation. The non-official Europeans resented and resisted the proposed change, insisting upon their old right to be tried "by their peers," and an angry controversy raged, the agitation extending even to the army.

(*See Cartoon, "The Anglo-Indian Mutiny."*)

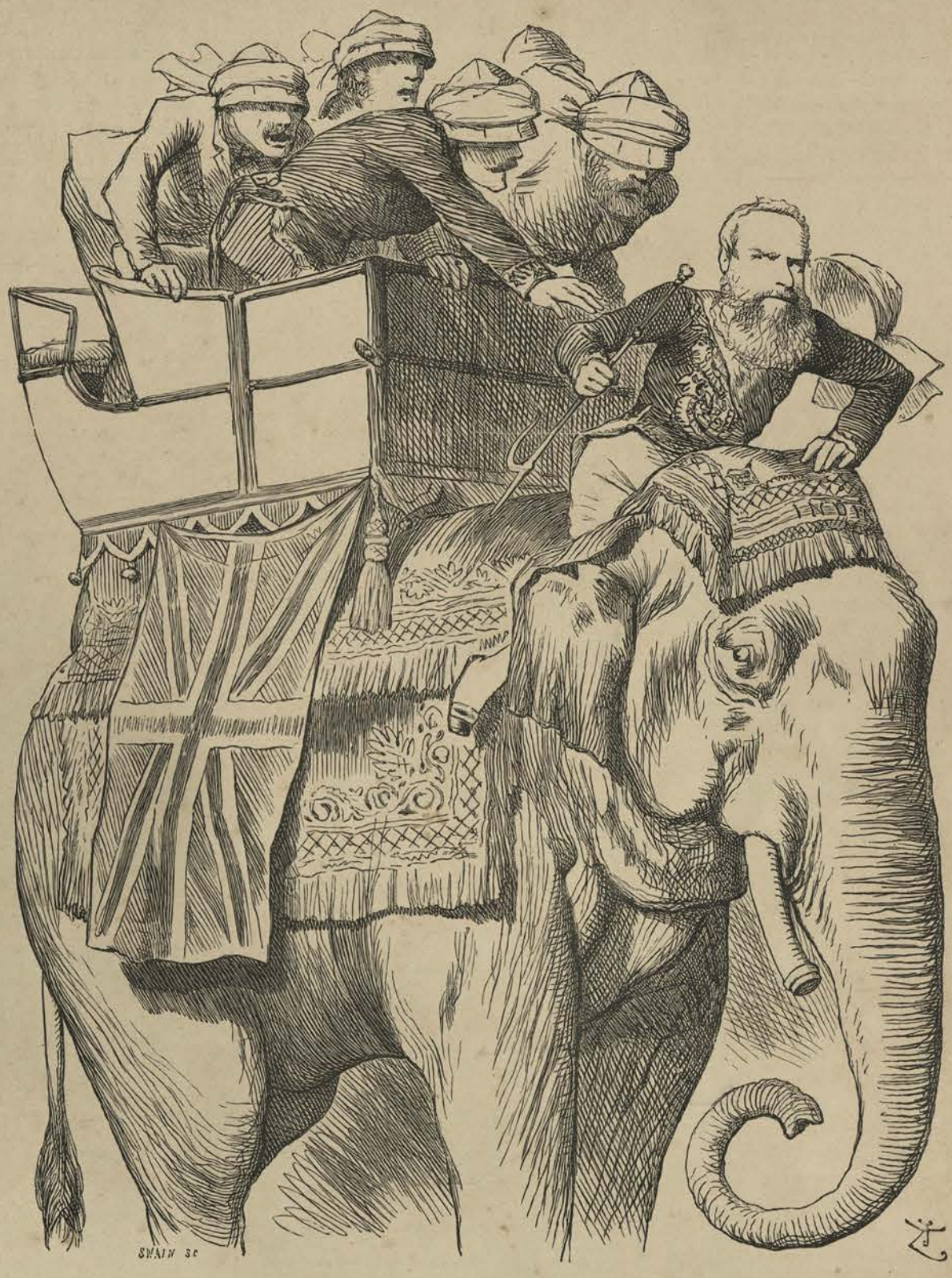
A compromise was ultimately arranged, leaving to Europeans objecting to be tried by a native magistrate the right to demand a jury of which the majority should be non-native.

DEC. 11.

TO-DAY died at the age of 58, Richard Doyle, an artist of exquisite fancy, and a caricaturist of considerable power, one of the earliest and most valued of the artistic contributors to *Punch*.

IN MEMORIAM.

Turning o'er his own past pages,
Punch, with tearful smile, can trace
That fine talent's various stages,
Caustic satire, gentle grace,
Feats and freaks of Cockney funny— [Robinson;
Brown, and Jones, and
And, huge hive of Humour's honey, [fun,
Quaint quintessence of rich
Coming fresh as June-breeze briary [youth—
With old memories of our
Thrice immortal *Pips's Diary!*
Masterpiece of Mirth and Truth!



THE ANGLO-INDIAN MUTINY.

(A BAD EXAMPLE TO THE ELEPHANT!)

DEC. 11.

AT a Banquet given at the Rotunda, Dublin, Mr. Parnell was presented with a cheque for £37,000, as a testimonial in recognition of his services to Ireland, Mr. Parnell having suffered in a pecuniary sense from his devotion to the cause of his country. Much excitement had been caused by a Papal rescript, in the form of a letter from the Pope, to the Irish Bishops, discountenancing very decidedly the proposed tribute. The Nationalists, however, refused to bow to the authority of the Holy See in such a matter, and declared that the Pope had had his mind poisoned against them by the British Government through the intrigues of Mr. Errington, about whose semi-official action in relation to Rome so much suspicion had been raised and so many questions asked in the House of Commons. In acknowledging the Tribute, Mr. Parnell delivered a vigorous, uncompromising, and defiant speech, maintaining that it was for the independent Irish Members to decide at the next General Election whether a Tory or a Liberal Ministry should rule England,

✣ 1884 ✣

JAN. 1.

EGYPT was the great difficulty which confronted Mr. Gladstone's Government at the opening of 1884. On the first day of the year, news came that the Mahdi was mustering a large army, with the intention of advancing upon Khartoum. Meanwhile the Government, whose own supporters were divided in their views of our proper policy in Egypt and the Soudan, seemed undecided as to the exact line they should adopt. "A conviction" (says the "Annual Register") "was rapidly growing that the policy pursued in Egypt had committed the country to a task of which the responsible Ministers failed to recognize the magnitude." The Radicals were in favour of an early withdrawal, the moderate Liberals opposed this, and the Conservatives clamoured for more energetic action, and the exclusion of

THE BEAST OF BURDEN.

Mossoo. "*If you cannot lead him, mon cher, let* ME!"

John Bull. "*No, thank ye. If I can't* LEAD *him, I'll* RIDE *him!!*"

French influence even at the cost of a permanent occupation by England. The country at large resented the appearance of vacillation in the Ministerial mind, and wished only for a clear course and decided results.

(*See Cartoon,* "*The Beast of Burden.*")

On the 6th January the British Government, replying to an Egyptian Note on the Soudan, insisted upon the relinquishment of the attempt to reconquer that region, and the retirement of the Egyptian forces to a frontier line to be fixed by military authorities.

JAN. 7.

THE Egyptian Ministry resigned, Sherif Pasha being opposed to the evacuation of the Soudan. Riaz Pasha refused to accept office, and the Khedive summoned Nubar Pasha, who formed a new Ministry, himself taking the portfolios of Justice and Foreign Affairs.

JAN. 9.

MR. HENRY GEORGE, the American Socialist, who was on a visit to this country, addressed a meeting of the Land Reform Union in St. James's Hall on the subject of the Nationalization of the Land. Mr. George was the author of a much-talked-of book entitled "Progress and Poverty," in which Land Nationalization and other Socialistic schemes were advocated. Socialistic doctrines were at this time spreading

greatly in America, Germany and elsewhere, and many feared that the visit of Mr. George would lead to the dissemination of dangerous and confiscatory principles in this country.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Old Story.*")

JAN. 11.

GENERAL GORDON, known as "Chinese Gordon," accepted a mission from the King of the Belgians to proceed to the Congo River, with the object of putting an end to the slave trade in the district of Niam Niam, whence the Soudanese slave-dealers drew their chief supplies. ("Annual Register.")

General Gordon, a man of exalted character and extraordinary powers, if of somewhat fanatical temperament, had in 1874 been appointed Governor-General of the Equatorial Provinces of the Soudan, where his resolute and equitable rule had been very successful. "The region in Central Africa known as the Soudan stretches from Assouan to the Equator, and from Massowah on the Red Sea to the western limits of Darfour, a territory of 1,650 miles by 1,200 miles broad. North of 11° N., the population consists chiefly of Mahommedan Arabs, whilst south of that line negro tribes, mostly pagan, are scattered more or less densely. For centuries past the former have found among the latter, supplies for the slave markets of Cairo, Damascus, and Constantinople. Egyptian rule was first extended to these districts by Mehemet Ali, under whom Ibrahim Pasha carried it as far as Kordofan and Sennaar. The Arabs sullenly acquiesced in this invasion so long as their slave trade was not interfered with. When, however, Ismail Pasha, under European pressure, was induced to issue his proclamation against slavery, he alleged the necessity of extending Egyptian rule to the parts whence the traders drew their supplies. Sir Samuel Baker's expedition in 1870 thus led to the conquest of the Equatorial Provinces, of which in 1874 Colonel Gordon, of Chinese fame, was appointed Governor-General. In the following year Darfour was added to the Egyptian possessions." ("Annual Register.") On the fall of Ismail, Colonel Gordon had been recalled, his equitable policy was reversed, the harsh and cruel rule of the Turks, Circassians and Bashi Bazouks restored, and the Soudanese, smarting under Egyptian misgovernment, were ripe for revolt, a revolt precipitated, as already explained, by the advent of the Mahdi.

Just as Gordon was on the point of starting for the Congo he received an application from the

THE OLD STORY.

RED RIDING-HOOD (a Bread-Winner). "*What large eyes you've got!*"
THE WOLF. "*All the better to see with, my dear!*"
SHE. "*What a wonderful tongue you've got!!*"
HE. "*All the better to* PERSUADE *you, my dear!*"
SHE. "*But—what great big teeth you've got!!!*"
HE. "*N'yum! N'yum!*" (To himself.) "*All the better to* EAT *you, my dear!*"

British Government, requesting him to proceed to Khartoum with a view of arranging for the peaceful retirement of the garrisons there and at other places in the Soudan, in pursuance of the policy of evacuation already decided on by England, and urged upon the Egyptian Government. His appointment had been suggested in the English press, and it was believed that the Cabinet had caught at the idea of his despatch as a forlorn hope in a situation of extreme difficulty. Gordon at once accepted, started for Cairo, accompanied by General Stewart, reached that city on the 24th January, had interviews with Sir Evelyn Baring and the Khedive, received from the latter the appointment as Governor-General of the Soudan, and started on the 26th January for Khartoum, declining all escort, and "travelling by the quickest route." Just before starting he despatched to the garrison of Khartoum the following telegram—"You are men; not women. Be not afraid—I am coming."

(*See Cartoon, "Getting a Lift!"*)

GETTING A LIFT!

OR, "THE GRAND OLD MAN OF THE (RED) SEA."

FEB. 4.

BAKER PASHA'S force, 3,500 strong, which had been despatched with the object of relieving the garrisons of Sinkat and Tokar, were attacked and utterly defeated by a party of Arabs, who fell upon them from ambush on the road to Sinkat. The Egyptian troops made but a poor resistance and then fled pellmell, pursued and cut down in numbers by the merciless Arabs. The remnants of the force took refuge in Trinkitat, whence, with such of the European officers as had escaped, they embarked for Suakim. This defeat was followed within a few days by the fall of Sinkat, and the surrender of Tokar. The British Government, perceiving the inability of the Egyptians to face the Arabs, decided to undertake the defence of Suakim, which was in danger of falling into the hands of the Mahdi's lieutenant, Osman Digna.

FEB. 5.

PARLIAMENT was opened by Royal Commission. The Royal Speech referred to the settlement of the Madagascar difficulty and the arrangement with Portugal respecting the Congo territory. It explained how the instructions which in the autumn had been given for the withdrawal of troops from Cairo, and the reduction of our forces in Egypt, had been countermanded in consequence of Hicks Pasha's defeat; and how advice had been given to the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the Soudan, and General Gordon sent out to aid in doing so.

It alluded to the negotiations going on concerning the Pretoria Convention, the condition of Zululand, and the resumption of direct Imperial authority in Basutoland. It foreshadowed measures, among others, "for the enlargement of the Franchise," "the extension and reform of Local Government," and "the extension of Municipal Reform to the whole Metropolis."

In the Commons an Amendment was moved which was virtually a Vote of Censure on the Government policy in Egypt. The debate thereon, however, suddenly collapsed, and in a thin House it was negatived by 77 votes against 20. On the 6th Lord Randolph Churchill moved the adjournment of the House to call attention "to a matter of definite public importance"—viz., the refusal of the Government to continue the debate on Mr. Bourke's Amendment, and made a vehement attack on the Government. The amendment was ultimately negatived.

"MISSED AGAIN!"

Lord R. (as Clown). *"Out o' the way, old 'un! and let* Me *come!!"*

Feb. 11.

Mr. Bradlaugh having gone through a ceremony of taking the oath, Sir Stafford Northcote moved his disqualification. The motion was carried by 280 to 167, and Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion from the precincts of the House was then voted by 228 to 120.

Feb. 12.

Sir Stafford Northcote moved in the Commons a Vote of Censure on the Government's policy in Egypt. His indictment was temperate and even tame, Mr. Gladstone's reply was vigorous and effective. Lord Randolph Churchill followed with a fiery attack upon the "vacillation" of the Government. Mr. Forster again appeared in his part of "candid friend," trenchantly criticised the Government for its waverings, but would not go so far as to vote for the resolution. After a long debate, Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution was rejected by 311 to 292 votes.

(*See Cartoon, "Missed Again!"*)

Sir Stafford's attack had not been very effectively delivered, but Lord Salisbury's similar Vote of Censure had been carried in the Upper House by 181 to 81, and in the Commons the critical attitude of Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen and other Liberals, as well as the denunciations from the opposite point of view of Radicals like Mr. Cowen and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, showed that the Government's policy in Egypt had not won the general approval even of their own supporters. But little allowance for inherited difficulties was made either by those who thought the Ministry

had done too much, or those who held they had not done enough. The *Times* said: "Ministers themselves are too conversant with practical affairs not to feel that they have had a narrow escape and a sharp warning."

FEB. 20.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER, one of the most eloquent and most moderate members of the Home Rule Party in Parliament, stated his objections to the Parnellite policy. He expressed his belief that the great mass of the people of England (as distinguished from the ruling classes) were willing to give Ireland as much self-government as was compatible with the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament and the integrity of the Empire, and he thought that when they had, as at present, a Government disposed to give them more than half of what they desired, it was not only a mistaken, but an unpatriotic policy on the part of Irishmen to pursue them as if they were enemies of the human race and of Ireland in particular. This speech was significant. The "Annual Register" says:—

"The condition of Ireland, although still far from satisfactory, showed signs of decided improvement, and held out the promise of an increasing material prosperity; whilst English Statesmen of all parties were beginning to recognize that the Home Rule movement of that country was an honest expression of national feeling, not merely the stalking-horse of a few self-interested politicians, or the craze of a handful of hare-brained euthusiasts."

THE "SERVICE" FRANCHISE.

JOHN THOMAS (loq.). *"'Ere's a pretty start, MISS MARIA! They're going to give Gamekeepers and such-like rubbish Votes, and hac'shally don't reco'nise us!!!"*

FEB. 22.

LORD SALISBURY, in the Upper House, moved for a Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes. The Prince of Wales made his first speech in the Lords in favour of it, and H.R.H. was himself appointed a member of the Commission.

In the Commons, the Address was at last agreed to. The Speaker, Sir Henry Brand, announced his intention of retiring. He was succeeded by Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel, youngest son of Sir Robert Peel. Sir Henry Brand was raised to the peerage as Viscount Hampden.

FEB. 28.

MR. GLADSTONE, after many delays, chiefly owing to the Opposition's attacks upon his Egyptian policy, introduced the Franchise Bill, in what the *Times* called "an expository speech of remarkable moderation."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The 'Service' Franchise.*")

In the Introduction to Vol. LXXXVI. the measure is thus summarily described:—

"It provided for the admission of some two millions more of 'capable citizens,' to the privilege of the parliamentary suffrage. Leaving existing franchises substantially intact, it extended to the Counties the household and lodger franchises existing in boroughs, enlarged the £10 occupation franchise so as to include land without buildings, and instituted a new franchise called the 'Service Franchise,' giving a vote to servants, officials, &c., such as gamekeepers and others, whose appointments involved their occupancy of tenements for which they might not actually pay rent. The measure was to apply equally to the whole of the United Kingdom, including Ireland, whose exclusion had been advocated by the Conservatives, and even by some leading Liberal politicians. Mr. Gladstone, for tactical reasons, declined to combine a Redistribution Measure with the Franchise Bill, but in the course of his speech laid down in general terms what he considered should be the leading principles of such a measure."

The Bill was favourably received, even the Opposition limiting their objection mainly to the inclusion of Ireland, and the separation of Franchise and Redistribution. On this latter point in particular, however, they were most emphatic.

"THE CHERUB!"

"There's a sweet little CHAMBERLAIN *sits up aloft,*
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack!"

MARCH 2.

A MEETING of shipowners in the Baltic Sale Rooms vehemently condemned Mr. Chamberlain's Merchant Shipping Bill. On the 4th, another meeting of shipowners in Cannon Street Hotel passed a resolution asking that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Chamberlain's measure, indeed, was encountered by a most angry opposition on the part of the Shipping interest, aggravated possibly by the outspoken and uncompromising fashion in which he conducted the campaign against the shipowners. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain was looked upon as the staunch friend of the sailors, and credited with a sincere desire to afford them protection against the unscrupulous greed of their employers.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Cherub!*")

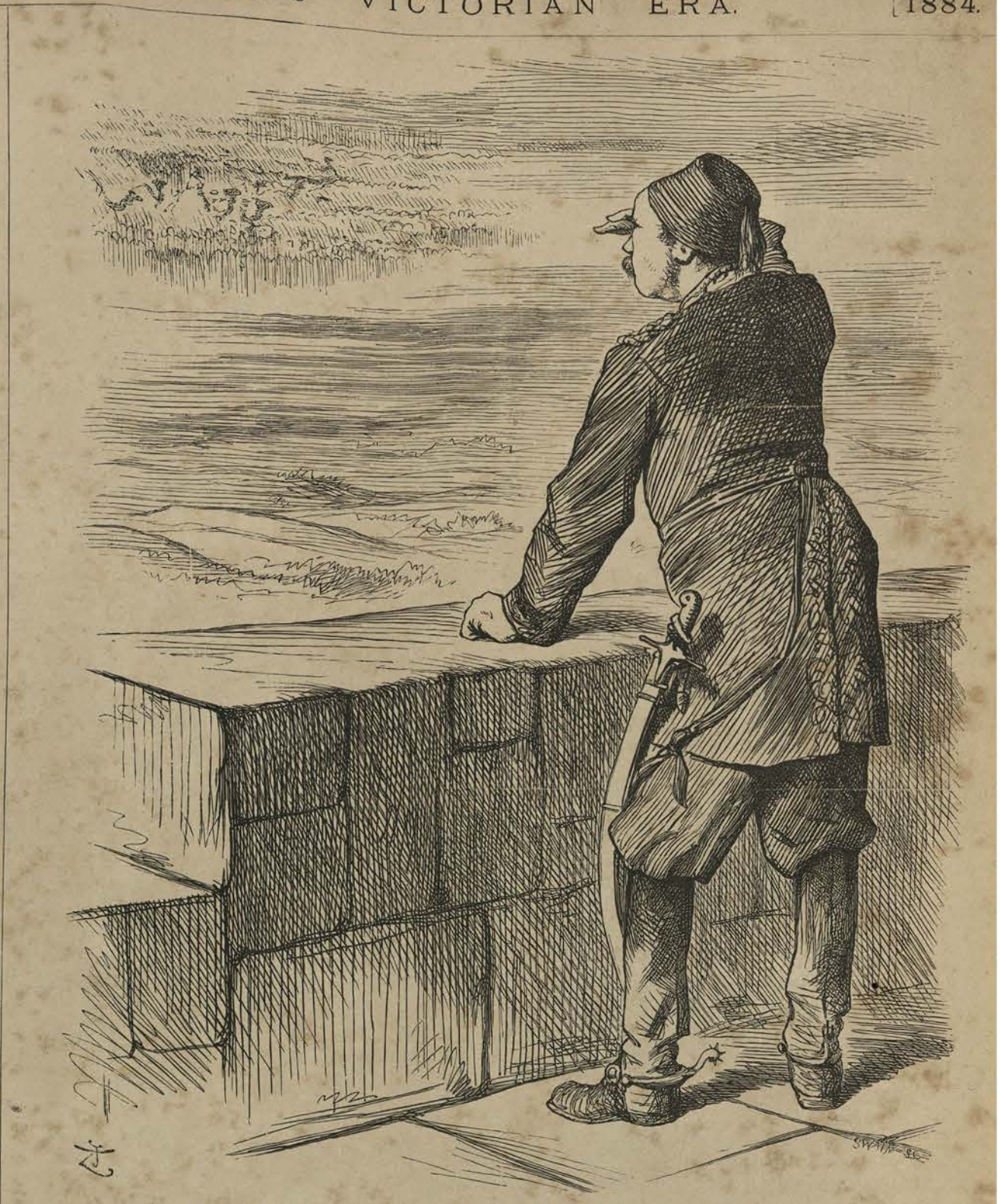
MARCH 13.

TO-DAY the rebel Arabs were defeated at Tamanieb by the British troops under General Graham, who, after the defeat of Baker Pasha's army, had been despatched to restore order. At Teb on Feb. 29 the Arabs had been routed after a fierce resistance, and now they were again beaten, though they fought with fanatical fury, losing some 3,000 men in the sanguinary encounter. The British troops burnt Osman Digna's camp at Tamasi and then returned to Suakim, which remained undisturbed for the rest of the year.

TAMANIEB.

MARCH 13, 1884.

AFTER that rain of bullets in the night,
Borne silently, they welcomed morning's light
Those men of Graham's. Hard indeed to stand
That lead-hail pattering on the parchèd sand
Midst the prone, sleepless soldiers. Now the day
Heralds fierce conflict. An heroic fray
As ever the unchanging Desert saw
Since Rameses, swift as the tracked lion's claw,
Smote his encircling foemen! Like a flood
The Spearmen rolled, dyeing with ready blood
The thirsty sands, and like a ridge of rock
The Black Watch breasted the repeated shock
Of the wild Arabs, fierce as wind-lashed surge.
But that gap'd flank! In vain sharp shoutings urge
The stragglers up. What! wavering, broken, forced
That line, our hope? The hot blood must have coursed
Madly through many veins. Yet nerve can school
Quick pulse to steadiness, and, sternly cool,
Buller is there to head the rally. Then
Ill fares it with that horde of desert men
So vainly valiant, sweeping down to death
Like wheat swath that before a swift wind's breath
Boweth toward the sickle. Once again
The British flag flies free amidst the slain,
Our slain, alas! too many. At what cost
The vantage here was won! not to be lost,
If England's voice have power, by faltering will
Or fiction-muddled fancy. Graham's skill
And Buller's coolness, with the valour keen
Of English fighters, Soldier or Marine,
Matched with such worthy foes, must not in vain
Mark the right watchword, "Rescue and Remain!"



"*MIRAGE.*"

GENERAL GORDON. . . . "WHAT *is it that I seem to see*
Across the sand waste? Is it the quick gleam
Of English steel, or but a desert-Dream?
Help—or, that last illusion of distress,
The mocking MIRAGE *of the wilderness?*"

MARCH 19.

AT this time General Gordon at Khartoum was isolated, all communication beyond Berber being at an end. He had reached Khartoum safely on February 18, and had been warmly welcomed there by the inhabitants and the garrison. He issued a proclamation recognising the Mahdi as ruler of Kordofan, remitting half the taxes, and permitting the holding of slaves. He telegraphed to Cairo requesting that Zebehr Pasha might be sent out to him to assist in uniting the local tribes against the Mahdi. The British Government refused their consent to this, Zebehr being an old slave-hunter and a man of known treachery, against whose despatch also there was an outburst of angry opposition in this country. Gordon devoted his energies to the defence of Khartoum, displaying indomitable energy and inexhaustible resource. He appealed for assistance, and suggested the opening of communication with Khartoum by the Suakim-Berber route, but on one plea or another this was refused or at least delayed.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Mirage.*")

MARCH 28.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY (Prince Leopold), youngest son of the Queen, died suddenly to-day at Cannes, at the early age of 31, having been born on April 7th, 1853. He was a Prince of marked intelligence and amiable character, the promise of whose career had been unhappily checked by chronic ill-health. His remains were interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 5th April.

(*See Cartoon, "In Memoriam."*)

IN MEMORIAM.

H.R.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY. Born April 7, 1853. Died March 28, 1884.

WITH what a shock of sorrow, what arrest
Of a whole Nation's pulse, the tidings fell
Like mid-day darkness! Young and loved so well!
A Prince whose ripening promise bore the test,
All-searching, of comparison with him
Whose passing moved a people to true tears;
Whose memory not the fame-defeating years,
Nor cold detraction's breath can ever dim.

* * * *

APRIL 21.

GENERAL GORDON telegraphed to Cairo for Turkish troops, and announced that he would act independently of the Government. Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons had said that the Government recognized their full responsibility for General Gordon's acts as long as he remained with their consent. The question of Gordon's position and of our action in Egypt generally was made the subject of perpetual questions and repeated motions in the House. Mr. Gladstone, on April 3, stated that the Government not yet having received General Gordon's report as to the best means of withdrawing from the Soudan, did not think the moment had arrived for ordering him peremptorily to withdraw; he had full authority to return if he thought his task impossible, but no information had been received from him which suggested that he was in danger or unable to withdraw. The news of the fall of Berber reached this country just as Parliament reassembled after the Easter Recess, and on April 24th, whilst declining to believe that this event would increase General Gordon's danger, Mr. Gladstone again admitted the strong sense of obligation felt by the country and the Government with regard to his safety.

IN MEMORIAM.

MAY 8.

THE International Health Exhibition held this year at South Kensington was opened by the Duke of Cambridge on behalf of the Prince

of Wales. The Exhibition was a great popular success.

MAY 12.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH moved another vote of censure on the Government for their Egyptian policy. It ran thus:—"That this House regrets to find the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government has not tended to promote the success of General Gordon's mission, and that even such steps as are necessary to secure his personal safety are delayed." Sir M. Hicks-Beach had been promised "a free hand" in the Soudan, in order to carry out the Government programme of "rescue and retire," whereas the General had been repeatedly interfered with, and now seemed to be abandoned. Mr. Gladstone in reply said that Gordon had never asked for British troops, never stated that he could not leave Khartoum, and never represented that he was in any danger from without. He admitted to the full the obligations of the Government to General Gordon, but maintained it was also its duty to consider the treasure, the blood, and the honour of the country, and the circumstances of the time, the season, the climate, and the military difficulties. Sir Charles Dilke commented on General Gordon's sudden change in his view as to his mission, which from the first was intended to be peaceful, without the prospect of military support. The Government had no information yet as to the cause of the sudden change. "When the opportunity offered, and the means were plain, measures would be taken to secure General Gordon's life without exposing thousands of British troops to useless risks."

The Vote of Censure received some virtual support even from friends of the Government, but the bulk of the party proved faithful to its leader, and Mr. Gladstone, upon the division, secured a majority of 28:—ayes 275, noes 303. But the comparative smallness of this majority, and the speeches of such men as Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster, showed how far the Government policy at present was from satisfying the Liberal Party at large.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Mrs. Micawber.*")

"*MRS. MICAWBER.*"

MRS. M. (hysterically). "*I* NEVER *will do it! It's of no use asking me!* I NEVER **WILL** DESERT MR. MICAWBER!!"
DAVID COPPERFIELD.

MAY 14.

SIR E. WATKIN moved the second reading of the Channel Tunnel Bill. Though it received strong support in some quarters, it was opposed by Mr. Chamberlain and others, and rejected on a division by 222 to 84.

MAY 16.

AT a meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations, Lord Randolph Churchill was unanimously elected Chairman.

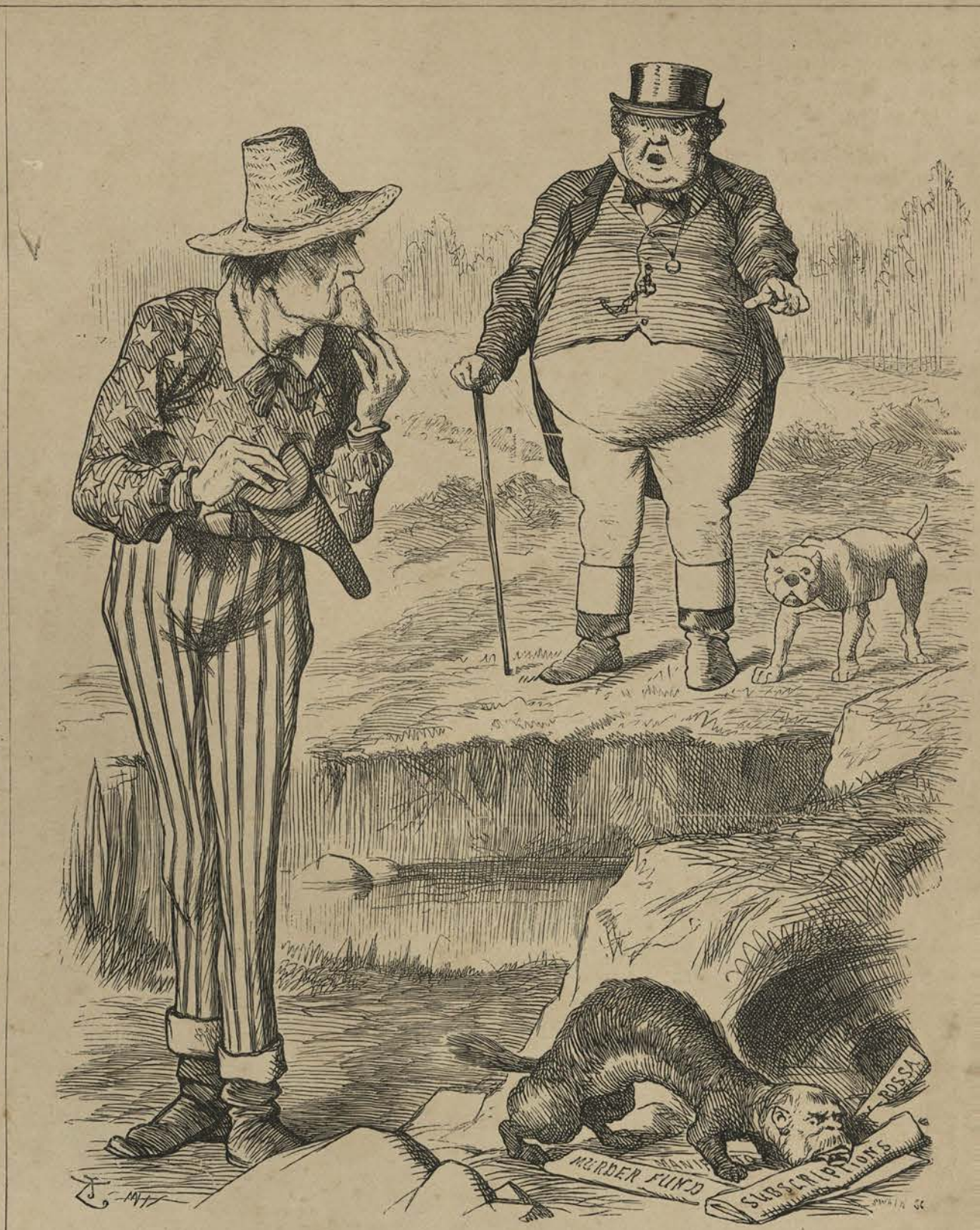
MAY 19.

M. PASTEUR, the eminent French *savant*, announced his discovery of a preventive remedy against hydrophobia.

JUNE 1.

THE "Party of Dynamite" had been very active of late. In February an explosion had taken place at Victoria Station, and preparations for similar ones had been discovered at Paddington, Charing Cross and Ludgate Hill, and in May simultaneous explosions occurred in St. James's Square and at Scotland Yard. "These repeated dynamite outrages in England" (says the "Annual Register,") "having called forth severe comment in the American Press, President Arthur, on March 14, issued an order to all the Government officials to enforce the existing law with regard to the shipment of explosives. His action met with general approval." The Dynamite Press, however, was still malevolently active in America, and it was thought that something might be done by "Brother Jonathan" to abate that public nuisance and fertile source of crime.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Dynamite Skunk.*")



THE DYNAMITE SKUNK.

MR. BULL. "*Hi! Brother JONATHAN! Can't you put your foot down on* THAT BEAST?"

JUNE 9.

A MEMORIAL, signed by 70 Members of Parliament, was sent to Mr. Gladstone, *à propos* of the new Franchise Bill, in favour of the Woman's Suffrage being left an open question by the Government. On the 12th there was a debate on Mr. Woodall's female franchise clause, which was negatived by 271 to 135. The course of discussion on the Franchise Bill had been frequently interrupted by the repeated debates on Egyptian policy. The Bill had made progress however. It was thought that Lord Salisbury intended to force a dissolution with a view to submitting the Franchise and Redistribution questions directly to the people. Mr. Chamberlain insisted that the agricultural labourers had been robbed of their land, the rights in the commons, and of their share in the endowments of the poor in consequence of their not having a voice in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain did not share Lord John Manners's opinion, that under the new franchise Mr. Parnell would become powerful in Ireland, but whether it were so or not he advocated its extension to that country. On April 7 Mr. Gladstone had replied at length to the

criticisms on his measure. He maintained that to unite Franchise and Redistribution in one Bill would have precluded the introduction of any otherimportant measures during the Session, but it was the Government's intention to deal with Redistribution in the same Parliament. Sir Stafford Northcote in reply insisted that Redistribution was the most important portion of reform, and that for the Government to keep back its Redistribution scheme was an insult to the understanding of the House. The House then divided on Lord John Manners' Amendment, and the Government secured a majority of 130 votes (340 against 210). The Bill was read a second time without a division.

The Bill then went into Committee, and was keenly and lengthily discussed. Lord Salisbury, speaking on June 5 at Plymouth, said that speaking only for himself, he should advise the Lords to throw out the present Bill. This seemed to portend mischief. When the Bill reached its final stage on June 26, Mr. Gladstone made emphatic and spirited reference to the fate with which the Bill had been menaced, and intimated that a collision between the Houses, though undesirable, had no terrors for the Government, which however would endeavour by all reasonable means to prevent such a conflict. Sir Stafford Northcote denounced this as an attempt to intimidate the House of Lords. The Bill was then read a third time *nem. con.*, the Opposition benches being at the moment empty. It then went up to the Lords, where it was at once encountered (July 1) by Earl Cairns, with a notice of an adverse motion refusing a second reading without "adequate security" that the Bill should not come into operation except as an entire scheme, *i.e.*, including Redistribution.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Challenge.*")

THE CHALLENGE.

SENTRY SALISBURY. "*Who goes there?*" *FRANCHISE BILL.* "*Friend!*"

JUNE 28.

To-day the representatives of the six Great Powers met in Conference on the financial affairs of Egypt. Earl Granville was elected President. Some difficulty had been experienced in arranging the terms upon which France consented to join in this Conference, and fears we entertained in this country of too great concessions to France, the establishment of a Multiple Control in Egypt, and the consequent abandonment of our own position there. The Conference in fact was regarded with suspicion. Before its first meeting notice had been given of yet another Vote of Censure, declaring the unsatisfactory character of the agreement between

England and France. But debate on this was postponed as inopportune; and was not resumed.

JULY 1.

A MEETING of Conservative Peers was held at Lord Salisbury's residence, to consider the course to be taken with regard to the Franchise Bill. It was decided, in spite of warning voices from amongst the Conservative ranks, to support Lord Cairns' Amendment, which virtually meant the rejection of the Bill. That amendment was carried by 205 votes to 146. The wisdom of Lord Salisbury's course in declining to be a party to any surrender was gravely doubted even in some quarters whence he was accustomed to receive support, it being feared that obstinate opposition to the vote of the Popular House, would imperil the position of the Upper Chamber.

(*See Cartoon, "Follow my Leader!"*)

"FOLLOW MY LEADER!"

JULY 10.

AT a meeting of the Liberal Party, held at the Foreign Office, Mr. Gladstone dealt with the action of the Lords concerning the Franchise Bill. A few hours later he announced in the House his intention to hold an Autumn session to be devoted exclusively to the Franchise Bill, and "to make a sweeping and impartial sacrifice" of the principal Government measures with that object. In this course he was supported by his party. On July 15 Lord Salisbury, at a meeting of the Conservative Party held at Carlton House, declared against all compromise, and on July 17, Lord Wemyss's resolution in favour of an arrangement by which the House was invited to proceed with the consideration of the Franchise Bill, on the understanding that the Redistribution Bill should be introduced and considered in an Autumn session, was rejected by 182 to 132.

JULY 21.

A MONSTER Demonstration, including delegates from all parts of the kingdom, was held in Hyde Park in favour of the Government Franchise Bill, and against the obstructive action of the Peers. The huge procession, assembling on the Thames Embankment, proceeded by way of Parliament Street, Pall Mall and Piccadilly, to the Park, where numbers variously estimated from 50,000 to 100,000 congregated in perfect order and good temper, but with manifest determination to support the Lower against the Upper House. Meetings were also held throughout the country to denounce the action of the House of Peers, and in many cases to demand its abolition. On July 30, at a meeting of 2,000 delegates at St. James's Hall, Mr. John Morley gave a watchword to the new agitation by declaring that the House of Lords must be "mended or ended."

JULY 23.

THE Australian Cricket team was beaten at Lord's by All England by an innings and five runs.

A LAY AT LORD'S.

BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC OLD WILLOW-WIELDER.

BRAVO, my boys! this looks better. Was really beginning to feel
A little bit down in the mouth; but that rattling "three figures" by Steel
Has stiffened my upper lip greatly, and as for a catch, 'pon my honour
I *never* saw anything finer than Ulyett's dismissal of Bonnor!
Bang from the Whopping One's bat went the ball like a bullet, a hot 'un!
Looked good for six—when, hillo! "By Great Mungo," yelled one, "*he has got 'un!*"
"Nay," shrieked another, "'tain't possible." Ah, but it was though—for "York,"
Up went big George's big hand, and 'twas settled. A smart bit of work!
George must stop cannon-balls now, or perhaps try his hand at a comet.
Steel? Well, if 'twasn't perfection, his batting, it wasn't far from it.
One-forty-eight; a tall innings, and *style*, Sir, as well as mere swiping.
Lord! how they cheered when they found the Australian's eyes he was wiping!
* * * * *
Public were patient as chalk-eggs, though *some* didn't see a great lot,
Cheered pretty impartially, too, had a "Played, Sir!" for Murdoch or Scott.
But Ulyett and Steel! Lor! they shouted as though they would bring down the sky!
They howled themselves purple and hoarse, Sir, and—well, to tell truth, *so did I!*
Old fool, very likely! But really the "ducks" in those Middlesex innings,
Last week, were a *leetle* too much. I don't envy the Cornstalks their winnings,
But do like Old England to have a look in now and then, and it dashes
One's hopes when some dozen of ducks'-eggs seem mucking *our* chance of "the Ashes."
Took Lord's for a poultry-run, p'raps. Much more poultry than *game*, there I'm thinking;
But this win, by an innings and five runs, has sent up my spirits like winking.
When Steel against Spofforth and Palmer can stand some four hours at the wicket,
Why, spite of that string of *ducks'-eggs*, 'taint all *ova* with Old England's Cricket!

"HOW IT'S DONE!"

THE WESTMINSTER WIZARD, OR THE DOWNY ONE OF DOWNING STREET (loq.). *"We will now return to our interesting experiment,—the Egyptian Mystery,—and we discover . . . .* NOTHING!"

AUGUST 2.

THE Egyptian Conference held a last sitting, and broke up without being able to come to any agreement. On the same afternoon, Mr. Gladstone announced the failure in the House. The French proposals had been found irreconcileable with our own.

(*See Cartoon*, "*How it's Done!*")

On the 5th Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that the Cabinet had determined to send Lord Northbrook to Egypt, as High Commissioner, to inquire into its finances and general condition, and report thereon. He also moved in Committee of Supply a "Vote of Credit of £300,000" in order to make "preparations, as distinct from operations, for the

despatch of a possible expedition to Khartoum." The vote was carried, after a debate, by 174 votes to 14.

It was felt that the failure of the Conference had restored to England her freedom of action. Soon after Lord Northbrook's arrival in Egypt, the Egyptian Government, with the approval of the British Ministry, suspended the sinking fund assigned for the redemption of the public debt, and applied the money to meet the pressing needs of the Administration ("Annual Register"). This step met with an energetic protest from France, Germany, Austria, and Russia; another proof of what *Mr. Punch* had pointed out to the Premier, viz. the futility of his efforts to please all parties and conciliate all opinions in regard to the complicated and perplexing Egyptian difficulty.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Egyptian Donkey.*")

THE EGYPTIAN DONKEY.

(AN OLD FABLE REVIVED.)

JOHNNY BULL. "*Hold on, Guv'nor!—Don't mind what* THEY *say!!*"

AUG. 8.

LORD KIMBERLEY, in the House of Lords, stated that correspondence had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia on the subject of the Afghan Boundary. On the plea of being asked by the Turcomans living round the oasis of Merv to take them under her rule, Russia had made a further advance towards our Indian frontier.

AUG. 9.

AT a Conservative Meeting at Manchester, Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill were seen on the same platform. This was supposed to indicate a *rapprochement* between the two leaders, whose relations of late had been a little strained. A letter which Lord Randolph Churchill had written to Lord Salisbury had been made public, though as the former stated, without his sanction. In this letter Lord Randolph had urged somewhat tartly the necessity of placing Conservative organisation on a more popular basis, taking in this example from the Liberal "Caucus," and had more than hinted that Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote were not sufficiently in sympathy with that object. There were "indications of Lord Salisbury's readiness to adopt—at all events for the nonce—the democratic Toryism of which his younger colleague had constituted himself the champion." ("Annual Register.")

AUG. 14.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Royal Commission. Little progress had been made in legislative work. The London Government Bill, proposing to incorporate in a single municipality all the inhabitants of the Metropolitan area, had been introduced by Sir William

Harcourt on the 8th April, but little had been done beyond pledging the House to the principle of the Bill. Mr. Chamberlain's Merchant Shipping Bill had been withdrawn, as had the Railway Regulation Bill and other measures.

AUG. 27.

MR. GLADSTONE arrived in Edinburgh from Chester on yet another "Midlothian Campaign." His journey from Hawarden to Dalmeny was "a triumphal procession," and at Edinburgh he received a remarkable ovation. In his first formal speech at the Edinburgh Corn Exchange, on the 30th August, he said the special purpose for which he visited his constituents was to promote by every legitimate means in his power, the speedy passage of the Franchise Bill. Into the question of the position of the House of Lords and possible organic changes in its constitution he did not propose on this occasion to enter. What he wanted was a national expression of opinion on the great question before the country—namely, "whether two millions of our fellow subjects are to be admitted to a share in political and parliamentary power." In subsequent speeches he defended the Government's foreign policy. Everywhere he met with undiminished enthusiasm and approval.

(*See Cartoon, "Raising the 'Fiery Cross.'"*)

RAISING THE "FIERY CROSS."

MIDLOTHIAN, AUGUST, 1884.

AUG. 27.

LORD WOLSELEY was appointed to the command of the Gordon Relief Expedition, which had now been decided on. Lord Wolseley had accompanied Lord Northbrook to Egypt to examine and report upon the military situation. The route chosen for the expedition was that of the Nile, which the Government were advised would be more practicable and less expensive than that across the desert.

SEPT. 10.

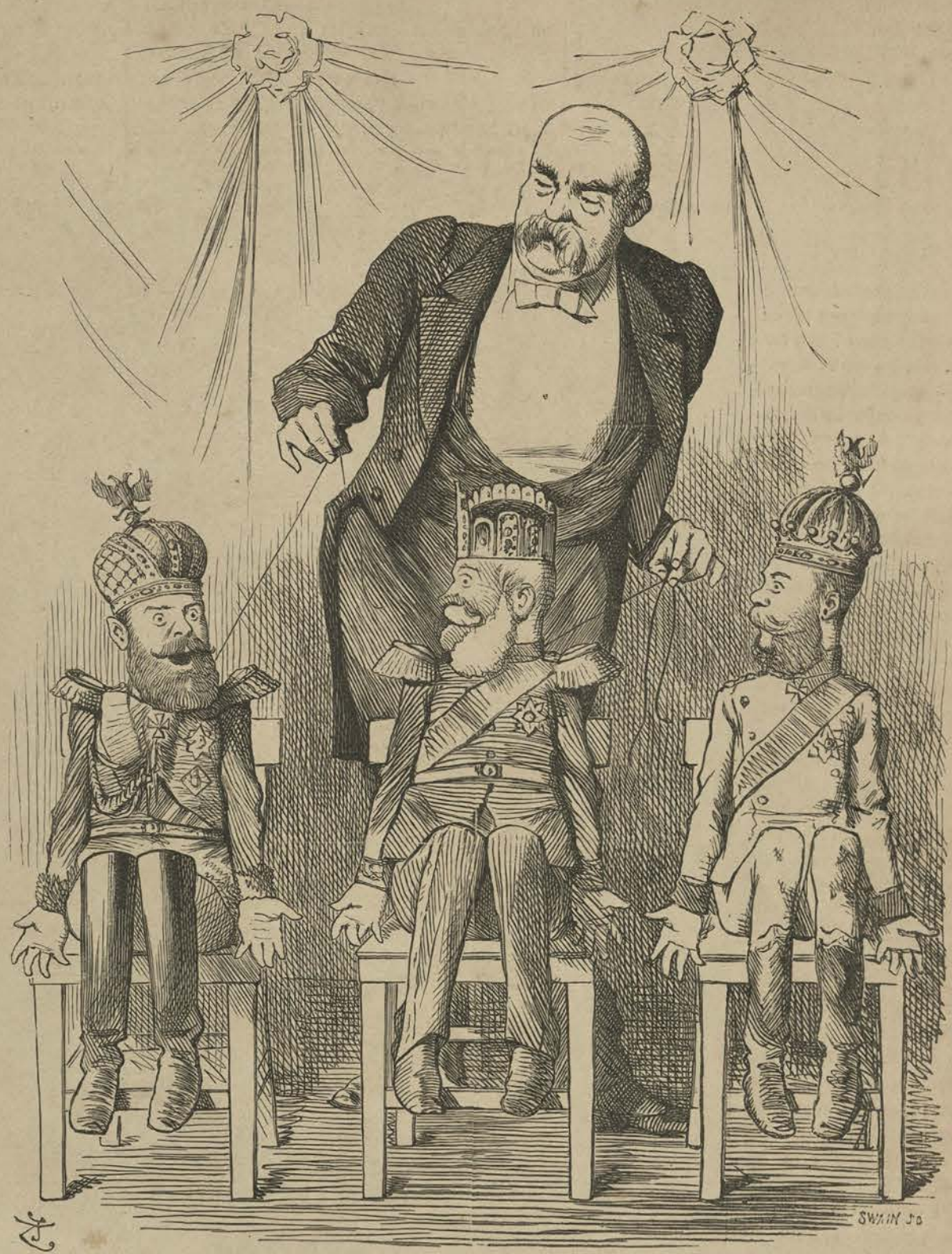
THE retirement of Lord Ripon from the Viceroyship of India was announced. He was succeeded by Lord Dufferin.

SEPT. 15.

THE EMPERORS of Germany and Austria arrived at Skiernievice in Russian Poland on a visit to the Czar. "In consequence of the agreement entered into with Germany and Austria at the beginning of the year, and afterwards ratified at the meeting of the three Emperors at Skiernievice, the rivalry between Russia and Austria in Eastern Europe ceased, and no more was heard of the machinations of Austrian and Russian agents in that region."

("Annual Register.") At this meeting the Emperors were accompanied by their foreign Ministers, and a formal alliance was concluded between them, one of the chief features of which was an agreement to maintain the *status quo* in Europe. Prince Bismarck was credited with being the chief wire-puller in these diplomacies.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Three Emperors; or, the Ventriloquist of Varzin!*")



THE THREE EMPERORS; OR, THE VENTRILOQUIST OF VARZIN!

SEPT. 15.

BOATMEN for the Nile Expedition, 500 in number, sailed from Quebec, after being inspected by Lord Lansdowne. These boatmen, who were thoroughly acquainted with the navigation of rapids, were engaged for the purpose of conveying through the Nile rapids the portable river steamers and whale-boats, a large fleet of which had been forwarded from England. The Nile route, though it had been selected as on the whole preferable, presented abundant difficulties, greater, indeed, than had been anticipated, and the preparations to meet these were very elaborate and costly. The whole course of the river between Cairo and Wady Halfa was soon the scene of exciting activity, the work being both difficult and dangerous. "The Mudir of Dongola" (says the "Annual Register"), concerning whose fidelity many doubts had been entertained, now came forward with valuable offers of assistance, and rendered important aid in the accumulation of stores, the purchase of camels, and the hiring of natives to assist in towing the boats of the expedition through the cataracts." On the 16th Sept., the Government, at the suggestion of Lord Wolseley, resolved to form a Camel Corps of 3,000 men from the Cavalry and Household Brigades, and on the 26th they embarked at Portsmouth in the presence of a large number of spectators.

OCT. 2.

TO-DAY a crowded Meeting was held at Kimberley, whereat resolutions were passed in favour of the enforcement of the Transvaal Convention and the annexation of Bechuanaland. Things had not been going well in South Africa during the year. A new Convention, amending in certain particulars the Convention of Pretoria of 1881, had been signed in London on February 27, and ratified by the Volksraad in August. The three delegates from the Transvaal, Messrs. Krüger, Smit and Du Toit, returned home, having secured several important modifications in favour of the Transvaal, or the South African Republic as it was henceforward to be called.

The British Government, however, declined to give up our allies, the Bechuanas, over whom a British Protectorate was established. But the Boers declared war against the chief, Montsioa, openly ignored our authority, lawless bands (says the "Annual Register") harassed the country, and Mr. Bethell, an English gentleman acting as agent to one of the Bechuana Chiefs, was brutally murdered. It was plainly necessary, therefore, to restore order in Bechuanaland, and compel the Boers to observe the terms of the Convention.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Terrible Threat!*")

OCT. 3.

NEWS received of the recapture of Berber by General Gordon.

OCT. 5.

THE Inner Circle Railway was completed to-day, five new stations being opened to the public.

OCT. 13.

THE Prime Meridian Conference adopted the Greenwich line as the Universal Prime Meridian. The representatives of France and Brazil alone refused to vote.

OCT. 15.

THE suggestion, from Prince Bismarck, of a West African Conference to consider affairs on the Congo, &c., was supported by France. On the 16th England accepted the invitation of Germany to join therein.

OCT. 21.

DR. G. O. TREVELYAN was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, M.P., succeeded him as Secretary for Ireland, a thankless office which Mr. Trevelyan had held with credit, but which, wearied with overwork and persistent and unscrupulous attacks from the Home Rule Party, he was only too willing to resign. Mr. Campbell Bannerman's post at the Admiralty was given to Mr. Caine, another recruit from the Radical wing of the Liberal Party.

A TERRIBLE THREAT!

MR. W. E. G. "*Look here, my Christian friend. You've threatened to horsewhip our Forces; you've violated our Treaty; you've marched into Stellaland; and you've pulled down our Flag. A little more,—and—and*—YOU'LL ROUSE THE BRITISH LION!!"

OCT. 23.

THE Autumn Session of Parliament was to-day opened. "By an accident so happy, it was by some suspected of being not wholly accidental" (says the Introduction to Vol. LXXXVII.), "a surreptitiously obtained copy of a provisional draft of the Government Scheme of Redistribution saw the light in the *Standard* newspaper." This took place some days before Parliament reassembled, and, of course, caused much excited comment and conjecture. Lord Salisbury objected to the scheme, and gave no sign

of yielding. Yet "a spirit of compromise was in the air."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Bag-Fox.*")

The Royal Speech referred to the "uncertain" news from the Soudan, and the advance of our troops to Dongola for the rescue of General Gordon; to the support given to the Egyptian Government in its difficult financial position, and to the troubles in the Transvaal.

Oct. 24.

Mr. Gladstone re-introduced the Franchise Bill, which was read a first time without discussion.

Nov. 6.

The Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., Postmaster General, died to-day at Cambridge, at the age of 51, having been born on August 26, 1833. A sound economist, a clear-headed and fair-minded politician, and an excellent administrator, he had made his way with

THE BAG-FOX.

energy and patience, despite a serious affliction, that of blindness, and he was regretted, as he had been respected, by all parties.

HENRY FAWCETT.

BORN 1833. DIED NOV. 6, 1884.

Virtus in arduis! Valour against odds
That must have daunted courage less complete.
A spectacle to gladden men and meet
The calm approval of the gazing gods.
So some large singer of the heroic days
Might well have summed that life the fatal shears
Too soon have severed. Many fruitful years,
More conquests yet, still wider meed of praise,
All hoped for him who had good will of all,—
The brave, the justly-balanced, calmly strong
Friend of all truth and foe of every wrong,
Who now, whilst lingering Autumn's last leaves fall,
Falls death-touched suddenly far from the goal.
Too soon! too soon! if the stern stroke of fate
Ever too early falls or falls too late.
At least the passing of this clear strong soul
In fullest strength and clearness wakes lament.
We could have better spared a hundred loud,
Incontinent, blaring flatterers of the crowd
Than him, whose self-respecting years were spent
In silent thought and sense-directed toil,
Ungagged by greed, unshackled and unswayed
By sordid impulse of the sophist's trade,
By lies unsnared, and unseduced by spoil.
No braver conquest o'er ill-fortune's flout
Our age has seen than his who held straight on,
Though the great God-gift from his days was gone,
"And Wisdom at one entrance quite shut out,"—
Held on with genial stoutness, seeing more
Than men with sight undarkened, but with mind
Through prejudice and Party bias blind.
As man of light and leading far before
The "foolish fires" of faction though they flare,
Betraying beacons, in the battle's van.
Vale! A valid and a valiant man!
Ampler horizons and serener air
Await the fighter of so good a fight,
Than favour Party's low mist-haunted hollow.
Heart-deep regrets and honest plaudits follow
Him who has passed from darkness into light.

Nov. 6.

Lord Randolph Churchill at this time was posing as a leader of Conservatism, of the popular or democratic kind, but was so erratic in his movements, so unmeasured in his invective, and so indiscriminate in his attacks, that it was suspected the more serious leaders, Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, were somewhat embarrassed by his political escapades.

(*See Cartoon, "We Three!"*)

"WE THREE!"

OR, NO VERY GREAT CATCH.

A Shakspearian Scene, adapted to the Situation.

Sir Toby Belch . . . Lord Salisbury.
Sir Andrew Aguecheek . Sir S. Northcote.
Clown . . . . . Lord Randolph Churchill.

Enter Sir Toby Belch *and* Sir Andrew Aguecheek.

Sir Toby. Approach, Sir Andrew; not to be among the pheasants in October is to be at St. Stephen's out of season; and *sero sed serio*, thou knowest——

Sir Andrew. Nay, by my troth, I know not; but I know to be in town late is to be in town late.

Sir To. A false conclusion; I hate it as a Brummagem speech. Does not our life consist now of eternal eloquence?

Sir And. 'Faith, so some say; but I think it rather consists of Billingsgate and bounce.

"WE THREE!

Sir Toby Belch . . Lord Salisbury. *Clown . . Lord R. Churchill.* *Sir Andrew Aguecheek . . Sir Stafford Northcote.*

Clown. "*Did you ever see the picture of* 'We Three'?" *Sir Toby.* "*Welcome ass. Now let's have a catch.*"

"Twelfth Night; or, What you Will," Act II., Sc. iii.

Sir To. Thou art an apt scholar; let us, therefore, bounce and talk Billingsgate.

Sir And. Here comes the fool, i' faith.

Enter Clown.

Clo. How now, my hearts! Did you never see the picture of "*We Three?*"

Sir To. Welcome, ass! Now let's have a catch.

Sir And. By my troth, the fool has an excellent cheek. I had rather than forty shillings I had such a tongue, and so sweet a breath to tickle the groundlings, as the fool hath. In sooth, thou wast in excellent fooling the other night, when thou spokest of "Russian despotism, and Venetian espionage, and of the wholesome oxygen of public discussion passing into the crannies of the Caucus, and flowing and blowing upon that plague-stricken and plague-diffusing organisation." 'Twas very good, i'faith. I sent thee a sixpenny telegram of thanks. Hadst it?

Clo. I did empocket thy gratulation, for Grandolman's nose is in every nook, Brummagem Joe hath a sinister hand, and his myrmidons are but alehouse *Bobadils*.

Sir And. Excellent! Why, this is the best fooling when all is done. Now a song.

Sir To. Come on; there is a hand for you. Let's have a song.

Sir And. There's a fist of mine, too. If one Knight give a——

Clo. Would you have a roistering party song, or a song of sweet reasonableness?

Sir To. A roistering song, a party song!

Sir And. Ay, ay; I care not for sweet reasonableness.

Song.

Clo. O Brummagem, where are you roaming?
O stay and hear; your true love's coming,
That can sing both high and low.
Trip with Tories, pretty sweeting,
Let Rad roughs not mar our meeting,
Be no longer fooled by Joe!

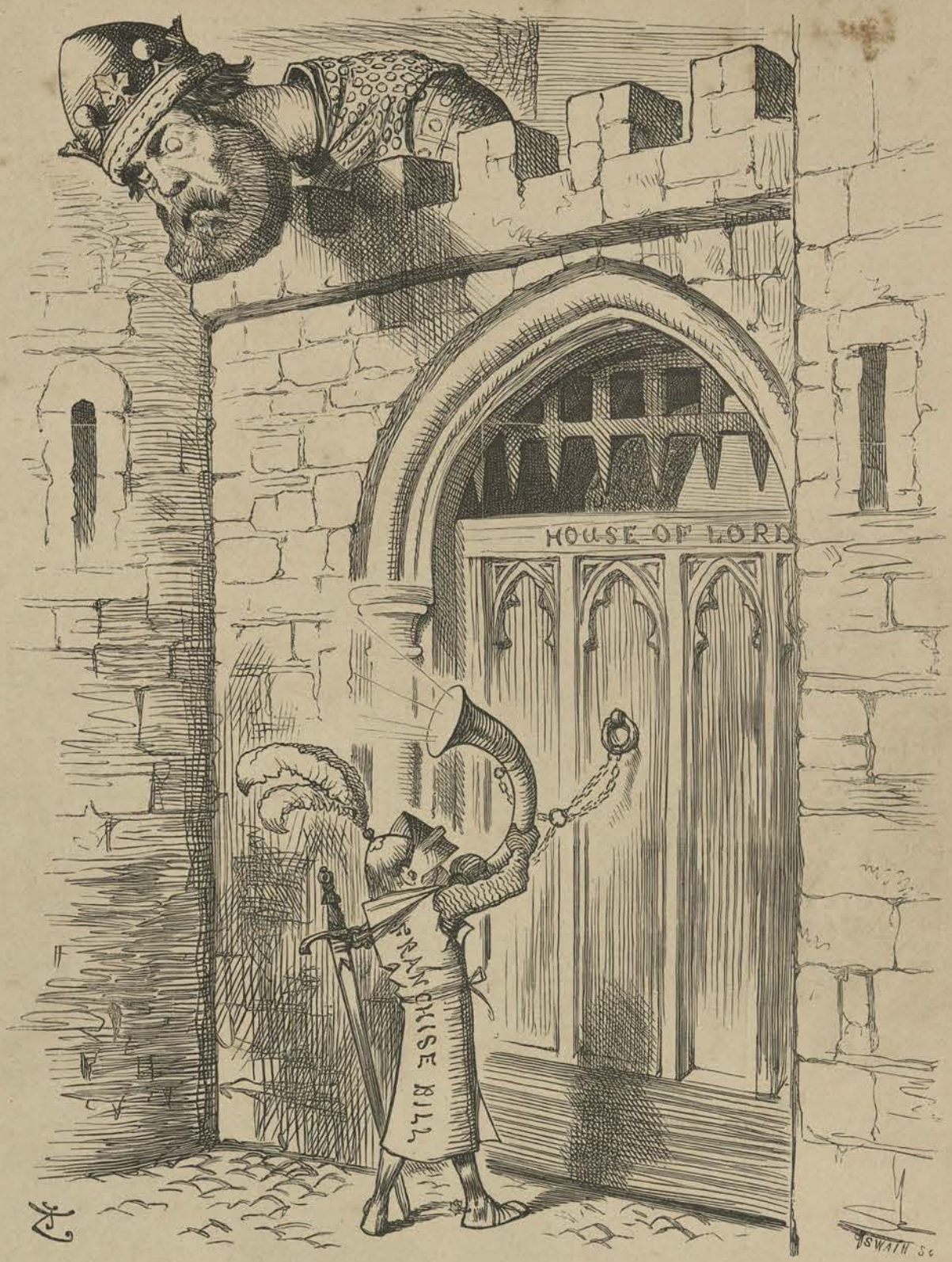
Sir And. Excellent good, i' faith!

Sir To. Good!

Nov. 6.

MR. GLADSTONE moved the second reading of the Franchise Bill in a short speech. An amendment was moved to the effect that an agreement for the proper arrangement of electoral areas should accompany it. Quite unexpectedly this was opposed from the Conservative side, by Mr. Gorst. On the 7th, the second reading was carried by a majority of 140—372 to 232, and on the 11th it was read a third time without a division, and sent up once more to the Lords.

(*See Cartoon, "'Bill' the Giant-Killer."*)



"BILL" THE GIANT-KILLER.

Nov. 13.

THE Franchise Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords. In the Commons, Lord Hartington moved for £1,000,000 for the Army for the Nile Expedition, and also £675,000 for the Bechuanaland Expedition. After debate these were agreed to. Lord Wolseley had crossed the Soudanese frontier on August 23, with a force, including Marines, of about 10,000 British troops, of which 6,000 were already south of Assouan, or moving up the Nile. Lord Hartington explained the Government's reason for choosing the Nile in preference to the Suakim route. The expedition to Bechuanaland was placed under the command of Sir Charles Warren, with full powers, both military and political. Supplementary Estimates were required to meet these expenses, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to do by raising the Income Tax for the year from 5*d.* to 6*d.*

Nov. 17.

LORD GRANVILLE in the Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, made announcements which showed that communications had been going on between the Government and the Lords for the arrangement of the difficulty about the Franchise and Redistribution Bills. "They would undertake to move in the House of Commons the second reading of the Redistribution Bill simultaneously with the Franchise Bill going into Committee, or reaching any further stage in their Lordships' House; and they would further undertake to proceed with the Redistribution Bill at all possible speed, so that it might pass through the House of Commons at an early period of next year." On this basis an agreement was come to. The Franchise Bill was read in the House of Lords a second time without a division. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote met a Special Committee of the Cabinet, consisting of Mr.

Gladstone, Lord Hartington and Sir Charles Dilke, a draft of the Government Redistribution Bill was submitted to the Conservative leaders and was made the subject of amicable discussion.

(*See Cartoon, "Box ana Cox."*)

BOX AND COX.

THE end of the farce? Nay, of course it won't do
To apply such a term to a scene on *this* stage,
Yet *la haute politique* has its comedy too,
And burlesque high and low is the joy of the age.
On the boards where high tragedy thrills with its shocks,
What if histrions stoop to rehearse *Box and Cox?*

* * *

Oh the buskin for heroes like these, not the sock!
Grand tragedy airs and conclusions of blood!
And yet—well, it comes with a bit of a shock,
But e'en heroes must yield to the popular mood,
At least when they're histrions also, and so
A complete change of parts may succeed, as things go.

Besides *Box* was a very Achilles, in pose;
A thrasonical Ajax was *Cox*, as to mien;
But when it seemed coming to actual blows,
It was time to abate such belligerent spleen.
Though *Cox* may cry, "Ready!" and *Box* shout, "Come on!"
Each doesn't like t'other at all, when all's done.

Like the two Kings of Brentford, who, after long strife,
Stand and sniff at one nosegay in token of peace,
The histrions proud give up war to the knife,
Which to all quiet men is a mighty relief.
They were oh! quite prepared for the battle's worst brunt,
But—well, best leave the rest to "our friends in the front."

BOX AND COX.

Cox. "*And if our friends in front are pleased*——"
Box. "*Then Box*——" *Cox.* "*And Cox*——" *Both* (together). "*Are satisfied!!*"

NOV. 20.

"THE scramble for Africa" (says the *Times* Register) "had become the subject of high diplomatic negotiations." The treaty proposed by the British Government, recognizing the claims of Portugal on the Congo, and making provision for freedom of trade in that region, was not favourably received either in this country or abroad, and was eventually abandoned. Another proposal made by England to establish an International Commission to regulate navigation and commerce on that river also fell through. Prince Bismarck had been irritated by the halting and illogical action of the British Government in dealing with English and German interests in Africa at Angra Pequeña and elsewhere, and he had succeeded in putting our representatives, Lord Granville and Lord Derby, in the wrong, whilst making peremptory assertion of his own claims. He then entered into negotiations with France for a Conference of the Powers on the Congo and other West African questions. The Conference had assembled at Berlin on the 15th November.

Nov. 21.

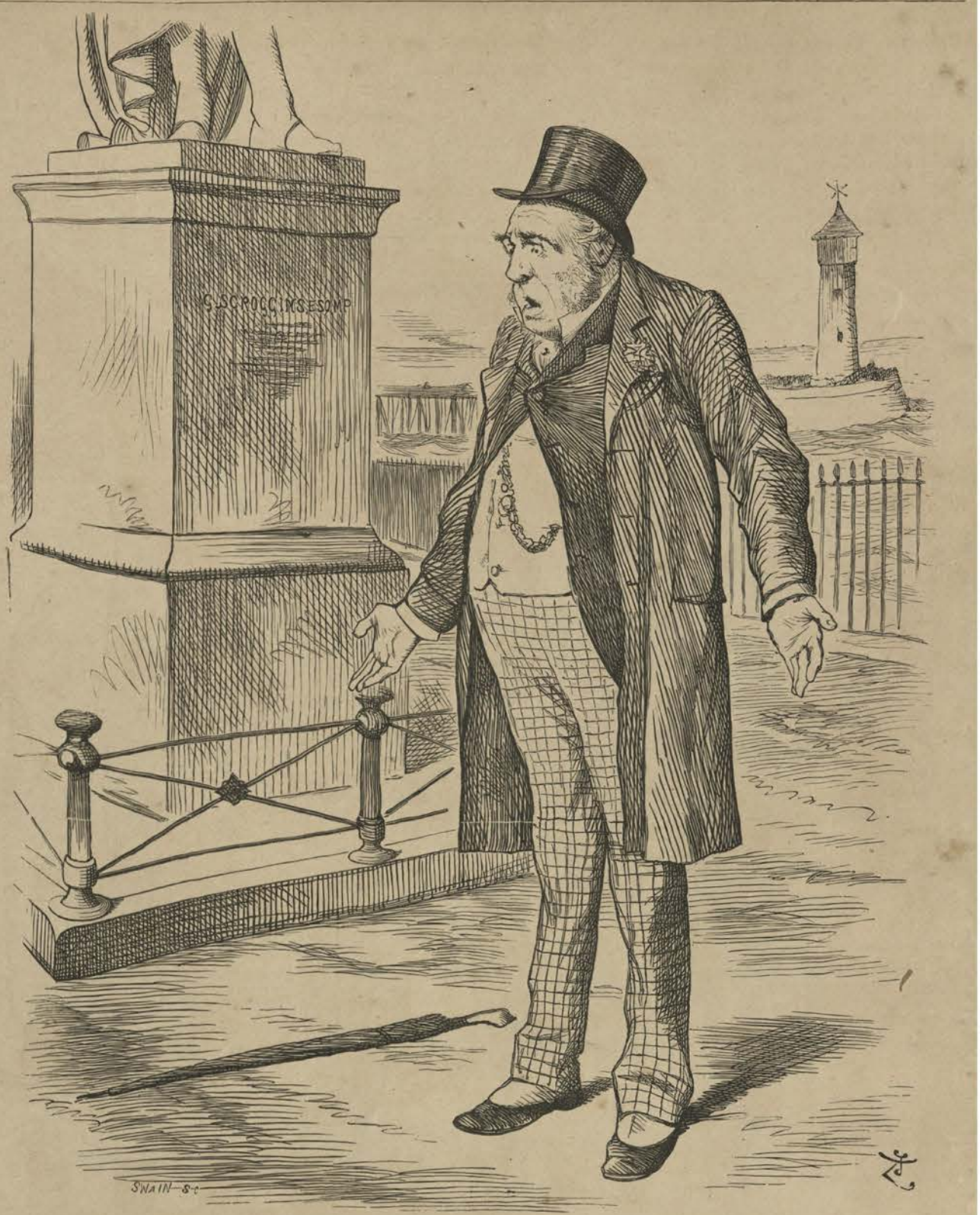
MR. LABOUCHERE moved a resolution against the House of Lords, which was seconded by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Mr. Gladstone opposed it, saying that he hoped never to be a party to any arrangement by which the House of Lords would be either humiliated or extinguished. It was his duty to do nothing which should interfere with the amicable communications now taking place between the two Houses, nor was he prepared to treat the hereditary principle with the contempt shown by the mover and seconder. The motion was rejected.

Dec. 1.

MR. GLADSTONE introduced the Redistribution Bill, which was read a first time. It was the result of the joint councils of the party delegates. Its chief feature was the multiplication of single-seat constituencies, boroughs with less than 15,000 inhabitants being merged in adjacent county districts, those with more than 15,000 and less than 50,000 being allotted one member each, and those between 50,000 and 165,000 two members, whilst urban constituencies with more than 165,000 inhabitants, and all counties were to be divided into districts, each having a single member. The result, whilst it would be to create a number of new seats, would also extinguish many existing ones, a result which their occupants could hardly regard with satisfaction.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Evicted!*")

The second reading was taken three days later, and on the same day the Lords passed the Franchise Bill. Mr. Courtney, the great advocate of proportional representation, resigned his office as Secretary of the Treasury on account of his dislike of the new scheme.



"*EVICTED*"!

REDISTRIBUTED M.P. (soliloquises sadly). "*For the last fifteen years I've subscribed to the Infirmary, and the Cricket and Football Clubs; I gave 'em a Drinking-Fountain; I've opened a Bazaar; I've laid sixteen Foundation Stones; I've founded Almshouses; I've become an Odd-Fellow; I've Hunted the County for 'em; they've raised me a Statue, and I've built 'em a Lighthouse. There's no compensation for disturbance! And*——WHERE AM I NOW?"

Dec. 2.

LORD NORTHBROOK, in the House of Lords, moved for returns of ships built and building in the Royal Navy, and proposed increased expenditure. Mr. Brassey, in the Commons, made a statement on the same subject. Considerable discussion had taken place concerning the state of the Navy, which certain papers and various officials and ex-officials declared to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. The First Lord of the Navy, Lord Northbrook, had gone to Egypt on a Financial Mission, as already explained, but on his return his attention was emphatically called to the subject, and it was subsequently announced in the House that an outlay of some £5,000,000, to be spread over five years, for ships, ordnance, and coaling stations, had been determined on by the Admiralty and the War Office (Introduction to Vol. LXXXVII.).

DEC. 6.

BOTH Houses of Parliament adjourned until Thursday, February 19th.

The Autumn Session had achieved the special purpose for which it was summoned. The Franchise and Redistribution questions were practically settled. About Egyptian affairs the Government had said little. Lord Northbrook had reported on Egyptian finances, but it was suspected that his recommendations had not been favourably received by his colleagues, and the alternative scheme presented by the British Government to the Powers seemed unlikely to meet with a better fate. Lord Wolseley had been instructed to advance with all speed to Khartoum, whence came rumours vague indeed, but sinister.

DEC. 13.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN, the English representative on the joint Boundary Commission, which had been appointed to demarcate the frontier-line of Afghanistan on the north, arrived with his party at Bála Murghâb, where they were to winter. The party consisted of a number of engineers and scientific men, who left India in

"THE GREEDY BOY."

the autumn with an escort of native infantry and cavalry. No active operations were possible before Christmas, owing to the non-arrival of the Russian Commissioner, General Zelenoi, who was delayed by diplomatic transactions conducted by M. Lessar in London.

DEC. 15.

AN attempt, happily unsuccessful, was made to blow up London Bridge by dynamite. Some slight damage was done to the stonework, but no one was injured.

DEC. 25.

"TASMANIA and Queensland agreed to protest against German annexations in the Pacific. The Press generally expressed indignation at the hoisting of the German Flag in New Guinea." ("Times Register.")

(*See Cartoon, "The Greedy Boy."*)

DEC. 31.

ON the last day of the year General Sir Herbert Stewart and General Earle left Korti, and started across the desert towards Gakdul, a distance of 42 miles, with baggage camels and an escort, "in order" (says the "Annual Register") "to rescue the *preux chevalier* of modern type, who, for ten months, has by his energy and influence held in check the Mahdi and the forces of militant Islam under the walls of Khartoum."

1885

JAN. 1.

THE year opened gloomily. Fears concerning the fate of Gordon weighed on all minds. Our difficulties in Egypt were now aggravated by the too obvious hostility of Prince Bismarck, who opposed the Government financial schemes there, and treated our policy and diplomacy with ostentatious and perhaps too well merited contempt. Prince Bismarck's plans for a German Colonial Empire had been hampered without being effectually thwarted by the halting and illogical policy of our Foreign and Colonial Offices. Earl Granville at the former post, and Lord Derby at the latter, had displayed a lack of decision and a want of success which weakened and discredited the Gladstone Administration.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The (Non-)Performing Dogs.*").

THE (NON-) "PERFORMING DOGS."

PROFESSOR (soliloquises—more in sorrow than in anger). "*One of 'em does it all wrong, and t'other don't do it at all!—Enough to make one chuck it up altogether!!*"

THE (NON-) "PERFORMING DOGS."

Professor G. soliloquises after the Performance.

OH, confound those two dogs! A more talented *troupe*
Even rivals admit were not easy to find;
At ball and at barrel, at ladder and hoop,
They're not easy to beat—when the brutes have a mind.
More talent is not to be found on four feet,
Though perhaps their *ensemble*'s not always complete.

There's Harty so steady, a fugleman grand!
There's Bill, with such dignity, ah! and such go!
There's Charlie, so quick and so sweetly in hand!
Hugh, neat at a "balance," though just a bit slow!
Then Joe, clever Joe, at all tricks such a trump,
Good—almost *too* good—at a climb or a jump!

Such a *troupe* ought to be the most splendid success;
And yet our performances lately go wrong.
Things seem to get into no end of a mess,
Though Joe is so clever and Bill is so strong.
And it's all, I'm persuaded, along of you two.
Pst! This sort of thing, I assure you, won't do!

You'd spoil any *troupe* with your lumbering style;
No neatness, no finish,—all stagger and fall.
You can't expect "hands" from the audience while
One does the trick badly, and one not at all.
And we cannot expect the performance to "go"
When two chief performers are awkward and slow.

Awkward! Why Gran you went staggering there
As though you were raw at the balancing game;
And Darby, to squat half asleep on your chair
Appears your chief joy and peculiar aim.
Humph! *Is* it perchance that at barrel and hoop
I've imperfectly trained these two stars of my *troupe*?

I fancy that's what they are saying in front,
Their catcalls I fear were directed at *me*.
In fact their expressions of blame were most blunt,
"*You* call yerself Trainer? Yah! Fiddlededee!"
Such cries which my ears pretty loudly assault
Can only mean one thing—they hold me in fault.

I'm responsible anyhow, 'tisn't much use
To blame this dog or that, since I manage the lot.
Though Granny should blunder or Darby refuse,
'Tis the trainer who's hissed, and I'm getting it hot.
I must thin out my *troupe*, keep 'em tighter in tether,
Or else the performance chuck up altogether.

JAN. 8.

TO-DAY was celebrated the coming-of-age of Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

MANY Happy Returns! One majority more
In our stout Royal line. As your father before
(It seems yesterday, rather than so many years)
Heard the right loyal rattle of volleying cheers,
Which rang round the Island when *he* came of age,
So, Sir, you may hear them, and *Punch* will engage
They are hearty as ever. A triple-linked chain
Binds Country to Court 'neath Victoria's reign.
Long may it endure! Fortune happily smiles
On the reign and the race of the Queen of our Isles.
Many years and fair hap to the reign and the race,
Is the wish of us all; and *Punch* yields a chief place
Henceforth in his heart, which the years have left green,
To the Son of his Prince, and Grandson of his Queen!

JAN. 10.

AN Exhibition called a "Japanese Village," constructed by Japanese workmen, and superintended by Japanese attendants, was opened by Sir Rutherford Alcock, at Albert Gate.

JAN. 14.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN speaking at Ipswich, replied to certain criticisms which had been passed upon a recent speech of his at Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain had vigorously defended the Government policy, but declared that the changes brought about by the Franchise and Redistribution Bills necessitated a fresh organisation of the Liberal Party. He had also given vent to some utterances concerning "the rights of property," which were thought to look in the direction of Socialism. To-day he remarked: "It is said these views, as to the common right to land, lead straight to Communism, and Communism is a very terrible thing. . . . . What I say is that the community as a whole, co-operating for the benefit of all, may do something to add to the sum of human happiness, do something to make the life of all its citizens, and, above all, of the poorest of them, somewhat better, somewhat nobler, somewhat greater, and somewhat happier." He declared himself in favour of free education, giving increased power to local authorities with regard to rural allotments and the housing of the poor; of a graduated income tax and of drastic land reform, all which he said were compatible with the security of property.

Again, at a large meeting of his constituents at Birmingham on Jan. 29 he returned to the subject, vindicating his speech at Ipswich, which (says the "Annual Register") had evoked a chorus of condemnation "from Whigs and Tories, political economists and taxpayers." He said, "I have had two main objects in view. In the first place I want to see that the burden of taxation is distributed according to the ability of the taxpayer. In the second place I want to increase the production of the land, and I want to multiply the small owners and tenants."

Mr. Chamberlain's "new departure," especially his references to the "ransom" or insurance which the well-to-do classes would have to pay to those who otherwise would "make short work" of private property, caused considerable ruffling in political circles.

(*See Cartoon, "Brothers in Alms; or Something like 'A New Departure.'"*)

JAN. 17.

GENERAL STEWART, who had been instructed, with a strong column, to push across the desert from Korti to Metammeh, whence it

BROTHERS IN ALMS; OR SOMETHING LIKE "A NEW DEPARTURE."

JOE (the Philanthropist, to LANDED PROPRIETOR. "Brother, Brother, we are both in the wrong! Let us share our Wealth with the People."

was thought it would be easier to reach Khartoum by the Nile, attacked the Arabs at the wells of Abu Klea, and after a fierce fight routed and dispersed them. The British loss was heavy, including that of the gallant and popular Colonel Burnaby, who died by a thrust from an Arab spear. Moving on towards Metammeh Stewart's force, on the morning of the 19th, was attacked by the Arabs from all sides. The Arabs fought fiercely, but were at last repulsed and scattered. General Stewart was, however, severely wounded and disabled, Sir Charles Wilson succeeding to the chief command. The advancing column reached the Nile the same evening, and took up an intrenched position there.

JAN. 24.

To-day there were more dynamite outrages in London, simultaneous explosions occurring at the Houses of Parliament and the Tower of London. A package being observed, by a lady, in a crypt in the former place, information was given to the police. Constable Cole bravely essayed to remove it, but was obliged to let it fall in Westminster Hall, where a terrific explosion took place, doing much damage. Almost at the same moment another explosion took place in the House itself, where it created great havoc, bringing down the Strangers' and Peers' Galleries, and seriously injuring two constables. At the Tower less damage was done. Police Sergeant Cole who happily recovered from his injuries, subsequently received the Albert Medal for his bravery on this occasion.

JAN. 25.

M. Ferry received the English reply to the French counter-proposals for the adjustment of Egyptian finances. Lord Granville accepted the substitution of an international guarantee for the new loan he had proposed, and gave up his proposal as to the Daira and Domain lands and loans, but declined to consent to the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry. This was accepted by the French and the other Governments.

Mr. Gladstone at this time, burdened with the perplexities of the situation, and troubled with ill-health and loss of voice, was resting and recruiting in Hawarden.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Wait till the Clouds roll by!*")

"WAIT TILL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY!"

"WAIT TILL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY!"

Popular Premier pipes to a Popular Air.

Willy, my own Grand Old One,
Afar from the House you be,
Out in the Hawarden woodlands,
Under the still home tree.
Doubtless Town misses you, my William.
Winds blow and storms are raging high;

Willy, my own Grand Old One,
Wait till the clouds roll by!

Chorus.

Wait till the clouds roll by, Willy,
Wait till the clouds roll by;
Willy, my own Grand Old One,
Wait till the clouds roll by.

* * * *

Willy, keep up your pecker;
Things go awry, 'tis true:
But won't go so for ever.
Will you cave in? Not *you!*
Bizzy will not be always snarling,
Soon will the Colonial troubles fly,
Willy, don't be downhearted,
Wait till the clouds roll by!

"*TOO LATE!*"

JAN. 28.

SIR CHARLES WILSON, who had pushed up the Nile from Gubat with two of Gordon's steamers which had reached that place, approached at last the long-beleagured city of Khartoum. As they neared the city, a hot fire greeted them from both banks of the Nile, they saw the Mahdi's flag flying above what had been Gordon's citadel, and recognized too well, too bitterly, the fact that they were too late to rescue the gallant hero to whose succour they had set out. Khartoum indeed had fallen, and its heroic defender doubtless with it, on the 26th, only two days before.

(*See Cartoon*, "'*Too Late*'!")

It was impossible to land, or to enter the city, so Sir Charles Wilson and his little party put about to return. But the steamers ran aground, and Sir Charles Wilson and his companions had to take refuge on a rock in mid-stream till he could communicate with Gubat, whence Lord Charles Beresford started in charge of a steamer to their rescue, which after great difficulties dauntlessly encountered, he succeeded in effecting.

When the bitter news of the fall of Khartoum and the almost certain death of Gordon reached England, the nation's disappointment was bitter indeed, all the more so that the prevalence of hopeful rumours had created a general belief that the expedition had been successful, and that the hero was safe.

JAN. 29.

SIR CHARLES WARREN had an interview with President Krüger on the Transvaal frontier. After some dispute and delay, an understanding was arrived at regarding the respective claims of the whites and the natives in Goshen and elsewhere.

FEB. 8.

AFTER the fall of Khartoum, which had endured under Gordon's guidance a siege of 317 days, Lord Wolseley had applied to the Government for fresh instructions. To-day it was announced that absolute discretion had been given to him, it being at first held that

it was necessary to destroy the power of the Mahdi and retake Khartoum. Further reflection somewhat modified this view. But "Smash the Mahdi!" was for the moment the almost universal cry. Seven thousand men were at once ordered to prepare for embarkation for Suakim, thence to march across the desert to Berber.

FEB. 9.

AT the sitting of the International Consultative Commission on the Suez Canal, M. Lenoel delivered the inaugural address.

FEB. 12.

GENERAL EARLE, who had successfully advanced along the Nile route from Korti to Berber as far as Kerbekan, was to-day killed in the storming of the enemy's position there,

"MY BOYS!"

which however was taken. He was succeeded in the command of the Nile column by Colonel Brackenbury.

FEB. 15.

THE British Government accepted the offer of New South Wales to send a contingent of troops to Suakim. The offers on the part of several of our Colonies of co-operation and material assistance in the war in Egypt, were received in this country with enthusiasm, and on the 18th the Queen ordered her thanks to be sent by telegram to Victoria and other Colonies. The acceptance of their offer of troops for the Soudan excited warm satisfaction in New South Wales.

(*See Cartoon*, "'*My Boys!*'")

"MY BOYS!"

(*A carol for our Colonies.*)

AIR—"*My Queen.*"

LEO BRITANNICUS *loquitur*:—

WHEN and how I may have to meet them,
My banded foes, in a mighty fray,
Where I shall have to face—and beat—them,
I know not, but 'twill come some day.
And what care I whilst I see around me,
Mustering up with a manful noise,
The lads who in love-links fresh have bound me,
These whom I look on, my Boys, my Boys!

Look at them, look at them gaily trooping
Up to the Standard, the old, old flag!
Slips of the stock there is no up-cooping,
Talking the tongue that no tyrants gag.
Like young lions, to help the old one,
Swift of footfall, and firm of poise,
By Jove, that foeman will be a bold one
Who'll face us banded, my Boys, my Boys!

They fancy, do they? Old England's slighters,
My claws are cut, and my eyes are dim,
That he aforetime the first of fighters,
Is slow of spirit and slack of limb?
Well, well, they maybe will find their error,
And needless roaring is empty noise;
But they'll hardly strike me with abject terror
When I see you round me, my Boys, my Boys!

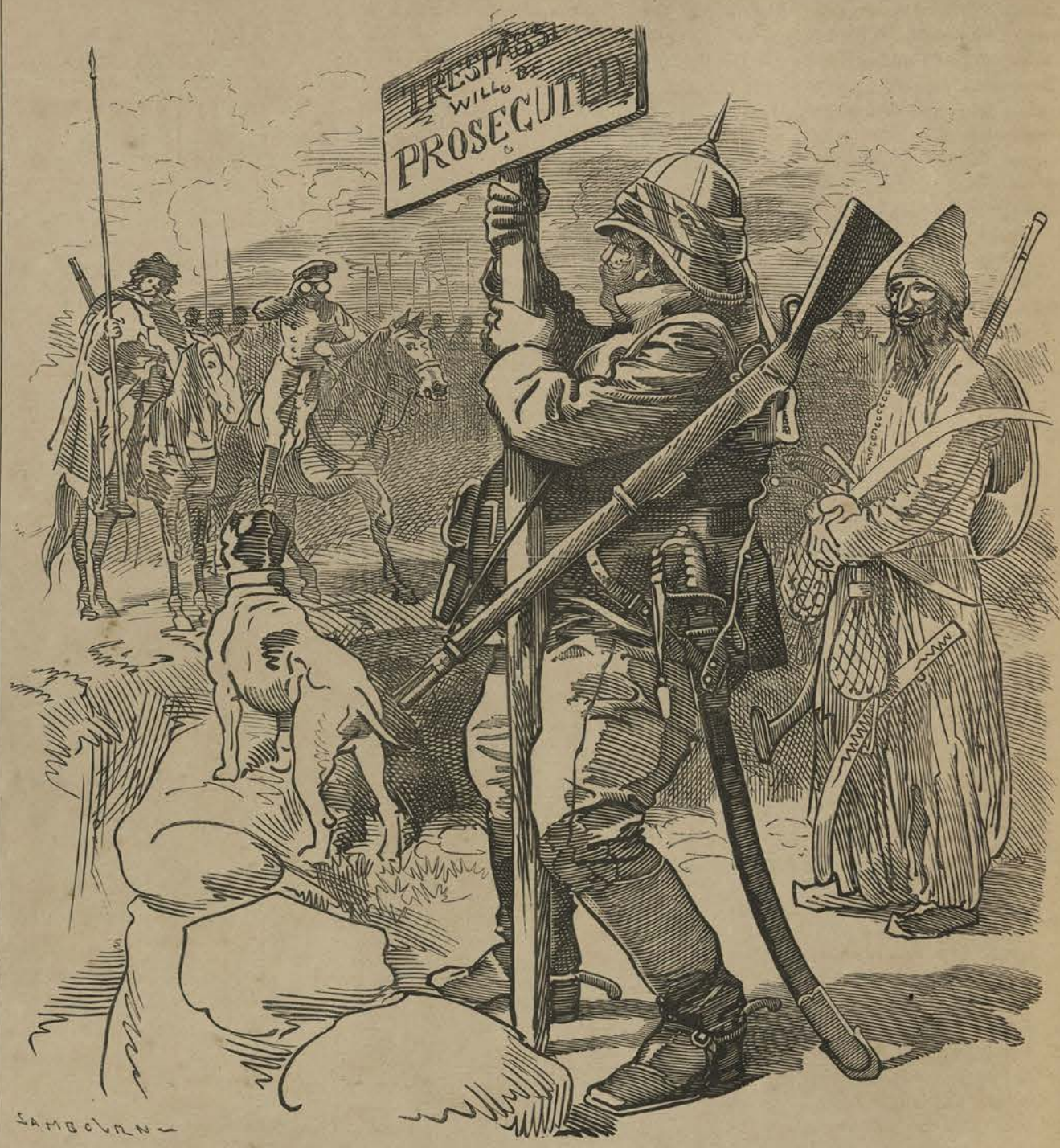
Who was it said I was fond of snubbing
The stalwart slips that should be my pride?
Duffers! The war-drums rub-a-dubbing
Soon finds us ranged on the self-same side.
Here's their answer! Such Volunteering
As this should shame them. My heart it joys
To see your muster, to hear your cheering.
Best thanks, and bless you, my Boys, my Boys!

I'd trust my honour to your stout keeping,
I'd—well, on manhood gush quickly cloys;
But chill in my heart must the blood go creeping
Ere I cease to love you, my Boys, my Boys!

FEB. 19.

PARLIAMENT re-assembled. The prospect before Ministers was not a pleasant one. A Vote of Censure on the Government for its policy in the Soudan was the first thing which confronted them. Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone alike passed a warm eulogium upon General Gordon, defended the route chosen as that recommended by our highest military authorities, expressed the opinion that if Khartoum had been reached earlier, Gordon, who was surrounded by treachery, would probably not have been saved, and stated that General Wolseley had received instructions to check the advance of the Mahdi, and destroy his power at Khartoum.

As regards the business of the House, Mr. Gladstone said the first place was to be given to the Seats Bill. No reference was made to the Crimes Bill (Ireland) to replace the Act which expired in the course of this year, and this omission was deemed significant. Mr. Gladstone said he could not at once fix a day for the Vote of Censure.



OUR AFGHAN "BOUNDARY COMMISSION." JOHN BULL PUTS UP A NOTICE.

FEB. 20.

GENERAL STEWART died from the effects of the wounds he had received at the battle of Abu Klea. On the same day, General Graham and the Grenadier Guards left England for Egypt.

FEB. 21.

NEWS reached this country that the Russians were advancing upon Penjdeh, a place held by the Afghans. This was thought to menace a collision. Sir P. Lumsden, our chief representative on the joint Boundary Commission, therefore withdrew, leaving only a couple of officers to report progress. Sir Peter Lumsden had waited all through the winter for the arrival of the Russian Commissioner. The Afghan troops advanced to a position which the Russians said menaced their outposts. Meanwhile, there was no agreement as to the principle upon which the new frontier line should be drawn, and M. Lessar, as already explained, had been despatched from St. Petersburg to London to discuss that point, a transference of the negotiation which was here regarded with suspicion as evasive and dilatory.

(*See Cartoon, "Our Afghan 'Boundary Commission.'"*)

FEB. 23.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE moved the Vote of Censure. Mr. John Morley followed with an amendment asking the House to refrain from giving an opinion on the Government policy in Egypt, but to express its regret that the forces of the Crown were to be employed to overthrow the power of the Mahdi. As proclaimers of the injustice and impolicy of the latter course, Mr. Morley and Mr. Courtney had lately stood almost alone; but many amongst the Radicals and others, after the first flush of patriotic excitement, seemed disposed to come over to their

views. The Government therefore once more found itself between two fires, one from its opponents, another from a section of its own supporters. Mr. Gladstone in his reply said Zebehr Pasha had not been sent out to Gordon, because, for one reason, the country would not have tolerated it; two squadrons of cavalry had not been sent to Berber, because Gordon, before leaving England, said it was part of his policy to employ no British force. As to the delay in sending the Relief Expedition, he pleaded the doubt as to whether Gordon was in danger, and the difficulty in deciding upon the best route. He declined decisively to undertake the imprudent and entangling task of establishing a Christian government over Mohammedans in the Soudan, but he added, "We are not prepared at the present moment to say there is no obligation upon us to use, according to circumstances, reasonable efforts, if we go to Khartoum, to leave behind us an orderly government." He also intimated that, apart from adopting the policy of destroying the Mahdi's power at Khartoum, a military expedition to Suakim, and the keeping open of the route to Berber, were necessary in order to secure the proper and safe retirement of the British army.

It seemed to be generally held that the Government had not succeeded in making clear their position or their purposes; and when, on the 27th of February, the division on the Vote of Censure was taken, Ministers only secured a narrow majority of 14—302 to 288. Forty Home-Rulers and 12 Liberals, including Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen, voted against the Government, whilst 14 Liberals absented themselves from the division. In the meanwhile a Vote of Censure moved by Lord Salisbury in the Upper House, had been carried by 189 to 68.

SHERIDAN AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

Joseph Surface (*Mr. Gladstone*). *"But as to honesty of purpose, painful as the course I have had to pursue has been to me, I felt I had no alternative."* . . . . *"I almost think I shall carry with me your sympathy in uttering that sentiment."*
Sir Peter (*Mr. John Bull*). *"Oh, d—n your sentiment!"*—[Sheridan Gladstonized. Extracts from latest version.]

The position of the Government was much shaken, both in the House and in the country, and for some time there were rumours of resignation, but they ultimately determined to remain in office, and to bring about an early dissolution.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Sheriaan at St. Stephen's.*")

SHERIDAN AT ST. STEPHEN'S;

OR, "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL" GLADSTONISED.

Joseph Surface. Sir Peter—notwithstanding—I confess—that appearances are against me—if you will afford me your patience—I make no doubt—but I shall explain everything to your satisfaction.

Sir Peter (*stiffly*). If you please, Sir.

Joseph Surface. Want of courage there may have been,

want of judgment there may also have been, for it is not for me to arrogate to myself infallibility . . . but as to honesty of purpose, painful as the course I have had to pursue has been to me, I felt that I had no alternative. . . . I almost think I shall carry with me your sympathy in uttering that sentiment——

Sir Peter. Oh, d—n your sentiment! [*Exit.*

MARCH 3.

TO-DAY, says the "Annual Register," "the contingent furnished by New South Wales for service in the Soudan left Sydney amid indescribable enthusiasm, being the first occasion on which a British Colony had sent, at its own cost, and fully equipped, a body of troops to co-operate with the army of the mother-country."

MARCH 13.

TO-DAY was observed as a day of public mourning for the loss of General Gordon, special services being held at the Cathedrals.

MARCH 18.

THE Egyptian Financial Convention was signed at the Foreign Office by the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, settling the terms of the Loan of £9,000,000 under the collective guarantee of the Powers. On the same day the Chancellor of the Exchequer made an explanatory statement concerning it in the House of Commons.

MARCH 23.

TO-DAY the Viceroy of India left Calcutta for Rawul Pindi, there to meet the Ameer of Afghanistan who was on a visit to India. The difficulty with Russia arising out of the Penjdeh incident was daily becoming more acute. On March 13 Mr. Gladstone announced that a diplomatic agreement had been come to with regard to the relative positions to be held *pro tem.* by the Russians and Afghans, each side being carefully instructed to avoid conflict. On the 17th he substituted the word "arrangement" for "agreement" as more accurately describing the understanding between the Russian Commander and the British Commissioners; the Russians pledging themselves not to advance their troops, and the English not to sanction the advance of the Afghan troops. Next day M. Giers still further qualified the "arrangement" on his side by the addition of the words "provided the Afghans do not advance or attack, or unless in case of some extraordinary reason—such for instance as a disturbance in Penjdeh." It was suspected that in these diplomatic shifts the astute Russians might get the advantage of our own authorities.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

BEAUTY (aside). *"Can he be deceiving me?—Such a nice-spoken Gentleman!!"*

(*See Cartoon, "Beauty and the Beast."*)

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. NEW READING.

* * * * * *

BEAUTY beware! The Beast is good at glozing,
A pleasant-spoken monster, smooth, insidious;
But, if he catch a foe disarmed or dozing,
You'll find him as relentless as perfidious.
His mien's suggestive of most modest wooing,
But what he really means is your undoing.

* * * * * *

Eh! *Can* he be deceiving you? Good gracious!
What a *naïve* question, Beauty! Why, whenever,
Say, have you known him loyally veracious?
Should he outwit you now,—you know he's clever,—
Think you his "pledges," Belle, would keep him straight?
Why, Bête himself would chuckle "*Pas si bête!*"

You ought indeed to know by this time, Beauty,
What really is by all his amorous cant meant.

And if you fondly deem it is your duty
To help the unhappy "victim of enchantment,"
Sweet innocent, of course it's vastly kind of you,
But oh! so deeply, densely, darkly blind of you!

* * * * * * *

"*ONLY HIS PLAY.*" (!!!)

"Russian force attacked the Afghans, killing 500 men."—*Telegram, Thursday, April 9.*
"The Russian Government hope that this unlucky incident may not prevent the continuance of the negotiations." (*Laughter.*)
[Mr. GLADSTONE, *quoting M. de Giers, the same evening.*

MARCH 30.

THE Ferry Cabinet resigned in consequence chiefly of reverses in Tonquin, where General de Negrier had been wounded, and the French troops had been compelled to evacuate Lang-Sön. M. Ferry was succeeded in office by M. Henri Brisson, M. de Freycinet having failed to form a Cabinet.

APRIL 7.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES and Prince Albert Victor left London on a visit to Ireland. They were warmly welcomed on landing at Kingstown, and were well received in Dublin and other places during their tour, though the Nationalists raised some unavailing protests.

APRIL 9.

THE country was startled by news of the outbreak of hostilities on the Afghan frontier. On March 30, the Russians under General Komaroff had attacked the Afghans at Penjdeh, driving in their outposts and inflicting a loss of 500 men. Each side charged the other with being the provocative aggressor. Mr. Gladstone in his statement to the House stated that the Russian Government had informed our Ambassador at St. Petersburg that they hoped "the regrettable incident would not interrupt negotiations." Whilst reserving final judgment, Mr. Gladstone said the attack bore the appearance of an unprovoked aggression on the Russian side.

(*See Cartoon, "Only his Play* (!!!)")

War now appeared to be imminent, and war preparations were rapidly made both in this country and in India.

April 13.

General Komaroff's account of the Penjdeh incident reached this country, but its justification of Russian action on the grounds of the menacing attitude of the Afghans failed to convince English opinion. "The question" (says the "Annual Register") "had obviously entered upon a dangerous phase. It was no longer one of debatable frontiers, but of national honour; and it was not surprising to find the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone borne along in spite of itself, and in spite of the well-known sympathies of its chief, on a road which had no other issue but the battlefield."

Mr. Gladstone's position was, indeed, a painful one; driven as he appeared to be by irresistible circumstances in Egypt, and now, it was feared, in Afghanistan into warlike enterprises uncongenial to his nature, and a tendency to which he had so strongly denounced in the case of his great rival and predecessor in office, Lord Beaconsfield.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Political 'Mrs. Gummidge.'*")

THE POLITICAL "MRS. GUMMIDGE."

Mrs. Gummidge-Gladstone. "*I ain't what I could wish myself to be. My troubles has made me contrairy I feel my troubles, and they make me contrairy. I make the House uncomfortable. I don't wonder at it!!!*"

John Peggotty-Bull (deeply sympathising—aside). "*She's been thinking of the Old 'Un!*"—David Copperfield.

THE POLITICAL "MRS. GUMMIDGE."

A "Dickens" of a Situation.

* * * * *

Mrs. Gummidge-Gladstone had been in a low state for some time, and had almost burst into tears when a chill gust from the North, coming suddenly, and—to her—unexpectedly down the chimney, had blown the lid off the bubbling saucepan, and the soot into the stew therein.

"I am a much-crossed cretur'," were Mrs. Gummidge's words, when that unpleasant occurrence took place, "and everything goes contrairy with me."

"Oh, it'll soon leave off," said Mr. Peggotty-Bull—meaning the North wind,—"and besides, you know, it's not more disagreeable to you than it is to us."

"I feel it more," said Mrs. Gummidge-Gladstone.

Later, when Mr. Peggotty-Bull came home to tea, this unfortunate Mrs. Gummidge-Gladstone was knitting in her corner, in a very wretched and miserable condition. Her knitting—a nondescript piece of work—seemed to be a regular Egyptian labyrinth for complicated tangle, and a very Penelope's web for inconclusiveness and power of alternate weaving and unweaving. "Cheer up, Grand Mawther!" cried Mr. Peggotty-Bull. (Mr. Peggotty meant Grand Old Girl.)

Mrs. Gummidge did not appear to be able to cheer up. She dropped her knitting with a gesture of despair.

"I ain't what I could wish myself to be," said Mrs. Gummidge. "I am far from it. I know what I am. My troubles has made me contrairy. I feel my troubles, and they makes me contrairy. I wish I didn't feel them, but I do. I wish I could be harden'd to 'em, but I ain't. If I felt less, I could do more. I make the House uncomfortable. I don't wonder at it. It's far from right that I should do it. I'd better leave the House. I'm a much-crossed cretur', and had better not make myself contrairy here. If thinks must go contrairy with me, and I must go contrairy myself, let me go contrairy alone at my own place. I'd better leave the House, and retire and be a riddance."

Mr. Peggotty-Bull, whose countenance had exhibited the mixed traces of many feelings, including puzzlement,

impatience, and profound sympathy, looked upward at a portrait of an ancient, but buck-like and somewhat Hebraic personage upon the wall, and, shaking his head, with a lively expression of those mixed sentiments still animating his face, said, in a solemn whisper,

"She's been thinking of the Old 'Un!"

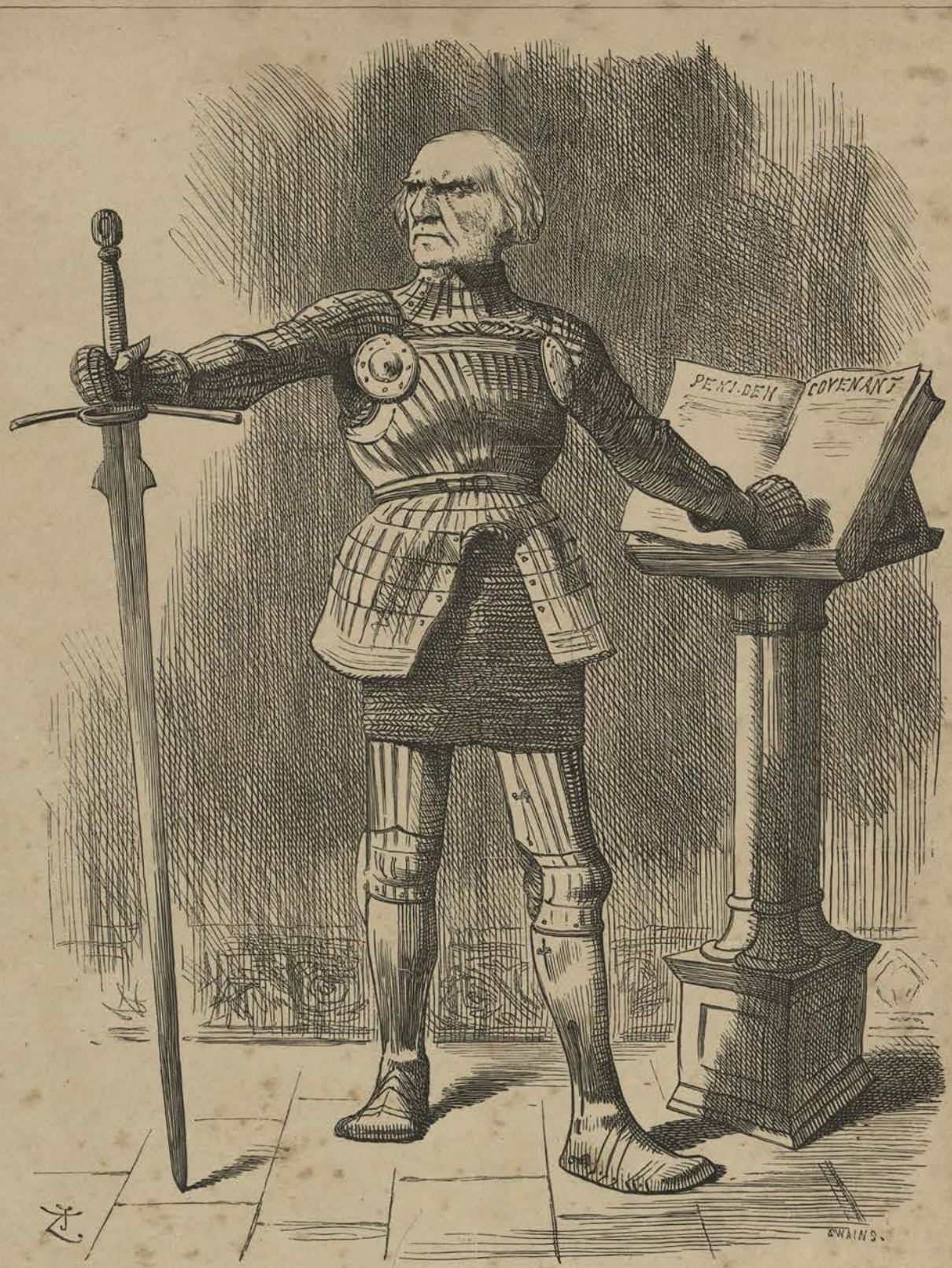
April 27.

Mr. Gladstone moved for a Vote of Credit of £11,000,000, four millions and a half being for the Soudan, and the remaining six millions and a half for special preparations, four millions for the Army, and two and a half for the Navy.

In a brilliant and impressive speech, which startled and stirred the House and the country like the blast of a trumpet, Mr. Gladstone said that he and his colleagues had laboured and continued to labour for an honourable settlement by pacific means. But he presented to the House "a case for preparation." The evidence was not complete, and he could not enable the House to form a conclusive judgment. But premising that England was under an obligation of honour to the Ameer of Afghanistan, he referred to the agreement or arrangement already referred to concluded on the 16th March. It consisted, said he, of a covenant and a reservation. The covenant was that the Russian troops should not advance or attack provided the Afghan troops did not advance or attack. The reservation was "unless in the case of some extraordinary incident such as a disturbance in Penjdeh." This reservation he admitted had struck him, as it had struck the House, somewhat strangely. But he had thought it his duty not to give an evil colour to that reservation. The engagement of March 30 showed that one party or both had, either through ill-will or unfortunate mishap, failed to fulfil the conditions of this engagement. Without decisively apportioning the blame, he said we knew that the attack was a Russian attack, and detrimental to the Afghans. "We cannot," he continued, in tones that greatly moved his hearers, "we cannot, in that state of things, close this book and say—'We will look into it no more. We must do our best to have right done in the matter. Under these circumstances there is a case for preparation, and I hope that the House will feel with me, after what I have said about the necessity we are under of holding Soudanese funds available for services elsewhere."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Broken Covenant.*")

The Vote was agreed to without protest amid loud and long-continued cheering.



THE BROKEN COVENANT.

"*We cannot close this book, and say we will look into it no more.*"

See Mr. Gladstone's Speech, April 27th.

APRIL 30.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER introduced the Budget, showing a deficit of £1,050,000, to meet which he proposed to raise the Income Tax to 8*d*., and increase the Spirit and Beer duties.

MAY 2.

AT the Royal Academy Dinner, Lord Granville, in the presence of the Russian Ambassador, expressed his belief that the peace of Europe and Asia would not be disturbed. On the 4th Mr. Gladstone said:—

"The British Government agree with the Government of Russia, that they do not desire to see gallant officers on either side put upon their trial. For this purpose they are ready to refer to the judgment of the Sovereign of a friendly State any difference which may be found to exist in regard to the interpretation of the agreement between the two Cabinets of March 16, with a view to the settlement of the matter in a mode consistent with the honour of both States. The two Governments are prepared, under these circumstances, to resume at once their communications in London on the main points of the line for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, the details of the line to be examined and traced upon the spot."

The announcement, which removed all immediate fear of war, was received with satisfaction, though some denounced it as "surrender" disguised as arbitration, more particularly when it was found that, pending the arbitration, Russia was to hold the territories she had taken possession of, and that Sir Peter Lumsden was to be recalled.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Our Protean Premier!*")

OUR PROTEAN PREMIER!

(AS "THE ANGEL OF PEACE," IN HIS UNRIVALLED VARIETY-AND-QUICK-CHANGE ENTERTAINMENT.)

MAY 11.

LORD HARTINGTON made a statement regarding the Government's policy in the Soudan, from which it appeared that they had determined to abandon the Soudan, to refrain from attacking the Mahdi at Khartoum, and to withdraw, as soon as circumstances would permit, the troops from Dongola to Assouan and Wady Halfa, which would be considered the frontier line between Egypt and the Soudan. With regard to Suakim they had not yet arrived at any precise decision.

A little later it was announced that authority had been given for the expenditure of the sum of £5,000,000 on frontier railways and military roads, including the Quetta Railway (which had been previously abandoned) and other measures for further strengthening our Indian frontier.

MAY 12.

THE Redistribution Bill was formally read a first time in the Lords within a few hours after coming up from the Lower House, and on

May 15 it was read a second time without discussion. On the same day Mr. Gladstone intimated that the business of the House during the remainder of the session would be limited to the Bills already before the House, a few minor measures, and the renewal of certain provisions of the Crimes Act (Ireland) now shortly about to expire. On the 20th, however, he announced that after Whitsuntide the Government would introduce an Irish Land Purchase Bill.

MAY 15.

ABOUT this time the utterances of Lord Randolph Churchill were of an exceedingly acrimonious and insulting character, and it was believed that his vituperative outbursts were vexatious and perplexing to the more sober Conservative leaders, Sir Stafford Northcote in particular.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Launce and his Dog.*")

LAUNCE AND HIS DOG.

(*Adapted to Circumstances.*)

Enter LAUNCE (Sir St-ff-rd N-rth-c-te) *with his Dog* (Lord R-n-d-lph Ch-rch-ll).

Launce. When a man's servant shall play the funny dog with him, look you, it goes hard: one that I brought up of a puppy; him and his three blind brothers, a pestilent, plaguesome, and perpetually yapping Four! I have taught him—or should so have done could he have learned manners by fair example—as one may say pre cisely. Thus would *I* teach a dog. Oh, 'tis a sad thing when a puppy cannot behave himself in all companies. I would have, as one should say, one that takes upon himself to be a dog indeed, to be as it were a dog in all things. And your dog should follow, look you, and should not lift up his yelp against his Master and his Master's friends, neither flesh his ungoverned teeth in the unguarded kibes of them. If I had not more wit than he, to take a fault upon me that he did, I think verily he had been hanged for't: sure as I live he had suffered for't: you shall judge. He thrusts himself into the company of certain gentleman-like dogs in the Earl's chamber. There, as is his nature, good lack, makes he a nuisance of himself by rash snapping and rude yelping, and that at the Earl himself of all men, who is, as one may say, courtesy's mould and urbanity's mirror. All the Chamber cried out on him. Of all which ill-conditioned behaviour I, as the acknowledged, though little regarded and ill-requited master of him, have as it were, to bear the brunt and blame. How many masters would do this for their servants? Nay, I'll be sworn I have, as one may say, sat in the stocks for puddings he hath stolen, otherwise he had been executed; I have stood on the pillory for geese he hath killed; otherwise he had suffered for't. Thou thinkest not of this now!—Nay, I remember the tricks thou hast played me. Have I not bid thee mark me, and do as I do? When didst thou see me lift up my voice in ill-bred yappings against a gentlemannered Earl, as much thine elder as thy better? Didst ever see *me* do such a trick?

LAUNCE AND HIS DOG.

LAUNCE (SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, more in sorrow than in anger). "*One that I brought up from a Puppy; one that I saved from Drowning.* * * * *When a man's Servant shall play the funny dog with him, look you, it goes hard.*"—SHAKSPEARE adapted.

MAY 22.

VICTOR MARIE HUGO, the greatest of modern French writers—poet, dramatist, romancer, satirist, politician, and patriot,—died to-day at

his home in Paris at the age of 83, having been born at Besançon on Feb. 26, 1802. His funeral at the Pantheon, which took place on the 1st June, was the occasion of one of the greatest popular demonstrations ever seen in Paris.

VICTOR HUGO.

BORN, FEBRUARY 26, 1802.
DIED, MAY 22, 1885.

FIRST among Frenchmen, great amidst the great,
As Jove amidst the Titans, thou art gone;
And the earth smaller seems, shrunken in state,
In brightness lessened! But thy fame flames on.
Whate'er the winnowing breath of Time may do,
It cannot leave thy record less than great.
Potent, prolific, of the immortal few
Whose quick creations are the world's estate.
And large must loom, e'en through Oblivion's mist,
The memory of the Great Romanticist!

JUNE 8.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved the second reading of his Budget Bill, explaining the modifications he had made with respect to the Beer duties, in consequence of the sudden stoppage of warlike preparations. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach moved an amendment condemning the proposed increase of the Beer and Spirit duties in the absence of any corresponding increase of the Wine duties, and declining to increase the duty on real property while the resolutions in regard to local taxation passed in 1883 and 1884 remained unfulfilled. Very unexpectedly, but it was suspected not very unwillingly, the Government in a thinnish House were beaten by 12—264 to 252, and forthwith resigned.

(*See Cartoon, "The Budget Stakes.'*)

JUNE 13.

THE Suez Canal Conference in Paris terminated without coming to any agreement.

THE "BUDGET" STAKES.

MR. PUNCH. "Hallo, WILLIAM! Where was your 'Whip'?"
W. E. G. (the old Jock). *"Oh, I made play with it, just for the look of the thing, but"*—(slily)—*"Bless you, I didn't mean Winning this time!"*

JUNE 15.

MR. GLADSTONE announced that Lord Salisbury had undertaken to form a Cabinet. On the next day he declined the honour of a peerage offered to him by the Queen. Lord Salisbury felt some difficulty in forming a Cabinet. He required from the Liberal leaders promises of assistance in carrying on the brief business of the Session. Mr. Gladstone objected to giving specific pledges, but after a rather long correspondence and some delay, Lord Salisbury expressed himself satisfied with a general assurance of support, and set about forming an Administration.

JUNE 24.

THE two political parties changed sides in the House.

Lord Salisbury's Cabinet consisted of 16 members, he himself becoming Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Randolph Churchill had claims which could not be ignored; he was believed to be uncompromisingly hostile to the continuance of Sir Stafford Northcote's leadership in the Commons, as being characterised in his own words, by too little "go!" a fact which, it was suspected, had something to do with the raising of the latter amiable gentleman to the Upper House as Earl of Iddesleigh, with the first Lordship of the Treasury. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach became Chancellor of the Exchequer with the Leadership of the Lower House, Lord Randolph Churchill was made Secretary of State for India; Mr. W. H. Smith, Secretary for War; Sir Richard Cross, Home Secretary; Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General; Colonel Stanley, Colonial Secretary; Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Stanhope, Vice-President of the Council; Sir Hardinge Gifford became Lord Chancellor, with the title of Lord Halsbury; Lord Cranbrook, President of the Council; Lord Harrowby, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Richmond, President of the Board of Trade; and Lord Carnarvon, Viceroy of Ireland. Mr. Gibson, now Lord Ashbourne, was made Irish Chancellor, with a seat in the Cabinet. Outside the Cabinet, Sir William Hart-Dyke was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Arthur Balfour, President of the Local Government Board.

The new Ministers, Lord Randolph Churchill in particular, had so hotly denounced the policy of the late Government for vacillation and lack of spirit, that it was natural to expect a "new departure," especially in foreign policy, an expectation which, however, was not very fully realised.

"*FRESH PAINT!*"

THE SHIP'S CARPENTER. "*H'm!—There's no time to Re-model her!*"

THE "HANDY BOY." "*No, Guv'nor!—But we might touch her up a bit, and make her look more fiercerer-like!!*"

(*See Cartoon, "Fresh Paint!"*)

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

SCENE—*Bow of the Ship of State "Britannia" under overhaul for a fresh cruise.* S-L-SB-RY (*successor to the late firm of* GLADSTONE & Co., *Ship-carvers*) *with his handy lad* R-ND-LPH.

R-nd-lph (*"running his eye over her," contemptuously*). Yah! call *that* a figure-head? I'd cut a better 'un with a clasp-knife out of a turnip.

S-l-sb-ry (*gloomily*). Ah! she *do* look a dough-faced doll, don't she, boy?

R-nd-lph. Nasty niminy-piminy namby-pamby thing! "Brittanyer rule the waves," indeed! *She* don't look good enough to rule a class of young Charities, she don't. Might ha' done for the figger-head of Noah's Ark perhaps, with her olive-branch and her lackadaisical lovey-dovey sort of a smile. Why, she ain't got ne'er a trident, Guv'nor,—see?

S-l-sb-ry. No! Late Firm didn't believe in the good old sea-dog type o' Brittanyer, with the down-yer-go frown, and the three-pronged fork. Went in for "new ideals," they did. And a nice mess they made of it.

* * * * * * *

R-nd-lph. Ah, that Gladstone & Co.! Reg'lar disgrace to our trade, *they* was. Ought never to ha' gone into it. Only fit to make sham lions in butter, or mould shepherdesses out o' sweetstuff for the confectioners.

S-l-sb-ry (*aside*). Young 'un's got a rare tongue on him!

Dunno whether I ought to encourage him quite so much. He'll be a gitting the weather-gauge of *me* if I don't watch it, one o' these days. Orkud nipper to snub though, somehow.

R-nd-lph (*aside*). Guv'nor looks a bit crusty. Don't quite like my patter, I suspex. Lor *he* ain't arf a one, else he'd have smashed up G. & Co. long since, afore this nose-o'-wax "Brittanyer" was near finished. But time's short, and he's in a bit of a 'ole. Ony wish the business was mine. Praps it may be soon. *Then* I'll show 'em.

S-l-sb-ry (*aloud*). Well, we must git to work, and—ahem!—do *somethink* for our money, I suppose.

R-nd-lph. Wot's Brittanyer want with that bit o' twig, eh? Even a birch 'ud be better than that. Can't whip anythink or anybody, from a young Charity to Creation with a holive-branch.

S-l-sb-ry. Oh, Gladstone was nuts on the holive-branch, you know. Give old Mars himself a bit of it, and try to pass him off as the God o' Peace, *he* would.

R-nd-lph. Wot rot! Pore old Brittanyer! Twiddling the twig instead of keepin' a tight 'old o' the trident. Might as well have give her the White Feather at once.

S-l-sb-ry. Y-e-e-s! 'Owsomever, I don't see what pertikler we can do with this job at present. A'most wish, after all, he'd stopped in and finished it off hisself. Won't do *us* any credit, anyhow.

THE NEW CAPTAIN.

MR. BULL (Skipper). "*Are you 'going about'?*"
CAPTAIN. "*Going about! No, Sir—must keep on the* SAME TACK,—*as long as the wind holds!!*"

R-nd-lph. But I say, Guv'nor, arter running down his work, as *we*'ve bin a doin' for years, and selling him up at last, don't you know!

S-l-sb-ry. Why, what can we do? Ship must go into commission, though only for a short cruise, at once. No time to remodel the Figger Head. And——

R-nd-lph (*eagerly*). But can't you just touch her up a bit, and alter the expression, make her look a little bit more fiercerer-like, don't yer know?

S-l-sb-ry (*dubiously*). Humph! We'll see.

[*Left considering.*

JUNE 29.

LORD ROSEBERY, speaking at the Annual Meeting of the Midlothian Liberal Association at Edinburgh, maintained that Mr. Gladstone was still the only possible leader of the Liberal Party. He said, "As for Lord Hartington, he is a Whig; Mr. Chamberlain is a Radical; and I, gentlemen, am satisfied to be a Liberal; yet we are all content to stand under Mr. Gladstone's umbrella." The Gladstonian Umbrella was henceforth an accepted and much quoted symbol of party union on the Liberal side.

JULY 6.

LORD SALISBURY in the Upper House made a statement of his Government's policy.

He said the first business of every Cabinet was to see that the pledges which the English Government, as the English Government, had given should be observed. He spoke of the necessity of arriving at a settlement of the Afghan frontier question. Concerning the complicated and entangled Egyptian difficulty they must consider and take counsel. As to legislation, they thought they ought to bring the business of the session to as speedy a close as possible, and not to proceed with any important measures.

It soon became apparent that the New Government intended for the present at least to follow pretty closely on the lines of their predecessors.

(*See Cartoon,* "*The New Captain.*")

JULY 7.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that should time permit, the Government proposed to lay before the House their proposals for an Irish Land Purchase Bill; but it was not their intention to suggest the renewal of any of the provisions of the Crimes Act (Ireland), believing that law and order should be maintained by a vigorous and firm administration of the ordinary law. Mr. Gladstone expressed his general approval of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's proposals, and offered them his support; promising that for the future he would assist the Government in winding up the Session, not only with necessary help, but by setting the example of taciturnity.

(*See Cartoon, "Going to the Country."*)

Mr. Gladstone thought that in dropping the

"GOING TO THE COUNTRY."

MR. WILLIAM, THE OLD BUTLER (to new ditto). *"I'm out o' place just now; but I don't mind lending a helping hand to—get you off!"*

whole of the Crimes Bill the Government were incurring a great responsibility, taking a course only to be gauged by the success which he hoped it would meet with. "It became clear, however" (says the *Times* Register), "that the new Ministers were bent on securing the co-operation of Mr. Parnell's party."

JULY 9.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH introduced a Supplementary Budget. He proposed to retain the extra twopence income tax contemplated by Mr. Childers, the tax on the property of Corporations, and the stamp duty on foreign bonds and securities payable to bearer. He would not, however, intercept any of the Sinking Fund beyond that of the current year, but asked for power to borrow not more than £4,000,000 by means of Exchequer or Treasury Bills, to meet the requirements of the public service. ("Annual Register.")

Much curiosity had been felt as to how that hitherto irresponsible and irrepressible free lance, Lord Randolph Churchill, would comport himself in his new position. His manner in replying to Mr. Gladstone "showed" (says the "Annual Register") "that in accepting office, he had taken up the tone and attitude of a Statesman." Reminiscences of his earlier style were, however, not wanting. On the 17th Mr. Parnell called attention to the Maamtrasma and Barbavilla murders, and moved a resolution censuring Lord Spencer and demanding an inquiry into the evidence and convictions. To the general surprise, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, though declining to support the motion for inquiry, said that Lord Carnarvon would investigate impartially any case brought properly before him. The Opposition were indignant at

this "discrediting of the administration of justice," and Lord Hartington warmly vindicated Lord Spencer. In this debate Lord Randolph Churchill, by energetically disclaiming responsibility for Lord Spencer's acts, and denouncing the late Government's policy of coercion, gave countenance to the "monstrous accusations" of the Parnellites, against Lord Spencer's administration, and strengthened the suspicion that what was called the "Maamtrasma Alliance" was a further development of the new Tory policy of "pandering to Parnell."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Puck in Office.*")

JULY 17.

In the Upper House, Lord Cowper called attention to the defence of Commercial ports. There had been much discussion upon the blundering way of keeping Admiralty accounts, which had recently been revealed, and which had resulted in loose reckonings and unexpected deficits. The Admiralty estimate connected with the late Vote of Credit had provided for the building of some torpedo boats, but omitted any provision for their armament or gear. In consequence of this and other errors, the Admiralty estimate had been exceeded by £850,000. On July 14, Lord Northbrook attempted to vindicate himself, but with little success. A Select Committee of the House of Commons with Mr. Goschen as Chairman ,was (on July 16) appointed to inquire into the case. Its report demonstrated the absence of anything like effective control in the existing system of Navy administration.

PUCK IN OFFICE.

"Gentles, do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend.
And, as I am an honest Puck,
If we have unearned luck
Now to 'scape the Serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long."

Midsummer Night's Dream, Act V., Sc. 1.

"ALL AT SEA!"

ATTEND, all ye who love to hear how England is befooled!
There *was* a time when ocean's waves, it was supposed, she ruled;
Ruled! Quite a farce, of course, although in issue somewhat solemn;
How may she hope to rule the waves, who cannot rule a column?
With a tow-row-row! [squall
Britannia's old monopoly of course is all bow-wow.

Ho, for the chartered dunderheads who lord it at Whitehall!
The "Ship of Fools" had never such a crew. And if a squall
Should strike our topmasts suddenly, and take us all aback,
What, what is like to happen, if that crew don't get the sack?
With a tow-row-row! [trow.
To Davy Jones's Locker they will take us straight, I
Their business being managing our Navy—save the mark!—
Of course concerning ships and guns they're *always* in the dark.
That standeth to unreason, and unreason is their guide,
And their maxim, strictly stuck to,'s "Shut your eyes, and let things slide!"
With a tow-row-row! ["Any-how"!
Hooray for "Rule of Thumb," lads, and the law of

Their Department being that one upon which our fate must hinge,
Of course responsibility ne'er gives the dolts a twinge.
They are game to spend our money, and investigation smother,
And they answer awkward questions with that smasher, "You're another!"
With a tow-row-row!
An Admiralty *Anser* is a settler, you'll allow.

Yet there were some artless innocents among the sons of men
Who fancied e'en an Admiralty goose could hold a pen;
That though looking on the muddling of our Navy as a lark,
He *must* have the common gumption of a thirty-shilling clerk.
With a tow-row-row!
A ridiculous delusion which is dissipated now.

To expect a Whitehall windbag to be very nigh as clever
As a common counter-jumper? Oh! that *wouldn't* do, no, never!
What, tottle up a column *à la* Cocker or Colenso?
Too bad to go a treating of our naval gentlemen so!
With a tow-row-row!
A blunder of a Million will soon alter that, you know.

When they give free education, as the School Board want to do,
An Admiralty buffer, with a snug four-figure "screw,"
May not be wholly ignorant that two and two make four;
But *now*—oh, hang it, don'tcha! This arithmetic's a bore.
With a tow-row-row!
What, a Swell be "good at figures"? That is playing it too low!

And a very pretty figure we, in consequence shall cut!
John Bull, your Admiralty is a regular hard nut,
But if you don't soon crack it, you may trust your faithful *P.*
That it is not Whitehall only that will soon be "all at sea."
With a tow-row-row!
Always the same? Perhaps so. But you've got to change it *now!*

(*See Cartoon, "All at Sea!"*)

JULY 23.

TO-DAY the marriage of H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of the Queen, with Prince Henry of Battenberg, was celebrated at Whippingham Church, Isle of Wight, in the presence of Her Majesty, the Royal Family, and a distinguished assembly.

"*ALL AT SEA!*"

BRITANNIA. "*Of course I was prepared for my* SHIPS *being all wrong, but I* DID *expect you'd have left the* ACCOUNTS *right.*"
NORTHBROOK (late Purser). "*Beg pardon, Ma'am! It wasn't any fault of mine in particular,—it has always been the same!!*"

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Princess Beatrice married to Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 23, 1885.

HAPPY the bride on whom so brightly shines
Our English sun, with light from loyal lines
Of honest English faces,
A princely husband's fond exultant smile,
A Royal Mother's love,—all that our Isle
Of best and bravest graces.

Happy the bride! And happy may she be,
The wife, whom Wight's green isle, we trust, shall see
For many and many a season;
England's home-staying daughter, bride, yet bound
As with silk ties, within the dear home-round
By many a gentle reason.

Reasons of heart, with which no rules of state
Clash cruelly. Fair, filial, fond, elate,
Glad bride and daughter loyal,
Where'er she flits may it be on love's wing,
Returning sure that in our hearts will ring
A welcoming right royal!

JULY 23.

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT (his actual name was Hiram Ulysses) the victorious hero of the great American War, and twice President of the

United States, died to-day at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, after a lingering and painful illness. He was 63 years of age, having been born in the State of Ohio on April 27, 1822.

JULY 24.

LORD ASHBOURNE'S Bill for facilitating the sale of land to occupying tenants in Ireland, which had been introduced in the Lords on the 17th July, reached the Commons to-day. Those who, under the Act of 1881, borrowed three-fourths of the purchase-money, would get the advance at 4 per cent., with 49 years for repayment. This Bill proposed to advance to future borrowers the whole of the purchase-money, one-fifth thereof, however, to be retained in the hands of the Commissioners till the borrowers had repaid of the whole a sum equal to one-fifth, the Irish Church Surplus to be held as guarantee against loss to the State. Advances under the Bill would be made to the extent of £5,000,000, and that advance might be made in one year. This Bill, with some modifications, ultimately became law.

WITH THE STREAM.

STROKE (*Sir M. H.-B.*). "*Easy, Bow!*"

BOW (*Lord R. C.*, thoroughly enjoying himself). "'*Easy*' *be blowed! It's delightful!*"

The Government also took up, and eventually carried, the Labourers' (Ireland) Bill, originally introduced by the Liberal Government, but dropped with other measures.

This and other instances of the willingness of the Ministry to follow the Liberal lead, created misgivings in the minds of some of the elder and more reactionary Tories, but were held to be in full accordance with the view of the younger Tory-Democrats, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill was a light, and amongst whom he was accepted leader. It was not believed that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was entirely at one with his younger colleague, who was indeed suspected of a design to supersede him as leader in the Commons.

(*See Cartoon*, "*With the Stream.*")

WITH THE STREAM.

Bouncing "*Bow*" *loquitur:*—

PULL away! Yes! By Jove, it scarce *needs* pulling,
So clear the course, so smoothly swift the stream.
This is the loveliest bit of double-sculling.
Obstruction? Adverse tide? All, all a dream!
Aren't we just going it?
Boat slips along as though old Time were towing it.

Where are we going? With the stream, of course!
Eh? Took our extra solemn double davy
That we would stem it, whatsoe'er its force?
Pooh! We were then on shore. Why cry *peccavi*
Before you have to?
He's a poor slave who *conscience* is a slave to.

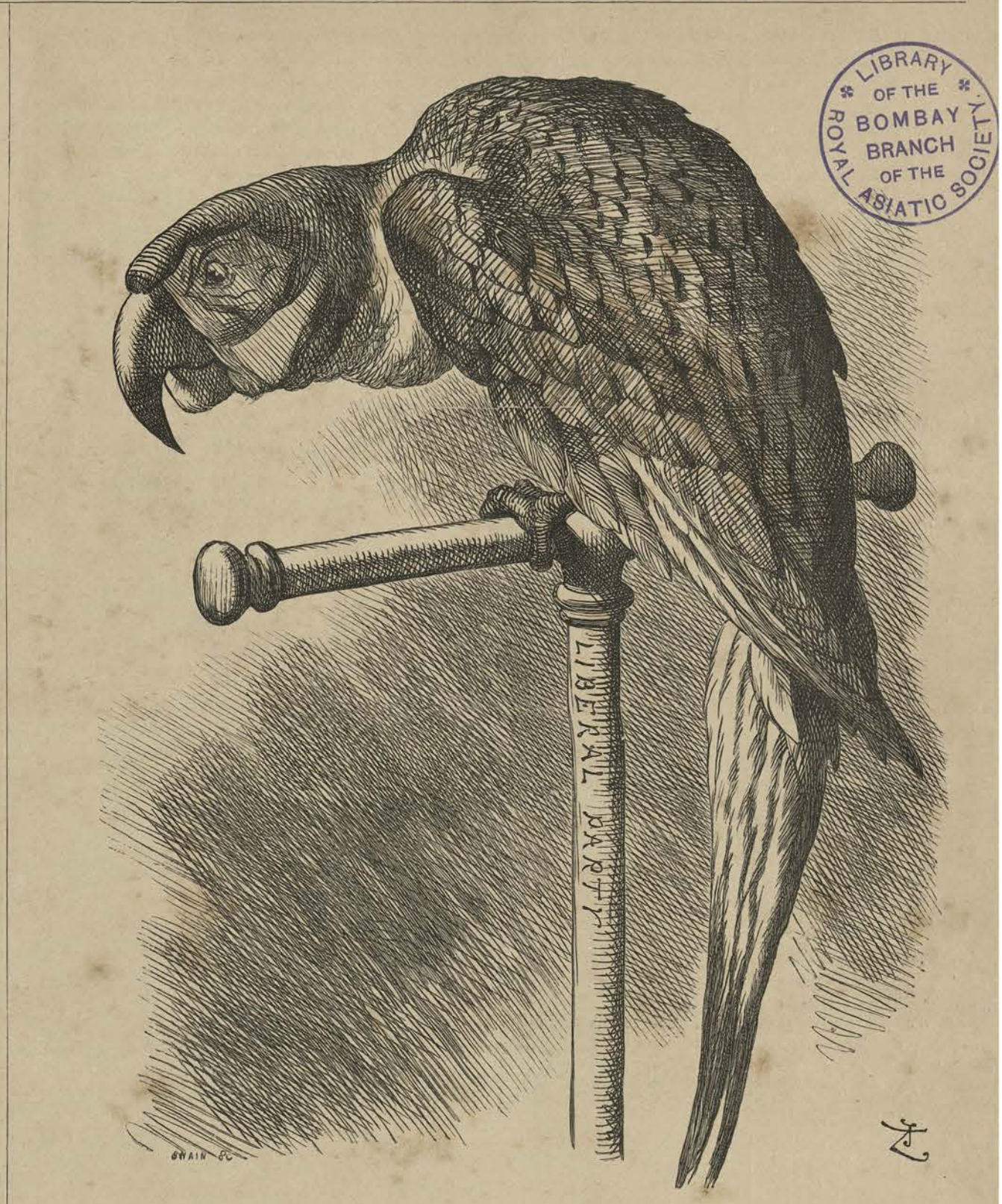
It's splendid going here, so swift, so easy.
What's that you're muttering, *facilis descensus?*
Oh, hang old apophthegms, and don't turn queasy!
Punctiliousness in narrow sheepfolds pens us,
And tame timidity
Shelves us at last. Look at Lord Tiddyiddity!

Iddesleigh is it? Ah! I'd quite forgotten.
But Tweedledum or Tweedledee what matters it?

Mere scrupulosity as a stay proves rotten,
The rough-and-tumble of the world soon shatters it.
Don't be a duffer,
My dear Hicks-Beach, or Staffy's fate you'll suffer.

What? A weir yonder? Oh! I'm a-weir of it.
There! Better old Joe Millers than old saws.
I do not stand especially in fear of it,
Although they've written "Danger" near its jaws.
From nettle "Danger"
We *may* pluck "Safety." Things have happened stranger.

At any rate let's have our pull. It's jolly
To watch the bilious faces of our rivals.
Blow caution and consistency! Both folly!
But if we have the luck to prove survivals,
Yon rapids clearing,
We'll show 'em something new in stroke and steering.



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"WHAT'S HIS NEXT 'CRY'?"

JULY 28.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, the wealthy Jewish merchant and great philanthropist, died at Ramsgate at the advanced age of 101, having been born at Leghorn, October 24, 1784.

JULY 29.

AT the Ministerial Banquet at the Mansion House, Lord Salisbury defended his Government against the charge of having been "converted" in their policy towards Ireland. He said the abandonment of the Crimes Act was a natural consequence of the extension of the Suffrage, as it was impossible to extend the Suffrage with one hand, and with the other take measures to prevent its voice being heard. This admission was remembered in subsequent controversies. The Session, and with it the Parliament, was drawing rapidly to a close; a General Election was imminent; all parties were furbishing their arms and arranging their war-cries, and much curiosity was felt concerning the line that the Liberal Leader, Mr. Gladstone, would take to rally and reanimate his party, and, in particular, what would be the next development of his Irish policy.

(*See Cartoon*, "*What's his next 'Cry'?*")

JULY 30.

THE House went into Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, a measure whose main object was to ensure greater protection for young girls and women. Founded upon evidence taken by a Select Committee, the Bill had twice passed the House of Lords and been allowed to drop in the Commons. A series of articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, though sensational in shape and questionable in tone, had had the effect of directing special attention to the measure. It was in Committee for more than a week, and it ultimately passed in a form which strengthened the existing law by raising the limit of age to which legal

protection is extended in such cases. The incident was an illustration at once of the force of public opinion, when greatly moved, and of the evils of journalistic sensationalism unguarded by judgment and good taste. Legal proceedings arising out of the statements made in the articles referred to, led ultimately to the punishment by imprisonment of the chief promoter.

Aug. 6.

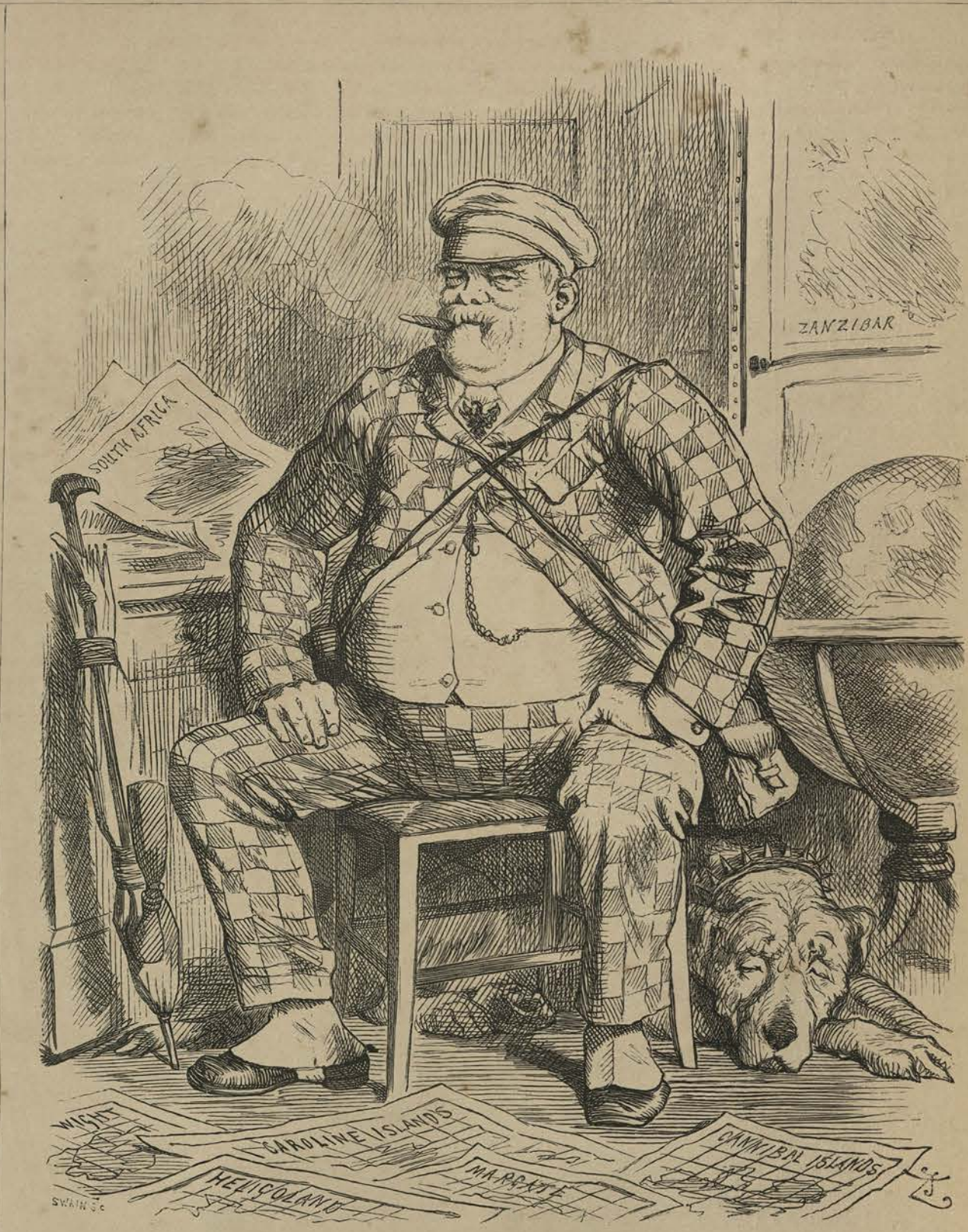
Sir H. Drummond Wolff, who had been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Sultan, had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on his appointment. He had an audience of the Sultan on the 28th August.

Aug. 9.

Mr. Gladstone, who had been suffering from overwork and partial loss of voice, embarked on board the yacht *Sunbeam* for a holiday voyage to Norway.

Aug. 10.

Lord Iddesleigh made a statement with regard to the proposed Royal Commission for inquiring into the Depression of Trade "which" (says the "Annual Register") "had grown out of the demand for 'Fair Trade' as opposed to Free Trade—made in many Constituencies." Lord Iddesleigh said the object of the investigation was not to suggest legislation, but to ascertain facts. The Commission was appointed, but it was regarded with so much suspicion by the Liberals, that several prominent Liberal politicians, such as Mr. Goschen, Mr. Forster, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Hibbert, and others, who were invited to join it, declined to do so.



THE "IRREPRESSIBLE" TOURIST.

Bismarck. "H'm!—Ha!—Where shall I go next?"

Aug. 12.

"The Colonial policy of Prince Bismarck" (says the *Times* Register) has been more fortunate than that of M. Ferry, though it has involved troublesome disputes, not only with England, but with Spain. The occupation of one of the Caroline Islands, near the Philippines, by Germany, excited Spanish feeling to the pitch of madness." The Congo Conference had concluded its labours in February, with results fairly satisfactory to all parties. The difficulties between Germany and England concerning German acquisitions in the Cameroons, New Guinea, Samoa and Zanzibar, had given rise to much diplomatic controversy and mutual recrimination. Prince Bismarck, in his new character of the enterprising Teuton colonist, seemed almost ubiquitous.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The 'Irrepressible' Tourist.*")

AUG. 14.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Royal Commission.

So ended the Parliament of 1880. Owing to many causes, among which must be reckoned foreign complications, and Irish and Tory obstruction, the high hopes entertained by the Liberal party at the opening of Mr. Gladstone's Second Administration had not been fully realised. The "Spectator" held that its most remarkable feature was "its being a Parliament of transition, and consequently a Parliament of drawn battles and lost issues."

AUG. 26.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA, with the Czarina and Cesarewitch, arrived at Kremsier, in Austrian Poland, where they were met by the Emperor and Empress of Austria. Count Kalnoky and M. de Giers had a long conference;

A LITTLE "DIFFERENCE."

HARTINGTON. "*We'll take the Stubble, of course?*"
CHAMBERLAIN. "*Oh, no! It's no use going over that old ground! I'm for the Turnips!!*"
PUNCH (Keeper). "*If you quarrel over the Land, Gentlemen, you'll never make a Bag.*"

and M. de Giers had an interview with the Austrian Emperor previous to the Czar's departure.

AUG. 29.

LORD HARTINGTON, speaking at the opening of a Liberal Club at Waterford, made it clear that upon the Land Question he was not prepared to go beyond the removal of all restrictions on its free and easy transfer. Mr. Chamberlain, at meetings held on Aug. 5 and other recent occasions, had shown that he was prepared to go very much farther, declaring in favour of limitation of the rights of private ownership in land, "an invasion of the sanctity of landed property," "so as to give the greatest employment to the largest number of persons, and so as to secure the greatest possible return of the produce of the soil." This was supposed to indicate a marked divergence in the views of the two sections of the Liberal party, as represented by two typical leaders, especially on the subject of the Land.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Little 'Difference.'*")

SEPT. 3.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, said, "You may disagree with Mr. Chamberlain as much as you like, but this I will say for Mr. Chamberlain—

no man disagreeing with him more than I do on every one of his political opinions: he is an honest and outspoken politician." He then went on to emphasize the radical and irreconcileable divergences between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington, especially on the subject of the Land Laws, intimating that on the whole he agreed with Lord Hartington. Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain, although rivals for popularity,—the one as the advocate of advanced Radicalism, bordering sometimes on Socialism, the other of Progressive Toryism,—had evidently considerable respect for each other, a respect which frequently found expression in mutual compliments, and which even suggested to some observers the possibility of their one day being found in co-operation.

(*See Cartoon, "The Political Polo Match."*)

THE POLITICAL POLO MATCH.

THE POLITICAL POLO MATCH.

THWACK! Thwack! This way and that way flies the ball,
As each bold rider deals his mighty "smite."
Which one shall make a goal, which fail or fall?
Are solemn questions shrouded in sheer night.
Who can help musing, though, 'midst all the pother,
How like the champions are to one another?

But each his mount has chosen, for the time,
And each seems bent on winning this one match;
Each to outpace the other burns. Sublime,
When in the Hobby-Tourney Patch meets Patch!
Yet some may feel, by furious feints unshaken,
Such fights *may* be too seriously taken!

On many points indeed there seemed to be more sympathy, and even similarity of view, between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill, than between the former and Lord Hartington. The opinions of the Whig noble and his Radical colleague upon the Irish question appeared to present marked differences. Mr. Parnell, speaking at Dublin at a dinner given to him by his Parliamentary colleagues on August 24, had said—

"I feel convinced our great and sole work in the new Parliament, will be the restoration of our own Parliament. . . . We shall require our national Parliament to do those things which we have been asking the British Parliament to do for us; we shall require them to develop the Healy Clause of the Land Act, to abolish unjust evictions, landlord oppression, and rack-renting, and to make every tenant-farmer the owner of his land upon fair terms. We shall require that power to do this shall be given to our Parliament. We shall require our new Parliament to secure to the labourers a share in the heritage of the land, in comfortable houses. We shall not then have to depend upon the halting action of ex-officio boards of guardians. We shall require our new Parliament to build up the industries of the country, to see that not only the agricultural labourer, but that the artisan, the working man and the mechanics of the town, shall be enabled to live and thrive. We shall endeavour to keep our people at home, to afford them profitable employment, to look after the educational interests of the youths of Ireland, and to train them up in the way they should go, both from a religious and a national point of view. We have, therefore, a great work before us, both in the English House of Commons—for a while—and in the Irish Chamber; for I hope it will be a single Chamber, and that we shall not have a House of Lords."

In view of events shortly to follow, Mr. Parnell's programme is worthy of note. The speech excited much comment. Whether Mr. Parnell by legislative independence meant merely a separate Parliament, or an actually independent one, the *Times* said mattered little. "The one is impracticable, as experience has amply demonstrated. The other is rendered impossible by the physical relations of the two islands." Lord Hartington said, "I cannot believe that there exists in this country any political leaders—or, if there exist political leaders, I am confident there exists no political party, which will consent either to acquire office or to retain office by conceding the terms by which alone Mr. Parnell says his alliance can be purchased." Mr. Chamberlain, whilst declining to purchase Mr. Parnell's support upon the terms he had specified, expressed his willingness to concede the widest possible measure of domestic government to the Irish people, as he would concede it to the people of England and Scotland.

Sept. 7.

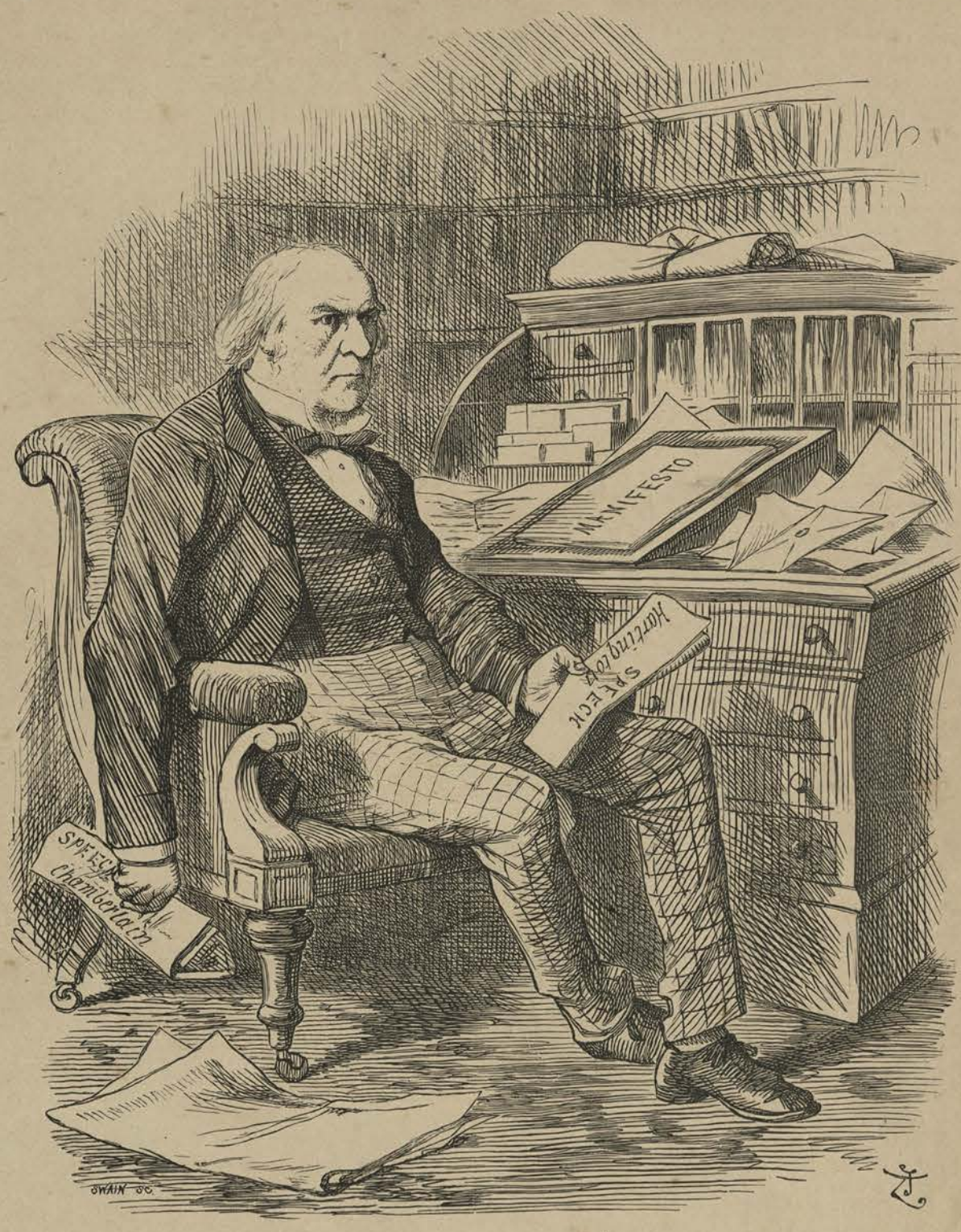
At Bow Street, Mr. W. Stead, Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and five others, were charged with the abduction of Eliza Armstrong.

Sept. 18.

Mr. Gladstone, who had returned from Norway improved in health, but without having regained the full use of his voice, issued a Manifesto in the form of a printed address to the electors of Midlothian. It was published as a pamphlet, and was of course circulated at once throughout the country. It was time; the issue of a watchword from Hawarden had been anxiously looked for, and in the absence of Mr. Gladstone the lesser Liberal chiefs, like Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, the latter especially, had been forward to present their own programmes, and in so doing had manifested their divergences of view.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Looking Ahead!*")

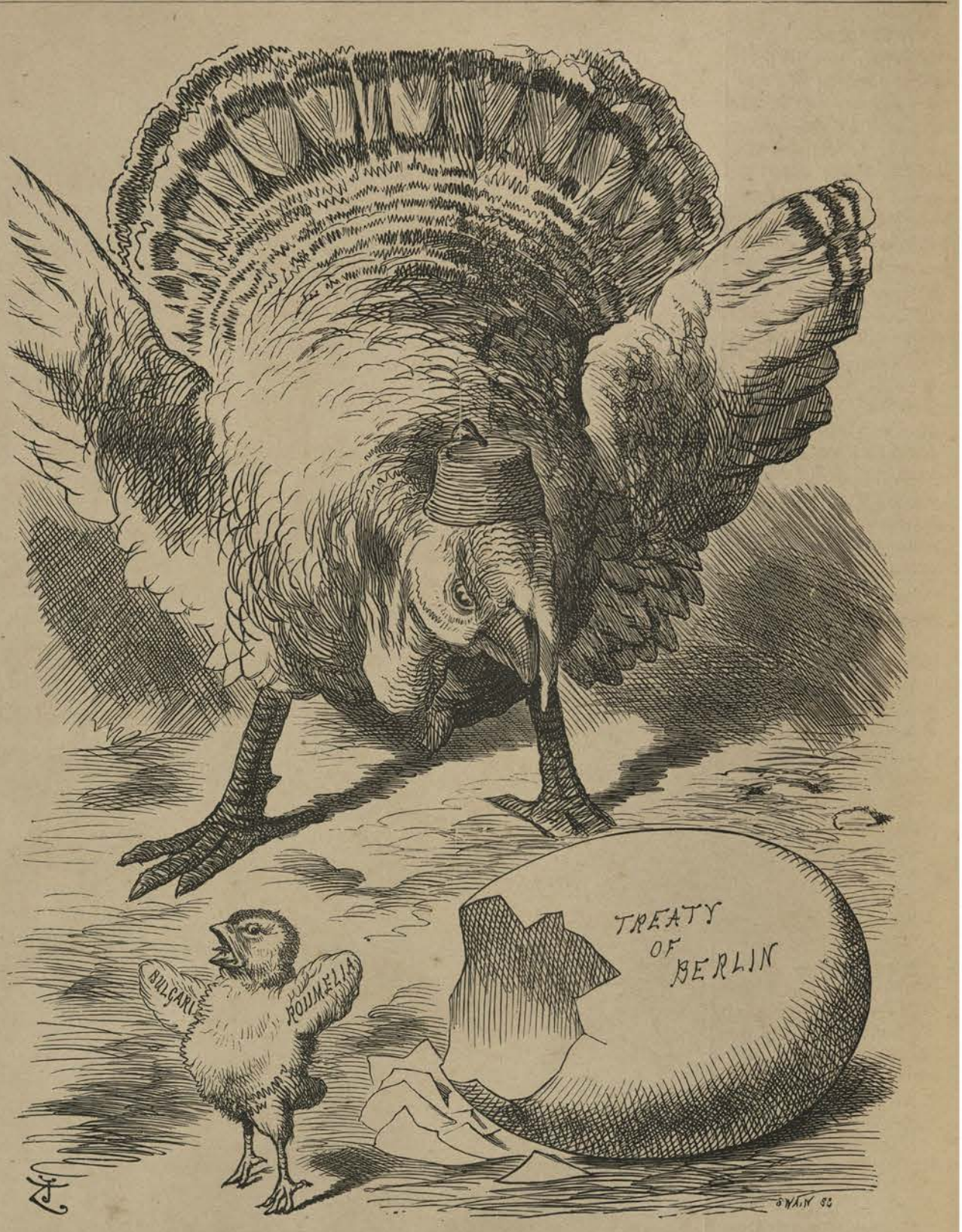
Mr. Gladstone in his Manifesto claimed to have carried out some at least of the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin, made Afghanistan united and independent, cemented the union between India and the British Crown, and brought about the tranquillity of South Africa. Speaking of his Egyptian policy, he maintained that it was "the direc- consequence of the agreement with France concluded in 1879, for reciprocal support, and for the maintenance of a native government." He acknowledged and lamented the errors of the Soudan campaign, and expressed "an earnest aspiration for our entire withdrawal from Egyptian territory at the earliest moment which honour will permit." The front place in his programme he gave to the question of Parliamentary procedure. As to Local Government, he doubted whether the public opinion was



LOOKING AHEAD!

"I am too closely associated with the public proceedings of the last Six Sessions to withdraw myself from the acquittal or condemnation which is about to be pronounced."—Mr. Gladstone's *Manifesto.*

fully matured, but said the first objects to be aimed at were "to rectify the balance of taxation as between real and personal property, to put an end to the gross injustice of charging upon labour, through the medium of the Consolidated Fund, local burdens which our laws have always treated as incident to property; to relieve the rate-payer, not at the charge of the working population, but wholly or mainly by making over, for local purposes, carefully chosen items of taxation; to supply local management with inducements to economy, instead of tempting, and almost forcing it into waste; finally, and most of all, to render the system thoroughly representative and free." Upon the subject of Land Reform, Mr. Gladstone intimated a leaning rather to the Hartington than the Chamberlain programme. He thought the Liberal Party was "generally and firmly united, with reasonable freedom as to details upon each and all of these legislative subjects." With regard to a reform of the House of Lords, when the time came for any reconstruction of the House of Peers, he hoped that "a reasonable share of power might be allowed, under wise conditions, to the principle of birth." With regard to the Severance of the Church of England from the State, he said he "could not forecast the dim and distant courses of the future;" and on the question of free education, he desired to reserve a final judgment. On the Irish question he spoke more decidedly. "In my opinion, not now for the first time delivered, the limit is clear within which any desires of Ireland, constitutionally ascertained, may, and beyond which they cannot, receive the assent of Parliament. To maintain the supremacy of the Crown, the unity of the Empire, and all the authority of Parliament necessary for the conservation of that unity, is the first duty of every representative of the people. Subject to this governing principle, every grant to portions of the country of enlarged powers for the management of their own affairs is, in my view, not a source of danger, but a means of averting it, and is in the nature of a new guarantee for increased cohesion, happiness, and strength."



THE CHEEKY CHICK.

ALEXANDER THE LITTLE. "My! What a row I'm making!!"

SEPT. 20.

EUROPE was suddenly startled by the news that a revolution had broken out in Eastern Roumelia, that Gavril Pasha's government at Philippopolis had been overthrown, and that the union of Eastern Roumelia to Bulgaria had been decided by the popular voice. Prince Alexander accepted the situation, and set out for Philippopolis, accompanied by M. Karaveloff, to take possession of his new province. This *coup d'état* was condemned at once by the authorities in Russia, Germany, and Austria, as a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, and the Austrian Government recognised the right of Turkey to send troops to suppress the insurrection. In England, France, and Italy, however, general sympathy was felt with the action and the objects of the Bulgarians and their Prince.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Cheeky Chick.*")

SEPT. 24.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN addressed a large meeting at the Victoria Hall, Lambeth. He had

previously accepted Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto "not merely as a clear and eloquent exposition of Liberal aims and Liberal policy, but also as the welcome assurance that the chief who on so many previous occasions had led on to victory will lead on once more in the coming struggle." On this occasion, however, he said he proposed three things—(1) Taxation graduated according to wealth; (2) The total abolition of School Fees; and, (3) That Local Councils should be authorised to expropriate land at a moderate price for distribution in allotments among the poor. He went on to say that if the party leaders rejected his conclusions his course would be clear. He could not press his conclusions against the majority of his party, but in that case it would be dishonourable in him to take his place in the Cabinet.

This somewhat imperative announcement of what became known as "the Unauthorised Programme," struck a jarring note in the Liberal party, and was suspected to indicate a determination on the part of Mr. Chamberlain to fight for his own hand, and certainly made less easy the mustering of the Liberal party under "the Gladstonian Umbrella."

(*See Cartoon, "The Old Umbrella."*)

THE OLD UMBRELLA.

GLADSTONE. "My Umbrella wants re-covering." *CHAMBERLAIN. "Step inside, Sir. Re-cover it while you wait."*

TO THE DARING DUCKLING.

(*By a Moderate Liberal.*)

JOE CHAMBERLAIN, my Joe, Sir,
You seemed but lately bent
On preaching Liberal Unity,
To our extreme content.
But now you say you will not play,
Unless your pace we go.
How about Liberal Unity, now,
Joe Chamberlain, my Joe?

Joe Chamberlain, my Joe, Sir,
We're facing roughish weather;
Our only chance of victory, Joe,
Seems pulling all together.
Though slow the pace, why should you stop?
Up hill we all would go,
And we'll meet together at the top,
Joe Chamberlain, my Joe!

OCT. 1.

THE Sixpenny Telegram system came into operation to-day, the new tariff being sixpence for twelve words, including the address.

OCT. 1.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, the great philanthropist, died at Folkestone at the age of 84, having been born April 28, 1801. As a staunch advocate of beneficent legislation for factory operatives and others, the friend of Ragged Schools and Reformatories, and of all movements and means for the moral and physical improvement of the poor and criminal classes, down to costermongers, thieves, and the very waifs and strays of civilisation, Lord Shaftesbury was an object of well-earned admiration and gratitude, and a notable illustration of that active religious humanitarianism which has been so conspicuous a characteristic of the Victorian Era. His remains were interred

in the family vault at St. Giles', Dorset, but a funeral service was previously held over them in Westminster Abbey.

IN MEMORIAM.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,

EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

BORN, APRIL 28, 1801.
DIED, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

Is life worth living? Who will dare to ask,
Remembering thy nobly rounded task,
Large-hearted Earl, whose lengthened track of years,
Death-shadowed now amidst a people's tears,
Spread smiles like sunshine on the earth's dark ways?
If Heaven's approval and the people's praise,
Poverty's blessing, and the joy sublime [of crime,
Of ministry that lifts the curse
If these avail to dower our days with worth,
How happy was thy life, who wealth and birth
Mad'st not a perch for pleasure, pride, pretence,
But vantage ground for high beneficence! [the poor,
Friend of the fallen, helper of
The poor shall see, the fallen hear no more
That kindly presence, that inspiring voice. [did rejoice,
As in thy life their thousands
So at thy death they grieve. Those toilers grey,
Who find so little sun on life's hard way,
Those helpless thralls of trade, whose spirits feel
The long relentless grinding of the wheel,
Those all unchildlike children, victims small
Of modern Molochs, all who creep or fall
On poverty's rough road, or crime's steep slope,
Will miss the presence of incarnate hope,
In the Good Earl. Yet has their champion left
Bequests of which they shall not be bereft, [law,
And legacies of help, in softened
And guardian edict; so that Mammon's maw
Crushes them not quite wholly as of old. [heart is cold
There be his monuments! His
Who reads unmoved the roll of that long life,
With nought but suffering and wrong at strife,
Or marks without a touch of tearful mist
The passing of the great Philanthropist.

THE OPEN DOOR!

OCT. 1.

THE expiry of the Crimes Act (Ireland) was made the subject of much party recrimination. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in a speech delivered at Salisbury on this date, asserted that the Liberal Cabinet before quitting office had decided to dispense with all exceptional legislation in Ireland, and especially against boycotting. Mr. Gladstone replied that his Government had resolved to abandon "the coercive clauses of the Act," but to invest the Viceroy by statute with power to enforce "the procedure clauses" which "related to changes of venue, special juries, and boycotting" whenever and wherever necessary. It was feared that the lapsing of the Crimes Act would be followed by the renewal of outrage in Ireland.

(*See Cartoon, "The Open Door!"*)

OCT. 1.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at a breakfast of the Bradford Central Liberal Club, said: "I have said that I could not enter any Government which deliberately excluded from its programme those reforms which I have been advocating as of prime importance throughout the length and breadth of the land." On the same day, referring to the charge of dictating terms to the Liberal party and its leader, he repudiated the idea that he should purchase place and office by the abandonment of the opinions he had expressed, or an unworthy silence on matters to which he had professed to attach so great an importance.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Chamberlain paid a visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle, a visit which was conjectured by some to be not entirely unconnected with the relation between the Authorised and the Unauthorised Programme.

RUMINATIONS OF A RADICAL

On Mr. Chamberlain's Visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle.

OUR Joe at Hawarden! What may that portend?
Leaves he it less, or more, the People's Friend?
To the four points of subtle W. G.
Will he, or will he not, postpone his three? [go
Hugging his ultimatum does he
Feeling that office—yet—is not for Joe?
Or leaves he yielding, reconciled, and pardoned,
Softened at heart, in fact, by being *Hawardened?*

THE CONTENDING SWAINS.

MENALCAS . . . GLADSTONE. *PALÆMON . . New Rustic Voter* (called in to award the Crown). *DAMŒTAS . . . SALISBURY.*
VIRGIL'S *Third Eclogue*

OCT. 7.

LORD SALISBURY, in the form of an address to the National Union of Conservative Associations at Newport, in Monmouthshire, issued his Manifesto.

He said the Tory programme embraced large reforms in local government, the reform of local taxation, and the relief of local burdens, entrusting local authorities with the settlement of the question of Sunday Closing and Local Option. He repudiated the idea of Home Rule for Ireland, defended the non-renewal of the Crimes Act on the ground that the chief grievance of which the Loyalists complained—boycotting—had grown up under the Crimes Act, which was ineffectual against its spread. On the Land Question, he promised a scheme for the cheap transfer of land, with compulsory registration of title; and also a plan for permitting the sale of glebe land. He thought that small holdings were contrary to the spirit of the times, and that the cost of Mr. Chamberlain's plan would be its ruin. He pronounced in favour of denominational schools and religious education. Finally he warned his party that in the coming parliament they might have a proposal for the Disendowment of the Church of the Country, "a proposal fraught with frightful disaster to the nation, and more calamitous than any other change which has taken place." "Our party," he said, "is bound up with the maintenance of the Established and Endowed Church of the Country."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Contending Swains.*")

OCT. 11.

SIR H. D. WOLFF, whose mission had been to secure the aid of the Sultan as Suzerain, to legitimatise English action in Egypt, succeeded in effecting arrangements with the Porte for the despatch of Turkish Commissioners to co-operate with the British Delegate in Cairo. England practically received the right to control administration in Egypt with the Sultan's authority (*Times* Register). The Convention was signed on 23rd October. On the 29th, Sir H. D. Wolff arrived at Cairo, and was appointed High Commissioner under the Convention, and after some delay Mukhtar Pasha was sent from Constantinople as his colleague.

OCT. 15.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at Trowbridge, formally withdrew the question of the Disestablishment of the Church from the Radical programme, seeing no possibility of dealing with it in the new Parliament. But the cry of "The Church in Danger," raised in Lord Salisbury's Manifesto, and re-echoed from pulpits and from Tory platforms all over the kingdom, was not to be thus silenced, and when the more judicious Liberal leaders, desirous to avoid the dangerous subject, explained that Disestablishment formed no part of the "authorised" programme, it was pointed out that pledges in favour of drastic dealing with the Church had been given by a large majority of the Liberal Candidates.

A FALSE ALARM.

CHORUS OF CONSERVATIVE OWLS. "Too-whit—Too-whoo! Church in danger—Church in danger! Too-whit—Too-whit—Too-wh-o-o-o-oo!!"

[MR. CHAMBERLAIN has declared his conviction that "There is no one, whether Radical or Tory, Churchman or Dissenter, who believes that there is any chance whatever that this great question will receive its final settlement in the Parliament which is about to assemble."—*Times.*]

(*See Cartoon*, "*A False Alarm.*")

A FALSE ALARM.

TOGETHER, wild and scant of wit,
The scared Owls in the belfry sit;
Four feathery flustered flapping things,
With rounding eyes and rustling wings.
Tuwhit tuwhoo! Tuwhit tuwhoo!!

Was ever heard such hullabaloo?
Church in danger! Foolishest cry!
O feathery creatures of fearsome eye.
Horned Owl, with the throat of black,
You should know better! The bird at your back,
Grey-polled, goggle-eyed, easily scared,
Is always frighted if light is flared
Full in his optics, that love the dark,
But *you?* The belfry has been an ark
For many a flight of your fellow fowls.
What generations of cozy Owls
Have nested there, and hooted shrilly,

In fright as unprovoked as silly
At fancied prospect of coming woe, [low!
Of tower prostrate and spire laid
Yet here you huddle in safety still,
But filling the night with your hootings shrill.
A false alarm! There *are* some who suspect [they detect;
That a very sly plan in the shine
That those gogglesome birds in their belfry high
Are awake to the worth of a capital cry;
That, in spite of their chorus of scuffle and scream,
Those Owls are not half so alarmed as they seem!

Oct. 17.

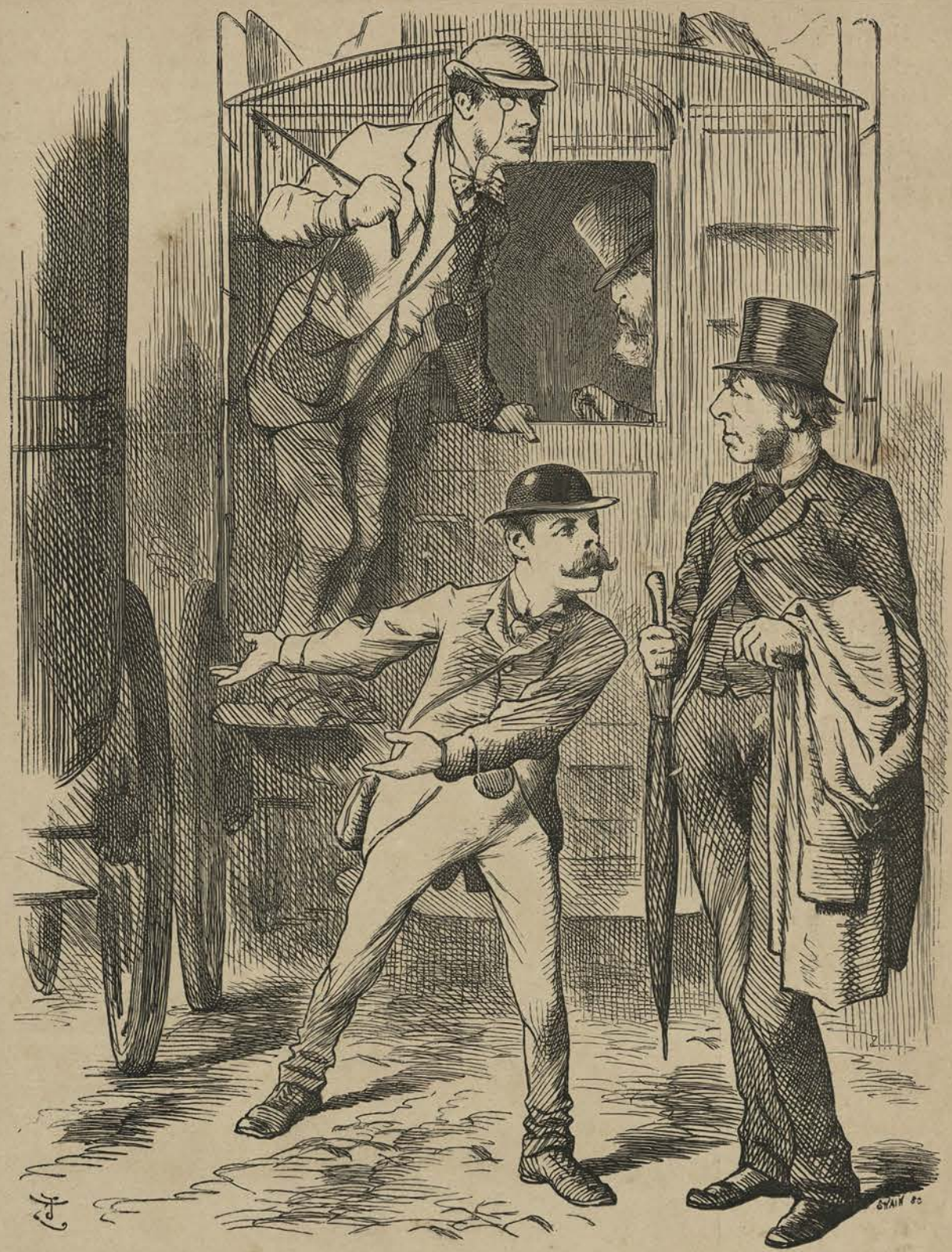
The Indian Government despatched a letter to King Theebaw of Burmah, requiring the reception of a British envoy at Mandalay. There were disturbances resulting from a dispute between the King and the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company; it was reported that the King's troops had fired on some of the Company's draughtsmen, and the Viceroy's ultimatum fixed the 10th November as the date by which a reply to his demands must be delivered.

Oct. 22.

The Turkish Government issued a Circular Note to the Powers, inviting them to a Conference at Constantinople on the Eastern crisis. Sir W. White was appointed to represent England at the Conference. Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia were in arms; the Turks were making extensive military preparations, as were Servia and Greece, each of the two latter powers claiming compensation in extension of territory for the disturbance of the balance of power established by the Treaty of Berlin; and altogether affairs in the East presented a most menacing aspect.

Oct. 27.

At the French Academy of Medicine, M. Pasteur announced his discovery of a cure for hydrophobia.



"NOT FOR JOE!"

Joey (to *Mr. Goschen*). *"No room for you, Sir!"*
Rival Conductor. *"Here you are, Sir! Jump in here, Sir! Come along of* US!!"

Nov. 3.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking to his constituents at Birmingham, said, "If we do not proscribe Mr. Goschen, we must protest against his pretension to limit the extension of the Liberal creed to suit his Conservative digestion." Mr. Goschen's "moderation," and his declared hostility to some of the favourite doctrines of the advanced Radical creed, made him obnoxious to the more ardent reformers, and especially, it appeared, to Mr. Chamberlain. On the other hand, it was pretty clear, from the utterances of Lord Randolph Churchill and others, that the Conservatives would be more than willing to receive him as a valuable recruit.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Not for Joe!*")

Nov. 4.

LORD SALISBURY, speaking at the Victoria Theatre, Lambeth, denounced Mr. Chamberlain's doctrines of ransom and restitution, which he said were the common property of every barbarous Government, and whose inevitable effect was to drive away capital, starve industry, and diminish the population.

Nov. 5.

LORD HARTINGTON paid a short visit to Belfast, and spoke at a banquet in Ulster-hall, declaring strongly in favour of the Union, and against the National League, and urging the necessity of the Liberals being in a position to dispense with Mr. Parnell's aid, which the Tories in no circumstances could hope to be. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke had planned a visit to Ireland, but it was given up (says the "Annual Register") in the face of the strongly expressed unwillingness of the Irish Nationalists to receive the English ex-Ministers.

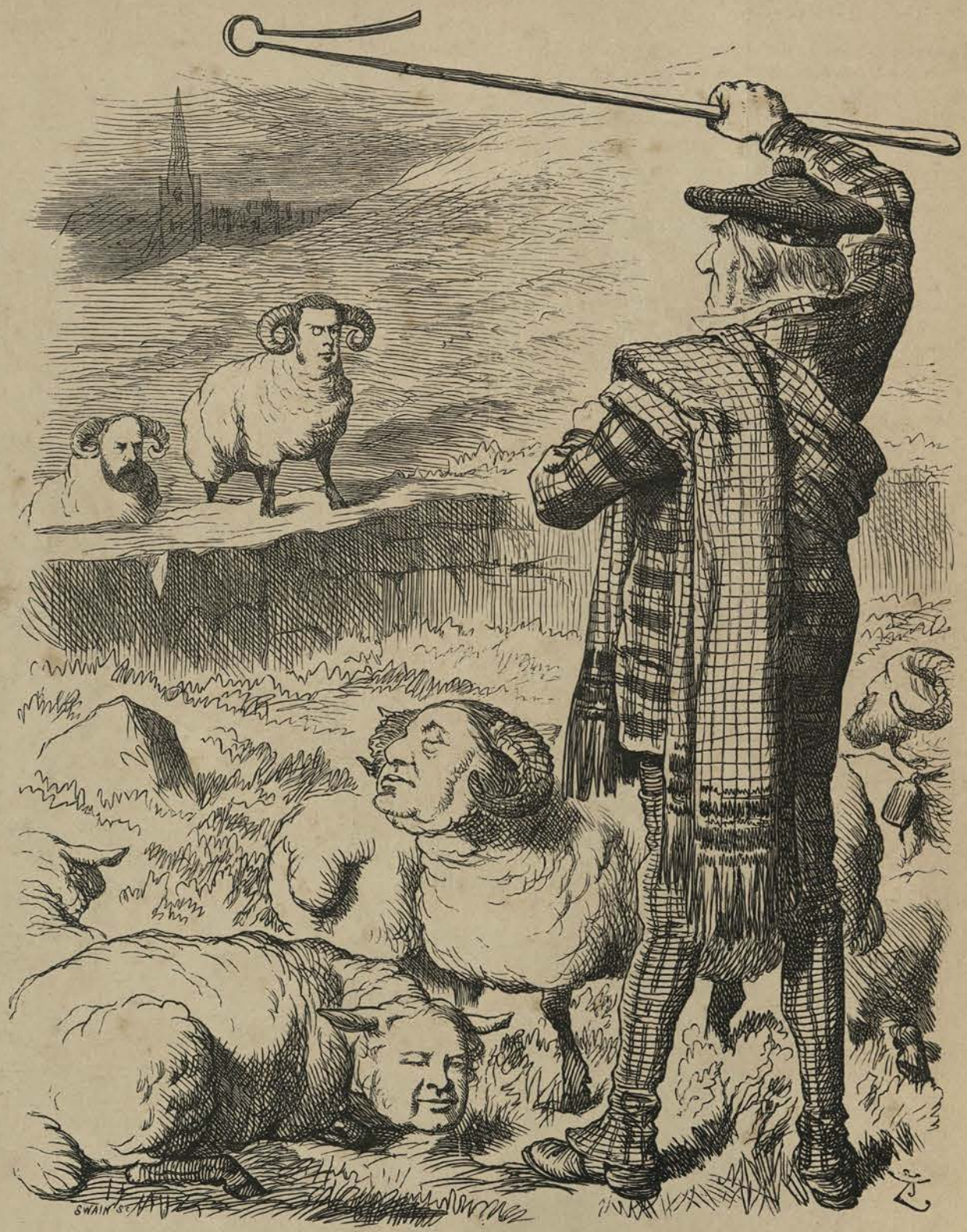
Nov. 5.

FIRST sitting of the Conference at Constantinople. The Czar publicly removed Prince Alexander's name from the rolls of the Russian army.

Nov. 9.

MR. GLADSTONE started from Hawarden on another "Midlothian Campaign." On his way he spoke at Carlisle and Edinburgh in reply to addresses. He said it was a leader's duty "to use every effort to prevent the predominance of any one section of his party over any other section," and "to raise his voice against any attempt to give to sectional opinions that importance which only belongs to the general convictions of the party. This was manifestly the keynote of the campaign. He also expressed the hope "that from one end of Great Britain to the other there will not be a single representative returned to Parliament who for one moment would listen to any proposition tending to impair the visible and sensible Empire. Whatever demands may be made on the part of Ireland, if they are to be entertained, they must be subject to the condition that the unity of the Empire shall be preserved. To give to Ireland, however, with a generous hand, all means of local self-government, whilst refusing all concessions to clamour, and to avoid all disruption of the Liberal party, were the objects to keep in view during the elections. To restore the unity of the Liberal party, somewhat shaken by the independent action of Mr. Chamberlain and others, was obviously Mr. Gladstone's main object.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Calling them Home.*")

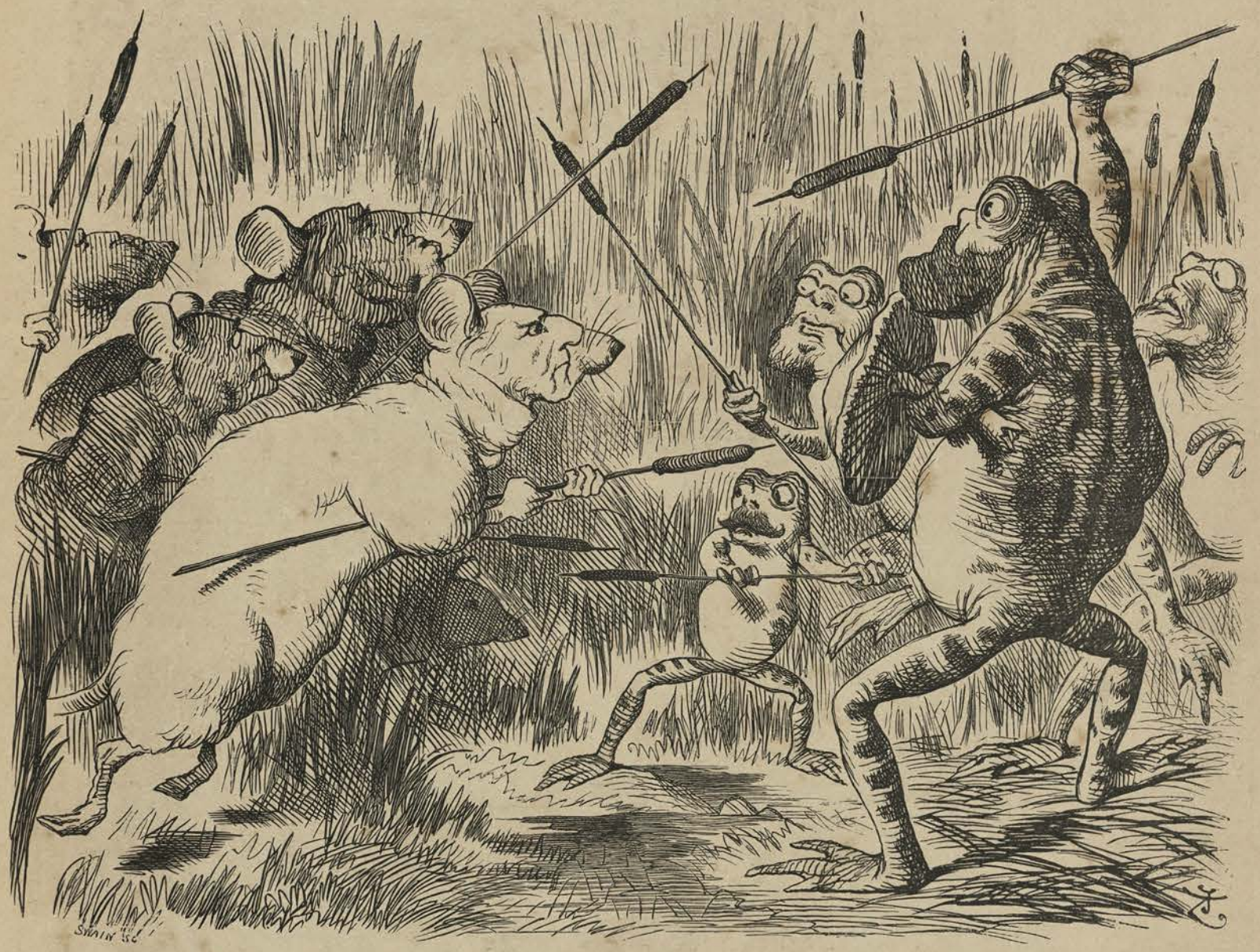


CALLING THEM HOME.

Nov. 11.

MR. GLADSTONE'S declaration concerning Ireland, appeared to excite hope and increased confidence among the Nationalists. Mr. Parnell, speaking at Liverpool on Nov. 10, said that, "Although in many respects vague and unsatisfactory, it was the most important pronouncement upon the Irish National question which had ever been delivered by any English Minister." He said, however, that Mr. Gladstone ought to draw a constitution for Ireland, "subject to the conditions and limitations which he had stipulated for regarding the supremacy of the Crown and the maintenance of the unity of the Empire," and let them all see what his proposal was. ("Annual Register.")

Mr. Gladstone delivered the first of his three addresses at the General Assembly Hall, Edinburgh. It was mainly devoted to the question of Disestablishment. He said, "No man now breathes the air of Parliament who will carry the measure into effect, and for the moment the public mind of England is not prepared for this great and tremendous change." Mr. Gladstone's utterances on Disestablishment produced some dissatisfaction in Scotland, which, however, it was thought might be compensated by a gain in England.



THE BATTLE OF THE FROGS AND MICE.

(After HOMER.)

Nov. 11.

KING THEEBAW issued a proclamation ordering the slaughter of all Europeans in his dominions. On the 13th, General Prendergast received orders to advance at once upon Mandalay.

Nov. 14.

THE Servian army, without any previous declaration of war, invaded Bulgaria. King Milan and Prince Alexander placed themselves at the head of their respective armies. The Servians at first met with some successes, but on the 17th at Slevintza, though greatly outnumbering their opponents, were routed by the Bulgarians, bravely led by Prince Alexander, and driven back towards the Dragoman Pass.

Nov. 16.

TO-DAY Riel, the ringleader of the recent insurrection in Canada, was hanged at Regina.

Nov. 16.

LORD IDDESLEIGH addressed a meeting of electors at Knightsbridge, Mr. Chamberlain at Evesham, Sir Henry James at Salford, Mr. Goschen at Edinburgh, and Lord G. Hamilton at North Paddington. The electoral campaign was now indeed being eagerly fought throughout the kingdom.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Battle of the Frogs and Mice.*")

Nov. 17.

THE POPE, who had been appointed arbitrator in the dispute between Spain and Germany, respecting the Caroline Islands, gave his decision, recommending Spain and Germany to renew direct negotiations, on the understanding that Germany should recognise the sovereign rights of Spain, and accept in return liberty of trade, navigation and colonization, which Spain had expressed her readiness to offer. This decision, virtually in favour of Spain, was accepted by Prince Bismarck.

Nov. 17.

MR. GLADSTONE delivered his second address to a meeting of 2,000 persons at West Calder. He was well received; the resentment aroused by his opportunist utterance, on what in Scotland was the burning question of Disestablishment, having somewhat abated. He admitted that he had made a heavy draft upon the patience of those "constituting the backbone of the Liberal party," who were ardent for Disestablishment, by appealing to them to postpone the question for awhile. Replying to Mr. Parnell's demand for a definite plan for Ireland, he said that till Ireland had chosen her members there could be no authoritative representation to the country of Ireland's wishes, without the knowledge of which any proposals would be made in the dark. This by no means satisfied the Parnellites, and on the 21st the Council of the Irish Nationalists issued a manifesto, calling upon their fellow-countrymen in Great Britain to vote everywhere "against the men who coerced Ireland, deluged Egypt with blood, menace religious liberty in the school, the freedom of speech in Parliament, and promise to the country generally a repetition of the crimes and follies of the last Liberal Administration."

"HOW SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?"

(MACBETH adapted.)

Nov. 18.

TO-DAY Parliament was finally dissolved by Royal Proclamation.

(*See Cartoon*, "*How shall we Three meet again?*")

Nov. 21.

MR. GLADSTONE delivered his third address to the electors of Midlothian at Dalkeith. "He limited himself almost exclusively to discussing the relations of landlords and tenants." ("Annual Register.") He said the Liberal party had already secured for the tenant security of tenure, the benefit of unexhausted improvements, and protection from ground game losses. The reforms he next contemplated would be, whilst ensuring perfect liberty of bequest, to get

rid of the custom of primogeniture and of the law of entail, that land held in mortmain should be abolished, and the taxation of land equitably re-adjusted. He declared also, in a somewhat qualified way, for Allotments.

Referring to the latter question, identified mainly with Mr. Chamberlain and his friend Mr. Jesse Collings, (and referred to facetiously as the "Three Acres and a Cow" project,) Lord Salisbury, on the same date, maintained that neither the promise of unlimited vestry confiscation, nor of three acres and a cow, seemed to have affected much the electorate of this country, and that they had fallen flat upon the agricultural labourers. Lord Salisbury advised his supporters at the coming elections to "make support of the Church a test question above all others."

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

Nov. 24.

To-day the Elections began. The result of the first day's polling in the boroughs was disappointing to the Liberal hopes, the Conservatives gaining considerably, and this advantage was preserved up to the end of the polling for borough seats, the Conservatives winning many, and increasing their vote even where they lost. Mr. Bright, in Birmingham, only beat Lord Randolph Churchill by less than 800 votes in a poll of over 9000. The Liberals not only lost many seats but some of their leading men, such as Mr. Childers, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. J. K. Cross, Mr. G. W. E. Russell, Mr. Jacob Bright, and others. The Tories grew hopeful; their opponents correspondingly despondent. Mr. Gladstone, however, speaking on the 30th November, expressed his confidence that the new voters would compensate for the manifest defections amongst the old ones; and he again called upon them to "give to his party such a clear and strong majority over the combined forces of the Conservatives and the Parnellites that the Liberal policy of justice to, and conciliation of, Ireland might be passed and carried, but without regard to the Irish Vote."

Mr. Gladstone himself was returned for Midlothian by a very large majority; and with the county elections the tide turned in favour of the Liberals. Scotland returned 61 Liberals and only 9 Conservatives (as compared with 53 Liberals and 7 Conservatives in the previous Parliament); whilst Ireland returned 85 Home Rulers, 18 Conservatives, and not one Liberal. When the last poll was declared, it was found that the Liberals had now 133 English county seats, as compared with 54 in 1880; whilst the Conservatives were reduced from 118 to 100 seats. The newly enfranchised rural voters had rallied to the Liberal side, and saved Mr. Gladstone from defeat.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Turn of the Tide.*")

Nov. 30.

The Army of King Theebaw surrendered to General Prendergast at Ava. On the 2nd December, Mandalay was occupied by General Prendergast, King Theebaw surrendered, and was removed to British territory.

Dec. 7.

Massowah was annexed by the Italians; the Egyptian Government protesting.

Dec. 10.

The final result of the Election showed that the Liberals and Independents (4) numbered 335, the Conservatives 249, and the Home Rulers 86; the Liberals being exactly equal to the Conservatives and Home Rulers combined.

This result, although more favourable than had at one time appeared probable, was not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Gladstone and his followers, as not amounting to that "sweeping majority" which some had anticipated, and which the Liberal leader had appealed for in order to render him independent of the Irish Vote.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Hard Hit.*")

"HARD HIT."

(Adapted from the well-known Picture by W. Q. Orchardson, R.A.)

Dec. 16.

There appeared in the London *Standard* and the *Leeds Mercury*, what purported to be an authentic description of a scheme of Home Rule for Ireland, which had been devised and adopted by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone at once telegraphed throughout the kingdom, through the agency of the Central Press, a qualified contradiction in these terms:—"The statement is not an accurate representation of my views, but is, I presume, a speculation upon them. It is not published with my knowledge or authority; nor is any other, beyond my own public declaration."

There were, however, persistent rumours that Mr. Gladstone had adopted the principle of Home Rule for Ireland, and it was supposed that this might be a sort of *ballon d'essai*, designed to ascertain the force and direction of public opinion on this subject.

The *Times* at once declared emphatically against any possible scheme of Home Rule, and the example was followed by the bulk of the Metropolitan Press, though a few provincial organs took an opposite view. Lord Hartington, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Goschen spoke against it. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking with more caution, insisted that the integrity of the Empire must be

a reality and not an empty phrase; and intimated that in his opinion the time had hardly arrived when the Liberal party could interpose usefully or with advantage to settle this great question. Mr. Morley, almost alone among the Liberal leaders, indicated a decided sympathy with the idea of Home Rule. It was clear that its adoption by the Liberal leader would result in the splitting up of the Liberal party. On the other hand, it was equally clear that the mere rumour of such adoption materially modified the hitherto hostile attitude of the Parnellites. The Irish elections had proved Mr. Parnell's power to be greater than ever, 86 members being returned pledged to his support, and to resignation of their seats at his bidding; whilst even in Ulster he had gained many victories.

DEC. 21.

THE International Commission appointed to draw the line of demarcation between the Servian and Bulgarian troops signed a protocol, stipulating that the Servians should evacuate Bulgarian territory by December 25, the Bulgarians evacuate Pirot by December 27, and the Armistice continue until March 1.

DEC. 28.

M. GRÉVY was re-elected President of the Republic by 457 votes out of 589. On the previous day the Senate had passed the Tonquin and Madagascar Credits by 212 to 59 votes, and M. Brisson had resigned.

DEC. 31.

THE year ended with the Conservatives still in power, Lord Salisbury, although left by the General Election in a minority, having determined to retain the reins of Government for the present.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Waits.*")

THE WAITS.

THE WAITS.

A MERRY Christmas! Ah! no doubt;
  And those within *seem* vastly merry.
Meanwhile, 'tis precious cold without!
  Chilled fingers, nose-tips like the cherry,
They find, who're trying the experiment,
Are scarce conducive to much merriment.
* * * *
How they are going it inside!
  There's little Randolph toasting Solly!
Their very shadows swell with pride,
  Their laughter rings out bright and jolly.
How different it *might* have been!—
Tip 'em "*The Wearing of the Green!*"
If that won't fetch 'em, nothing will;
  And if we can but play together.—
Well, well, we'll try it. Tune up, Bill!
  An outside berth in this cold weather
Suits none of us. Let's hope the fates
Won't keep us waiting long as Waits!

1886

JAN. 1.

THE burning question at the opening of the year 1886, was unquestionably Home Rule, which had been thrust into a position of new and unexpected prominence by Mr. Gladstone's acknowledged advocacy.

The Conservatives retained office for the time, but were in a minority, commanding only some 249 votes out of 670. It was obviously impossible for any one party to obtain a working majority without combination with some section of its opponents.

Mr. Gladstone made known his willingness to co-operate with Lord Salisbury in discussing and shaping a new plan of government for Ireland. It was said that this proposal received some support in the Conservative Cabinet from Lord Carnarvon, Lord Randolph Churchill, and even Lord Salisbury himself. But it did not prove acceptable to the bulk of the Ministry, or of the Party, and nothing came of it.

What course Mr. Gladstone would himself take became, therefore, the all-absorbing question, concerning which rumour was rife, controversy plentiful, and recrimination abundant.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Temptation of the Good St. Gladstone.*")

TEMPTATION OF THE GOOD ST. GLADSTONE.

JAN. 1.

A PROCLAMATION was issued, annexing the territory of King Theebaw in Burmah to those of the Queen.

JAN. 1.

THE Board of Trade announced the intention of the Government to oppose the construction of the Channel Tunnel.

JAN. 3.

THE 25th Anniversary of the accession of the Emperor of Germany to the throne of Prussia was to-day celebrated throughout the Empire. Lord Wolseley had been appointed to represent the Queen at this Celebration.

JAN. 7.

A NEW Cabinet was formed by M. de Freycinet.

JAN. 7.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, speaking at a Liberal banquet at Chelmsford, said that at this great national crisis, he believed there was no one competent to develop a scheme for the government of Ireland except Mr. Gladstone. He maintained that the beginning of any

approach to a satisfactory settlement of Ireland must be some dealing with the land question, and that order in Ireland and power in the House of Commons at Westminster could only be obtained by the removal of the Irish members.

JAN. 12.

PARLIAMENT met formally for the swearing-in of members and the election of a Speaker, Mr. A. Peel being again elected to the Chair.

Next day the Speaker reported to the House a correspondence which had taken place between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and himself relative to Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to take the oath. The Speaker declared that he could not interpose any objection himself, nor permit any motion to be made interposing an objection, to a lawfully elected member taking the oath. Mr. Bradlaugh, therefore, after his long struggle, quietly took the oath and his seat. The Government indeed reserved the right to prosecute him for sitting and voting without having taken the oath in the legal sense; but the reserved right was never exercised.

Before the House began the business of the Session, Lord Carnarvon resigned the Viceroyship of Ireland, which he had accepted in the preceding June only "till after the general election or till after the meeting of Parliament." Lord Carnarvon's rule had been mild, he had endeavoured to govern Ireland by the ordinary law, had actually had personal relations and interviews with certain of the leading Parnellites, and was suspected of sympathy with some modified form of Home Rule. His Chief Secretary, Sir W. Hart Dyke, also resigned.

JAN. 20.

THE newly constructed Mersey Tunnel, connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead, was today formally opened by the Prince of Wales. This great engineering achievement had been in active progress since 1879; it was a brick-lined tube bored through the solid rock many feet below the bed of the river, 1,260 yards in length, 26 feet wide, and 19 feet high above the rails. Sir E. Watkin's scheme for a Channel Tunnel had not been favourably received.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Sisters of Mersey.*")

SISTERS OF MERSEY.

Sir E. Watkin (at distance). All very fine! *couleur de rose* extremely,
I think such jubilation quite unseemly.
One of the most important incidents of the reign?
Egregious Raikes, your eulogistic strain
You tootle loudly, but your pipe is scrannel,
Compared with my big bore beneath the Channel,
What is this trumpery Tunnel? A mere rat hole!
Since mine is dropped don't prate to me of *that* hole.
Insular idiots spoilt my little game,
Yet crack this up. A scandal and a shame!
When I succeed *this* will seem no great shakes,
I'll be upsides you yet, my Cecil Raikes! [*Exit, disgusted.*

JAN. 21.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, opened the Session of Parliament.

The Royal Speech, referring to the "renewal of the attempt to excite the people of Ireland to hostility against the legislative union" said, "I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law." It noted that in Ireland "there is in many places a concerted re-

sistance to the enforcement of legal obligations; and I regret that the practice of organised intimidation continues to exist." "If," it continued, "as my information leads me to apprehend, the existing provisions of the law should prove to be inadequate to cope with these growing evils, I look with confidence to your willingness to invest my Government with all necessary powers." The Speech foreshadowed measures "for transferring to representative councils in the counties of Great Britain local business now transacted by the Courts of Quarter Sessions and other authorities," for the reform of county government in Ireland, for facilitating the sale of glebe lands, and the cheap and easy transfer of land, for relieving the poorer classes in the western highlands and islands of Scotland &c., &c. It also referred to the Royal Commission which had been appointed to inquire into the working of the Education Acts.

In the Debate on the Address, the rival parties exchanged mutual recriminations as to the vagueness of their respective Irish policies. Lord Granville, in the Upper House, complained that the declaration as to the maintenance of the Union in the Queen's Speech was an abstract one, and that the intimation of the policy to be pursued in Ireland was vague and hypothetical. Lord Salisbury retorted, "Do not tell me when a man in the position of Mr. Gladstone has attributed to him opinions at variance with all the opinions of his life, and fatal to the constitution of this country—do not tell me that he is at liberty to skulk behind ambiguous denials, and not to say boldly before the country whether the opinions which, apparently with authority, are attributed to him are really his or not."

(*See Cartoon, "The Live Shell."*)

THE LIVE SHELL.

(WHICH OF 'EM WILL THROW IT OVERBOARD?)

In the Lower House, Mr. Gladstone said:—

"In my opinion, not now for the first time delivered, the limit is clear within which any desires of Ireland constitutionally ascertained may, and beyond which they cannot, secure the assent of Parliament. To maintain the supremacy of the Crown, the unity of the Empire, and all the authority of Parliament necessary for the conservation of that unity, is the first duty of every representative of the people; subject to this governing principle, every grant to portions of the Empire of enlarged powers for the management of their own affairs is, in my view, not a source of danger but a means of averting it, and is in the nature of a new guarantee for increased cohesion, happiness, and strength."

This view, he said, he had put forward on various occasions for fourteen or fifteen years. But he continued, "Responsibility lies where the means of action lie."

"I do not intend, so far as lies within my power, to have it determined for me by others at what time and in what manner I shall make any addition to the declaration I laid before the country in the month of September. I stand here as a member of the House, where there are many men who have taken their seats for the first time upon these benches, and where there may be some to whom possibly I may avail myself of the privilege of old age to offer a recommendation. I would tell them of my own intention to keep my counsel, and reserve my own

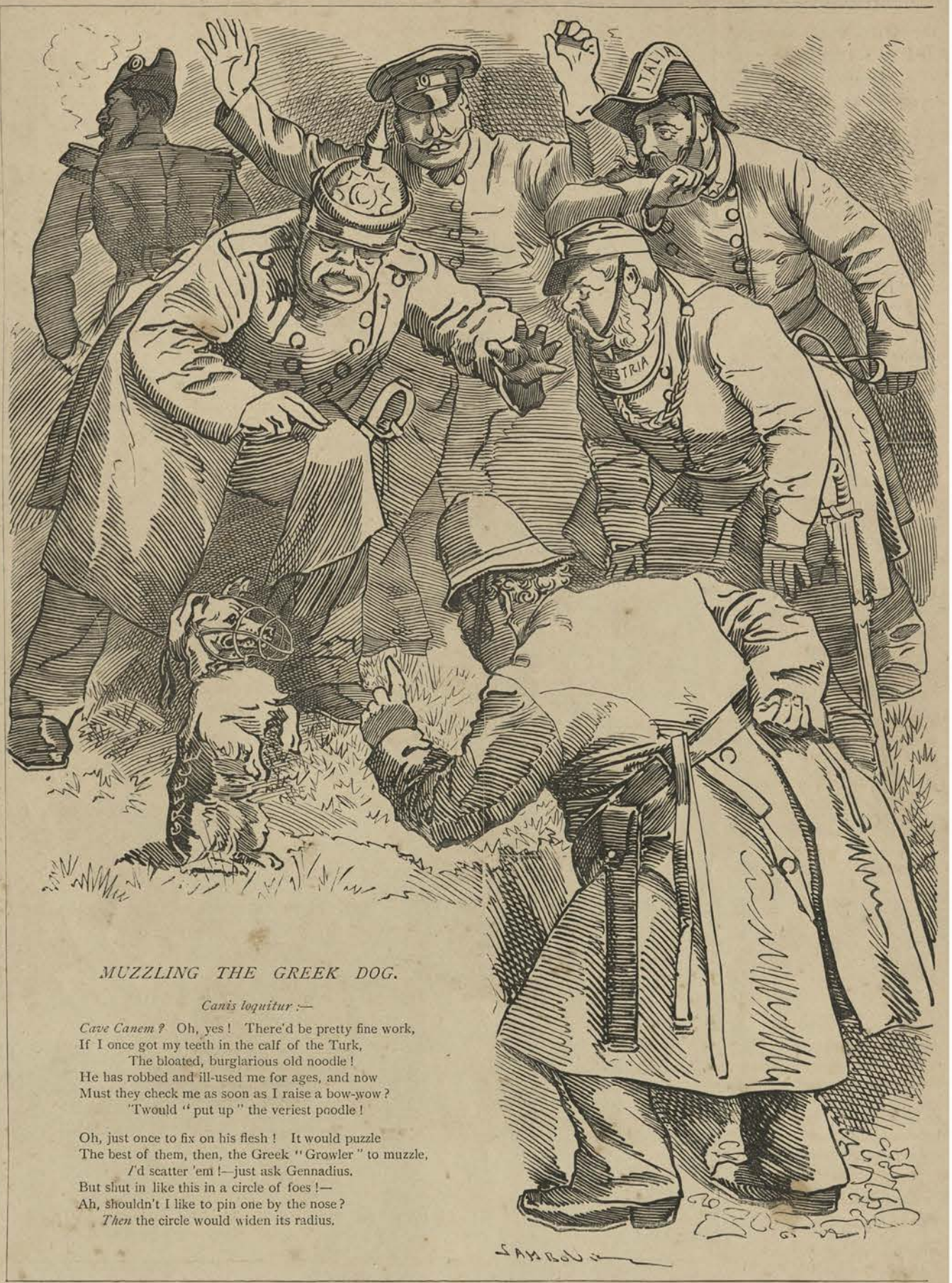
freedom until I see the occasion when there may be a prospect of public benefit in endeavouring to make a movement forward; and I will venture to recommend them, as an old Parliamentary hand, to do the same."

Henceforth the title, "Old Parliamentary Hand," clung almost as closely—sometimes in admiration, often in satire—to the ex-Premier as the now time-honoured and terribly-hackneyed "Grand Old Man" itself.

JAN. 24.

ON January 4, the Greek Government had addressed a note to the Powers, declaring that the proposed union of Bulgaria with Eastern Roumelia would involve the loss of thousands of persons of Greek nationality, and claiming as compensation that the boundary between Turkey and Greece should be as originally fixed by the Berlin Congress. Pending the reply of the Powers, Greece continued naval and military preparations. Russia proposed that the Powers in reply should call upon Greece, Bulgaria, and Servia to disarm. Greece and Servia refused, and Bulgaria only consented conditionally. England then proposed (January 18) that a collective Note should be addressed to Greece by the Powers, saying that a naval attack by Greece on Turkey would not be permitted. The Note was delivered at Athens to-day. Nevertheless, the Greek fleet left Salamis Bay, and all the great Powers, save France, decided, at the instance of Lord Salisbury, to send war-vessels to Suda Bay in Crete, to prevent Greece from attacking Turkey, which she seemed disposed to do. Even Mr. Gladstone, always an ardent *friend of Greece, advised her against violent measures.*

(*See Cartoon, "Muzzling the Greek Dog."*)



MUZZLING THE GREEK DOG.

Canis loquitur :—

Cave Canem? Oh, yes! There'd be pretty fine work,
If I once got my teeth in the calf of the Turk,
The bloated, burglarious old noodle!
He has robbed and ill-used me for ages, and now
Must they check me as soon as I raise a bow-wow?
'Twould "put up" the veriest poodle!

Oh, just once to fix on his flesh! It would puzzle
The best of them, then, the Greek "Growler" to muzzle,
I'd scatter 'em!—just ask Gennadius.
But shut in like this in a circle of foes!—
Ah, shouldn't I like to pin one by the nose?
Then the circle would widen its radius.

At this time, strict police regulations for the muzzling of all dogs not led, were in force in the Metropolis.

JAN. 24.

MR. W. H. SMITH, who had been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, was despatched thither in haste to report upon the situation there, and enable the Government to shape and announce a definite policy. Mr. Parnell, in his speech on the Address, though acknowledging the conciliatory spirit and largeness of views characterizing Mr. Gladstone's speech, and declaring that approached in such a spirit

the problem of entrusting Ireland with the right of self-government without endangering the integrity of the Empire would be found less difficult of solution than even imagined, yet did not definitely formulate the views and requirements of his party. In the House of Lords, Lord Kilmorey had moved that the post of Lord Lieutenant might with advantage be abolished; his motion met with some support, but was ultimately withdrawn. On the re-assembling of the House on January 26, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rather unexpectedly gave notice that the Chief Secretary for Ireland would, two days later, move for leave to introduce a Bill for the suppression of the National League and other dangerous associations, for the prevention of intimidation, and for the protection of life, property, and public order in Ireland, Mr. Smith having decided that the renewal of coercion in some shape was necessary.

"HERE WE ARE AGAIN!!!"

JAN. 26.

MR. JESSE COLLINGS moved the following Amendment to the Address:—

"But this House humbly expresses its regret that no measures are announced by Her Majesty for the present relief of these classes (the agricultural labourers) and especially for affording facilities to the agricultural labourers and others in the rural districts to obtain allotments and small holdings on equitable terms as to rent and security of tenure."

Upon the Amendment (made in fulfilment of the promises held out to the new rural voters by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Collings and the other advocates of the "Three Acres and a Cow" policy) the party ranks were closed for a great fight. Mr. Gladstone supported the amendment on the grounds that "the Government had no measures whatever to offer for the relief of the labouring population," and though thinking much might be done short of compulsion, declared himself "by no means prepared to say that Compulsion is to be shut out." Mr. Goschen strongly opposed the amendment; Mr. Chamberlain as strongly supported it. Lord Hartington opposed it as vague, and calculated to raise too great hopes in the minds of the agricultural labourers. The division was then taken, when the Government were placed in a minority of 79 (331 for, 252 against), 74 Irish Nationalists voting in the majority, and 18 Liberals with the Government.

The Government, thus unexpectedly defeated on a side-issue, at once resigned, and Her Majesty sent for Mr. Gladstone.

(*See Cartoon.* "*Here we are again!!!*")

AN INTERVIEW AT OSBORNE.

Monday Afternoon.

Mr. GL-DST-NE *waiting.* THE QU-N *enters.*

H-r M-j-sty. Ah, Mr. Gl-d-st-ne, *so* glad to see you. Missed you cruelly for the last seven months, but feel all right again now you've come back. If there *is* a Minister I like to have about me, it's you. I feel so safe. No wars abroad. No turmoil at home. No blowing up of railway-stations all around us, as that funny Randolph says. We can all sleep in our beds—or perhaps I should say in our berths—with you at the helm.

Mr. Gl-dst-ne. Your M-j-sty does me too much honour.

The Qu-n. Not at all. They talk about dismemberment of the Empire, and all that. But now you're at Downing Street, and Edinburgh's in charge of the Mediterranean Fleet, all my anxieties are over. By the way, how would you like to have Connaught as Lord Protector in Ireland?

Mr. Gl-dst-ne. Ahem! Your M-j-sty will remember that old associations and memories would make the Irish a little chary about welcoming a Lord Protector. They had one once, you know.

The Qu-n. Yes, I forgot that; but whatever you do, don't have me up to town again to open another Parliament. I caught a very bad cold last week.

Mr. Gl-dst-ne. I solemnly assure your M-j-sty that we shall now get on all right. The necessity for a dissolution is not within measurable distance, though what the dim and distant future may bear in its bosom, is more than I can say.

The Qu-n. Very well, I trust you entirely. Go on and prosper, and don't let us have any more dissolutions and crises.

Mr. Gladstone (*brightening up—he hadn't expected to be received so graciously*). Your M-j-sty doesn't often visit the theatres nowadays, though I believe the Duke of Ed-nb-rgh is not averse, upon occasion and terms, to take a box. But if you will graciously permit me to use a quotation from the late Joseph Grimaldi, an Italian Statesman of illustrious descent, I would say,—"Here we are again!"

[*Exit, with to-and-heel step, singing, "Rum-tiddy-iddy, rum-tiddy-ti!"*

"AS YOU LIKE IT."

ORLANDO-MORLEY (about to grapple with Terrorism in Ireland). *"I come but in, as others do, to try with him the Strength of my Youth."*

ROSALIND HIBERNIA. *"Now, Hercules be thy speed, young Man!"*

FEB. 1.

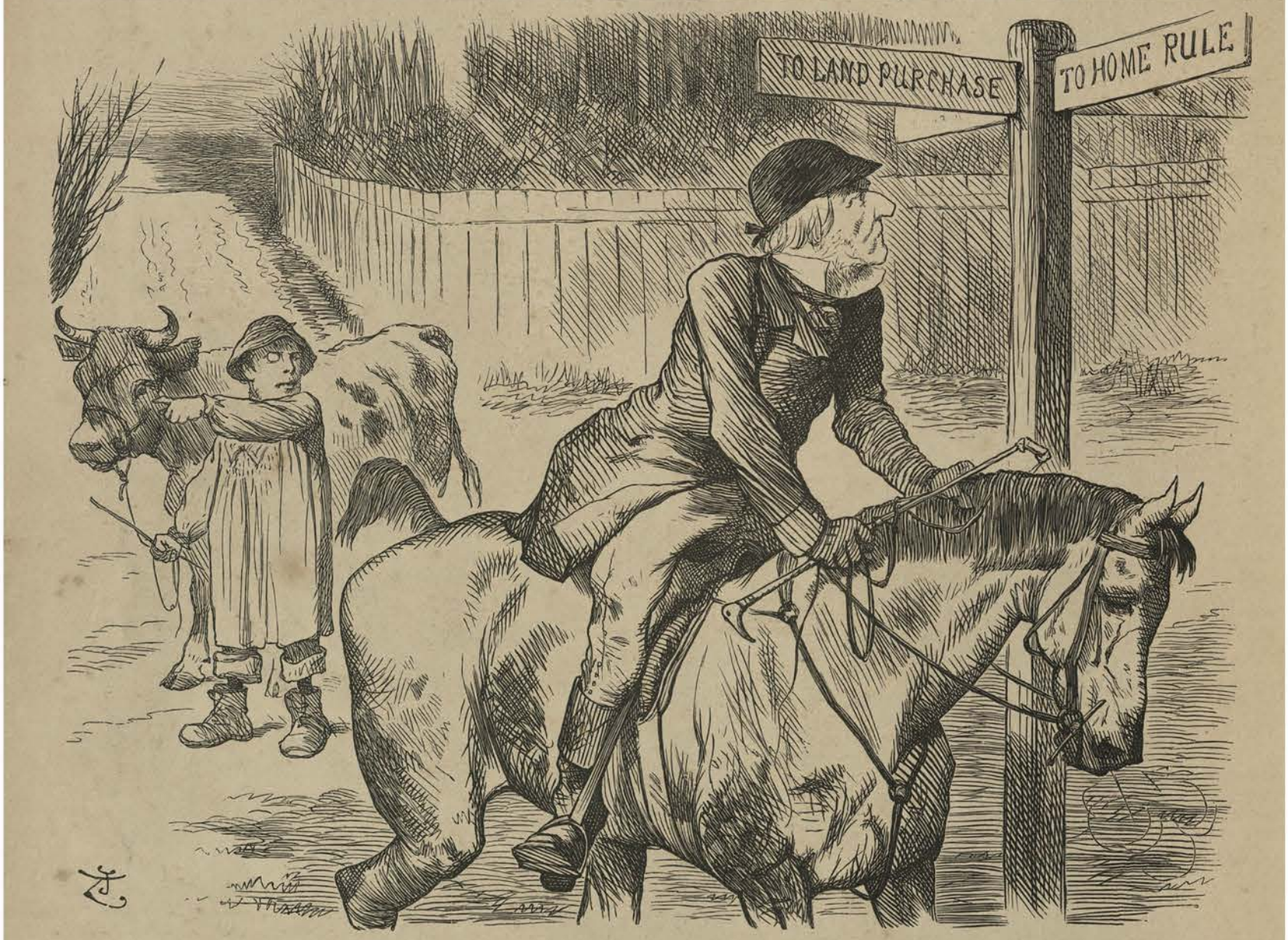
"MR. GLADSTONE" (says the "Annual Register,") "at once set himself to carry out the task of forming a Government, of which the aim would be the attainment of that object he had so persistently had in view, the reconciliation of Ireland and England."

It was a difficult task. The divisions in the Liberal party made manifest by the very suggestion of a Home Rule policy, were deepened and widened by the advent once more to power of the leader who was supposed to contemplate its practical carrying out. It was announced to-day that the Irish Secretaryship had been given to Mr. John Morley, a convinced and consistent Home Ruler. This seemed a sufficiently clear indication of Mr. Gladstone's intentions.

(*See Cartoon, "As You Like It."*)

Lord Spencer intimated his conversion to Mr. Gladstone's new Irish policy, and joined his Cabinet as President of the Council. Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and Sir Henry James

declined to do so. Mr. Chamberlain hesitated, and it was said, demanded specific assurances before joining the Cabinet, which he did eventually as President of the Local Government Board, gossip declaring that he had been anxious for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and had declined the First Lordship of the Admiralty originally offered him. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, who, it was also said, had doubts and demanded assurances, became Secretary of State for Scotland. Sir Farrer Herschell was made Lord Chancellor (as Lord Herschell); Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Childers, Home Secretary; Earl Rosebery took the Foreign Office, a popular appointment, Lord Granville this time going to the Colonial Office. The Marquis of Ripon was made First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War; and Mr. Mundella (who now entered the Cabinet for the first time), President of the Board of Trade. Outside the Cabinet, Mr. C.



AT THE CROSS ROADS.

JOE (the Cow-boy). "*Hoi!*—THIS *be your road, Measter!*"

Russell, Q.C., became Attorney-General, and Mr. Jesse Collings, the hero of the "Three Acres and a Cow" Amendment, was rewarded with the post of Secretary to the Local Government Board; Mr. Bryce becoming Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Horace Davey, Solicitor-General; Mr. Heneage, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and Mr. Wodehouse, Under-Secretary for the Colonies; while Mr. Broadhurst, the working-man representative, was made Under-Secretary to the Home Office. Such old official hands as the Earl of Derby, Lord Selborne, Lord Northbrook, Lord Carlingford, Mr. Forster, and Sir Charles Dilke, were not, for one reason or another, included in the new Government. Finally, after a little delay, the Earl of Aberdeen was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The appointment of Mr. Morley aroused considerable distrust in the press and elsewhere, and the *Times* took the lead in vigorously denouncing it, and urging the Dissentient Liberals to "express their views without delay." "The Irish policy of the new Cabinet" (said the *Times*) "is thus proclaimed to be a Home Rule policy in the largest sense . . . . All supporters of the Union, whether they call themselves Liberals or Conservatives, will be entitled, and, indeed, bound to challenge the conduct of these distinguished politicians by contesting the seats they will vacate when they formally accept office under Mr. Gladstone." It was clear that a heavy task lay before the new Premier, the wishes of the leading members of his party pointing in such diverse directions.

(*See Cartoon*, "*At the Cross Roads.*")

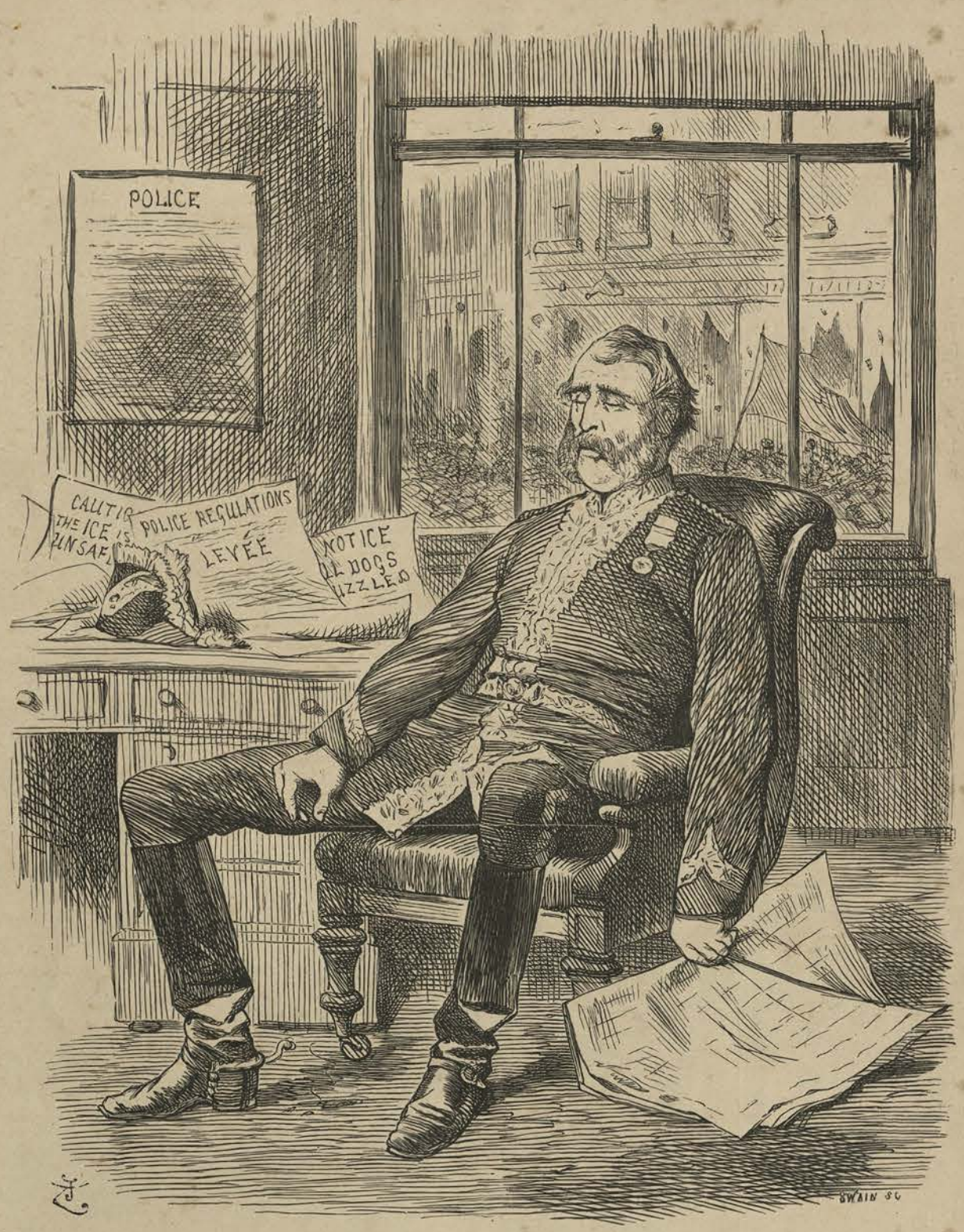
FEB. 5.

MR. GLADSTONE issued an address to the electors of Midlothian.

After declaring the disappointment of the hopes he had entertained that the late Ministry would "make proposals adequate to the needs of the sister island," Mr. Gladstone said "there were three great Irish questions demanding our care—Social order, the settlement of the land question, and a widely prevalent desire for self-government, extending beyond what is felt in Great Britain as to local affairs, but necessarily subject in all respects to the law of Imperial unity. Whilst admitting the duty devolving upon the new Government of inquiry into the social state of Ireland with regard to crime, the fulfilment of contracts, the pressure of low prices upon agriculture, and personal liberty of action, Mr. Gladstone continued, "The hope and purpose of the new Government in taking office is to examine carefully whether it is not practicable to try some other method of meeting the present case of Ireland, and ministering to its wants, both social and political—some method more safe and more effectual; going nearer to the source and seat of the mischief, and offering more promise of stability than the method of separate and restrictive criminal legislation."

In his address, on the same day, to the electors of West Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain said,

"The result of the general election in Ireland has made it imperative that attention should immediately be called to the state of that country, and to the remedies for what is unsatisfactory in its condition. . . . In connection with these subjects, I am convinced that it will be necessary to concede to the Irish people much more extended control of their own domestic business; but I appeal to my recent speeches, both before and after the election, as evidence of my firm intention to consent to no plan which will not sufficiently guarantee the continued supremacy of the Crown in that country, and the integrity of the Empire."



"THE GREAT UNEMPLOYED."

(The Chief Commissioner of Police, Feb. 8, 1886, the first Day of the Rioting.)

FEB. 8.

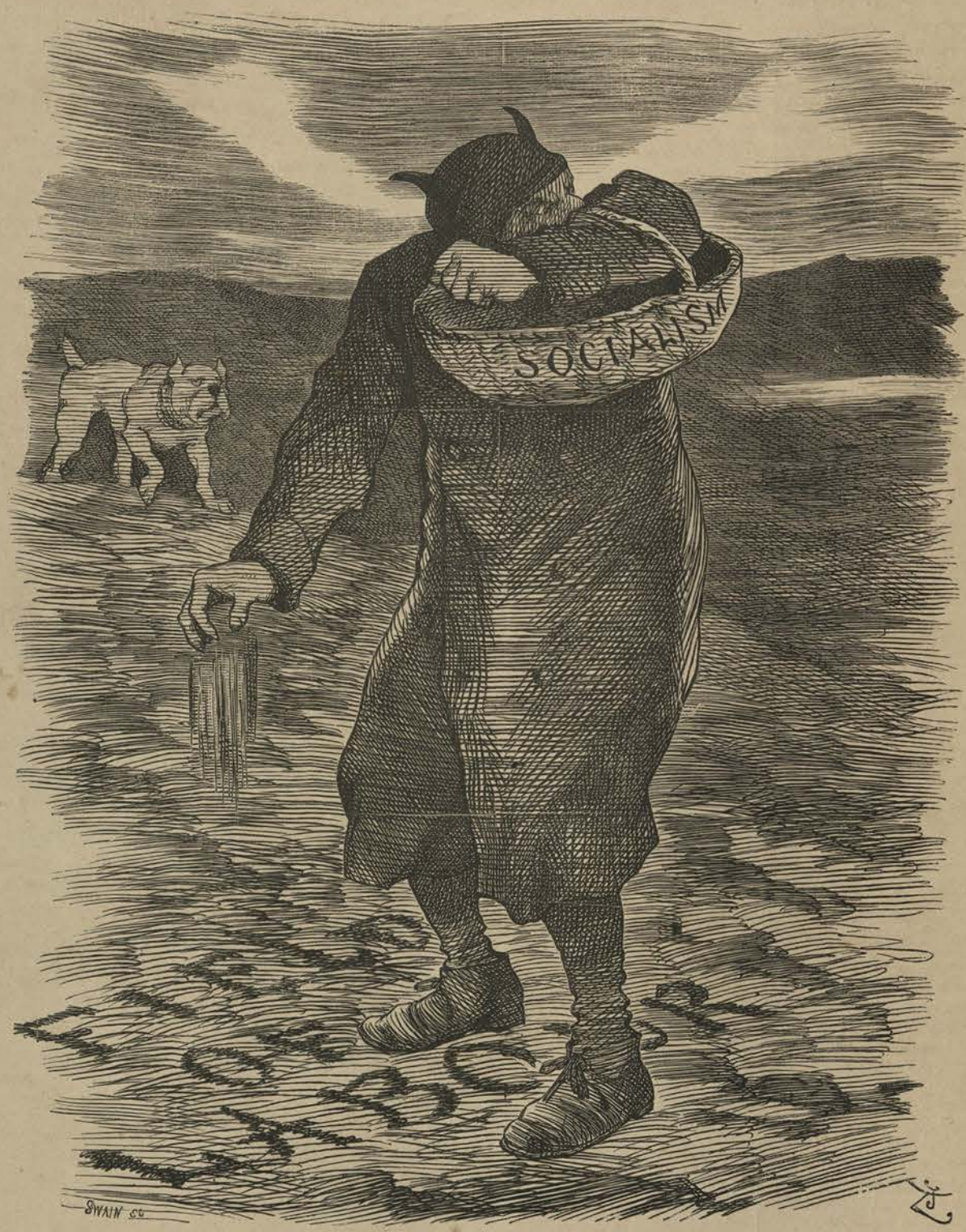
A MEETING of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square, led, owing to incendiary oratory, and the negligence of the police officials, to a serious and disgraceful riot. The meeting consisted mainly of operatives in the building and other trades, multitudes of whom were now out of work; but the "Revolutionary Social Democratic League" seized the occasion to muster, and inflammatory speeches were made by their leaders, Messrs. Hyndman, Burns, Champion, &c. The result was a collision; the real unemployed for the most part dispersed, but the Social Democrats marched in procession up Pall Mall and St. James's Street, and being joined by crowds of roughs, an *émeute* ensued, beginning with window-breaking, and ending in the pillaging and wrecking of shops. The police authorities were unprepared for the emergency, and not until a police-superintendent named Thompson, on his own responsibility, gathered a few constables in line across Oxford Street, were the mob checked, and the rioting stayed.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Great Unemployed.*")

Next day a repetition of the rioting was anticipated, and, owing to the alarmist action of the police, there was a panic in London, as discreditable in its way as the negligence which had preceded it. It was estimated that damage to the extent of £50,000 had been done by the mob. There was, of course, a general outcry against the police authorities. Mr. Childers had only been at the Home Office for a few hours, and the Chief Commissioner, Sir E. Y. Henderson, had to bear the brunt of the blame. He shortly afterwards resigned his post, in which he was succeeded by Sir Charles Warren.

In consequence of prevailing depression of trade and other causes, the numbers of the unemployed at this time were very great; and the more aggressive and revolutionary spirits amongst the Socialists availed themselves of the fact to advocate publicly, and with much oratorical violence, their doctrine of a more equal distribution of wealth, to be brought about, if needful, by the compulsion of the crowd. Messrs. Hyndman, Burns, and Champion were prosecuted by the Government for inciting the mob to violence, and were committed for trial, on March 3, by the chief magistrate at Bow Street. They were, however, subsequently acquitted when tried before Mr. Justice Cave at the Central Criminal Court.

That distress was really prevalent was only too sadly true, and the fact was acknowledged by a public subscription opened by the Lord Mayor, which realized upwards of £78,000. But the remedies demanded by the Socialist spokesmen, including the undertaking of large public works at Government cost, the relaxation of the existing rules for outdoor relief, and state-aided emigration, were regarded with general suspicion; whilst it was feared that the yet more sinister suggestions of insurrectionary violence might, if unchecked, bear bitter fruit in the minds of the suffering sons of Labour.



SOWING TARES.

(With a thousand apologies to Sir JOHN E. MILLAIS, Bart., R.A.)

(*See Cartoon, "Sowing Tares."*)

SOWING TARES.

SINISTER shape that through the shadows steals,
What doest thou? The demon hand that deals
False largesse forth to the deluded throng
Of clamorous pleasure-seekers doth less wrong
Than thou, mock husbandman! All bare it lies,
The furrowed field beneath the chill grey skies,
Barred with a boding blackness. Labour's hand
Hath delved its hardest at the stubborn land;
But thy nocturnal tillage will but spoil
The scanty hope of long continued toil.

* * * * *

Trust him not, Toiler! Better skies that frown
And sheaves half-filled that hang neglected down
Than his unholy husbandry; his aid
Whoso accepts falls beaten and betrayed.

FEB. 12.

RANDOLPH CALDECOTT, one of the most freshly original and gracefully humorous of the English artists of the Victorian Era, died to-day, prematurely and much regretted, at St. Augustine, Florida, whither he had gone in the vain hope to re-establish his shaken health. He was only in his fortieth year, having been born in 1846, but his charming work had already established him as a popular favourite in the world of art.

FEB. 13.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, speaking at Paddington, attempted to explain and defend the Irish policy of the late Government. It was, he said, "to suppress the National League," and "to assert the government of the Queen in Ireland." He made a vehement attack on Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley; and in one passage, both the discretion and the taste of which seemed doubtful, declared that the Protestants in Ireland were essentially "like the English people, a dominant and an imperial caste,"

"PAS DE FASCINATION."

AS NOW BEING DANCED BY

MADAME JOSEPHINE, SIGNOR GLADSTONIO, and SIGNORINA MORLEENA.

and any attempt to subject them to the power of a Parliament in Dublin, suggested by "the insanity which is engendered by a monstrous and unparalleled combination of verbosity and senility," would cause the Protestants to rebel and lead to civil war in Ireland. Lord Randolph announced that he should shortly pay a visit to Belfast.

FEB. 18.

PARLIAMENT re-assembled. Mr. Gladstone announced that Procedure would be referred to a Select Committee, that the new Government would accept the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech substantially as it stood, including Mr. Collings's amendment. He also said that the Government did not intend to re-enact repressive measures for Ireland, but to introduce legislative measures of a substantial character as regards social order, the land, and the future government of the country.

The great question now exciting the quidnuncs of politics was, how many of his old colleagues Mr. Gladstone would succeed in carrying with him in embarking on his new Irish policy; and, in particular, what line Mr. Chamberlain would take, and whether he or the new recruit, Mr. Morley, would be the premier's favoured lieutenant in that opening political campaign which it was obvious would be so critical for the Liberal party and its aged but indomitable Leader.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Pas de Fascination.*")

FEB. 22.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL visited Belfast, and was enthusiastically received by the Orange party. He repeated his incentives to the Protestants to resist to the uttermost the establishment of an Irish Parliament. Against such a law, if ever it were passed, "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right," said Lord Randolph. His visit to Belfast was followed by rioting and sanguinary faction fights between the rival champions of the Orange and the Green.

MARCH 3.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, speaking at Manchester, appealed to the independent Liberals who were hostile to Home Rule to unite with the Conservatives in forming a new political party to be called the "Unionists." If Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and Sir Henry James would consider this offer, they would (said Lord Randolph) be met more than half way, and would be supported by the Conservatives either in forming a Government of their own or a Coalition Government. As opposed to the self-styled "Unionists," he dubbed Mr. Gladstone's followers "Separatists"; and the names, fair or unfair, have stuck.

MARCH 26.

AFTER some delay and various premature rumours, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan resigned their seats in the Cabinet, as not being able to approve Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule schemes for Ireland. Lord Hartington, speaking at a dinner of the Eighty Club on March 5th, had already indicated his inability to follow Mr. Gladstone in conceding the Irish demands "for the establishment of an independent Legislature." The seriousness of the schism in the Liberal party could no longer be disguised.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Thanes Fly from Me!*")

"*THE THANES FLY FROM ME!*"

MACBETH (looking into the "dim and distant future").—"*This push*
Will cheer me ever, or disseat me now.
* * * * * * *
Give me my armour."—Act V.

MARCH 29.

DR. STANSFELD was appointed President of the Local Government Board, and Lord Dalhousie Secretary for Scotland, in place of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, retired. "Mr. Chamberlain's secession" (says the "Annual Register") "produced one immediate result, of which Mr. Gladstone seemed to take but little notice, namely, a general and outspoken expression of dislike to any Land Purchase Bill which should involve an immediate or prospective burden to the taxpayer. It was, however, on this Land Bill that Mr. Gladstone would have to rely to make his Home Rule Bill tolerated by the Peers. When, however, it be-

came clear, from the general drift of public opinion, that the Land Purchase Scheme if grafted on the Home Rule Bill, as originally intended, would hamper the passage of that measure through the House of Commons, it was announced that the two schemes would be introduced separately, and at a certain distance of time."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Set down Two, and Carry One.*" (*?*)

April 5.

The Rt. Hon. William Edward Forster, M.P., died to-day in London, at the age of 68, having been born on July 11, 1818.

In Memoriam.

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.

Born, July 11, 1818. Died, April 5, 1886.

A sturdy lover of a sturdy land,
He served it, zeal at heart, and life in hand,
With valiant loyalty. A keen strong mind
That fear shook not, and faction could not blind.
That life was sapped in facing England's foes,
By peril's strain and hate's embittered blows;
And at his country's crisis, he who watched
So jealously her interests, hence is snatched.
Yet not unmarked, unmourned.
E'en in the tide [aside
Of fullest conflict, men will turn
To lay a well-earned laurel on the grave [man brave.
Of a stout patriot and a states-

April 8.

At length, after many delays, Mr. Gladstone rose in the House of Commons to ask leave "to bring in a Bill to amend the provisions for the future government of Ireland," promising after an interval of a week to introduce a Second Bill "to make amended provision for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland."

Never had so crowded and excited a House awaited the unfolding of a ministerial scheme. By eleven o'clock in the morning every seat in the House had been secured, and when Mr. Gladstone rose there was not a spare inch anywhere. He spoke for three hours and a half. Of his speech, the *Times* Register says:—"It was in many respects a wonderful achievement. If lacking the force of some of the Premier's great orations, it displayed his mastery of complicated details; and, still more, his skill in giving the colour he pleases to the facts of a perplexing case."

The problem before him, Mr. Gladstone said, was to reconcile Imperial unity with diversity of legislation. What he proposed was, not a repeal of the Union, because the essence of the Union was, that before it there were two co-ordinate and independent Legislatures. Neither would it involve dismemberment or disintegration. The Government intended to propose the establishment of a legislative body to sit in Dublin to legislate for Ireland; and to control such administration, with securities for the Union, and adequate protection for the

"*SET DOWN TWO, AND CARRY ONE.*" (*?*)

Anxious Parent. "*It's my only chance. Can't get across safely with both of 'em.*"

minority. On the grounds of the impossibility of distinguishing between Imperial and local functions, he decided that the Irish peers and members of Parliament could not be allowed to remain in the British Parliament after the establishment of an Irish one. The new legislative body would be subject to all the prerogatives of the Crown, and would not be empowered to pass any legislation affecting the Crown, the Army and Navy, foreign and colonial affairs, trade, navigation and currency, and the endowment of religious bodies. It would consist of two orders, with a power of separate voting when desired, and a veto of one order on the other, to last for three years, or until the next dissolution. The first order would consist of the 28 Representative Peers, and 75 other members elected for a period of 10 years by persons of £25 a-year qualification, and possessed of a property qualification of £200 a-year. The second order would consist of the present 103 university, county, and borough members, with the addition of 101 others elected in the same manner for 5 years. The Executive to remain the same for the present; the Viceroy to be retained, to be assisted by a Privy Council, not going out of office with the Government; the existing religious disability being removed. The Constabulary to remain for the present under the existing authority, but to pass ultimately under the control of the Irish Legislature. A veto was reserved for the Lord Lieutenant, to be exercised subject to the advice of the Irish Ministers. The Customs and Excise, contrary, it would appear, to Mr. Gladstone's original intention, were retained in the hands of the Imperial Parliament. With this exception, the general power of imposing taxes would pass to the new legislative body. The Irish contribution to Imperial charges was fixed at £3,242,000, a proportion Mr. Gladstone estimated as one-fourteenth of the whole. This contribution to be paid by Ireland out of a fund composed in the first instance of the entire receipts paid into the Irish Exchequer.

SINK OR SWIM!!

Such in bare general outline was Mr. Gladstone's proposal for a "Statutory Parliament" for Ireland. "We are sensible," said he, "that we have taken an important decision. Our choice has been made. It has not been made without thought: it has been made in the full knowledge that trial and difficulty may confront us in our path."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Sink or Swim!!*")

Mr. Trevelyan explained his reasons for leaving the Cabinet. He opposed the Bill, objecting to "give over to the tender mercies of a separate Parliament in Ireland, in which men like Sheridan and Egan are pretty sure to be prominent members, the law-abiding citizens of the country." Mr. Parnell, though objecting to certain points in the Bill, such as the surrender of the customs, and the control of the police, said:—

"I am convinced that if our views be fairly met, the result of the Bill will be to agreeably disappoint Mr. Trevelyan, and all those who think with him; that it will be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people as a solution of the long-standing dispute between the countries, and that it will lead to the prosperity and peace of Ireland, and the satisfaction of England."

April 9.

Mr. Chamberlain explained the reasons for his resignation. He did not consider that the securities which he deemed indispensable were consistent with the establishment of a separate and politically independent Parliament in Dublin. He was about to refer to the forthcoming Land Purchase Scheme, when Mr. Gladstone interposed, saying, that to refer to a Bill which had not been introduced, would be highly irregular. After some altercation, Mr. Chamberlain yielded, saying, however, that it placed him in a difficult position, because he had resigned not merely on the Home Rule question but on the Land question; objecting to the scheme as a whole, and to each part of it. He objected strongly to the exclusion of the Irish Members from the English Parliament. The Bill, he maintained, "provided no effectual guarantees either for Imperial unity, or for the safety of the minority, but rather promised a renewal of agitation with the object of breaking the "last link" between Great Britain and Ireland; while as for the recoil against the alternative of coercion, the measure could only be carried out by coercing the Protestant loyalists" (*Times* Register). Lord Hartington also made a lengthy and impressive speech against the measure, and the policy it embodied. Mr. Morley vigorously defended it. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his usual unmeasured style, characterised it as "a mass of contradictions and absurdities," bristling with fanciful safeguards and futile guarantees. Sir W. Harcourt made a dashing speech in its favour; and Mr. Goschen attacked it root and branch. Mr. Gladstone's closing reply (says the *Times* Register) was amazingly spirited and eloquent. The exclusion of the Irish Members, and other points objected to, were not "essential" and "vital." He said he spoke of the plan as a plan in its essence, and not in its detail. "It may be improved by the wisdom of this House; but speaking of it as a plan, I say it holds the field. It has many enemies; it has not a single rival. And, Sir, it is safe to prophesy that the subject will continue to hold the field."

Leave was given to bring in the Bill. But its reception, whether in the House or the Country, could hardly be considered encouraging to its enterprising author.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The 'Divided Skirt.*")

THE "DIVIDED SKIRT."

Grand Old Man-Milliner (persuasively). "*Fits beautifully, Madam! A little alteration here and there——*"

Mrs. Britannia. "*It's very uncomfortable,—and I'm sure it isn't becoming. I shall never get along with it as it is!!*"

April 15.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, brought in his Budget.

There was a deficit of £543,499, which he proposed to meet by suspending the two Sinking Funds (£818,000 together), which would turn the deficit into a surplus of £274,000.

April 16.

Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Sale and Purchase of Land in Ireland.

Under it the Statutory Parliament in Dublin would be empowered to appoint any person or persons, to be called "the State authority" to be the medium of purchase under the Act by means of a new Three per cent. stock, issued at par, on the application of the Land Commissioners. The object of the Act was to give to all Irish landlords the option of being bought out on the terms of the Act . . . where their rent was from agricultural land; the Act not pretending to deal with mansions, demesnes, and woods. "The State authority, as I have described—that is an organ representing the Irish legislative bodies—is to be the middle term between the vendor and the occupier. It is through that medium that the transaction is to take place. And lastly, as a general rule, what we propose is, that upon the sale the peasant is to become the proprietor. Not, as a general rule, an occupier subject to rent-charge until the expiration of a certain term, when he is to become the proprietor, but to become a proprietor at once, subject only to a burden subsequently described." The nominal purchase price Mr. Gladstone proposed to fix at 20 years' purchase of the net rental ascertained by deducting law charges, bad debts, and cost of management from the judicial rent. The means of purchase to be provided by the creation of £50,000,000 of 3 per cents.; £10,000,000 to be issued in 1887-88, and £20,000,000 in each of the two succeeding financial years. For the repayment of this advance to be made by the tenants in instalments spread over 40 years, a Receiver-General under British authority was to be appointed, through whose hands all rents and all Irish revenues whatever would pass, and the rent-charge would be the first charge thereon.

THE GRAND OLD FALCONER.

William (a trifle husky). "*Oh, for my Falconer's voice,*
To lure this Tassel-gentle back again!"

(From the other William,—adapted.)

Mr. Chamberlain was now free to explain the reasons of his hostility to this Land Purchase Scheme, to which he was uncompromisingly opposed. He was not prepared to risk £120,000,000 (the amount originally named, and to which Mr. Chamberlain adhered, declaring the reduction to be illusory) of the money of the British tax-payer. He held the agricultural land of Ireland at 20 years' purchase to be worth at least £150,000,000, and could not see how the issue of Consols could be limited to less than that. He admitted that Mr. Gladstone had made very considerable modifications in the direction of his desires; and although he was not yet satisfied, yet he was not an irreconcileable opponent, and hoped further changes might relieve him from an attitude whose necessity he greatly regretted.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Grand Old Falconer.*")

Mr. Parnell reserved his general judgment, but objected to the appointment of a Receiver-

General. The Bill was brought in, and read a first time without opposition. But its reception in the House and the country was something more than cold; the Radicals in general protested against the pecuniary risk involved being incurred in the interest of the Irish landlords, and even the Home Rulers accepted the principle in a qualified and questionable way.

April 20.

The formation was announced of a Liberal Union, opposed to the Home Rule measures of Mr. Gladstone. On the 21st, Mr. Chamberlain addressing a meeting of the Birmingham Two Thousand, attacked the Bills in detail, and secured from the Caucus a qualified vote of confidence, "coupled with a hope that a reconciliation on the basis of

ART IN OLYMPUS; OR, THE ACADEMIA OF THE GODS.

retaining the Irish members, might be brought about."

May 3.

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy, opened to the public to-day, contained some striking pictures, notably the "Mermaid" of Mr. Burne Jones, A.R.A.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Art in Olympus; or, the Academia of the Gods.*")

May 4.

To-day was opened, by the Queen in State, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington. The idea of Imperial Federation was at this time gaining ground, and it was quickened (says the *Times* Register) by the popular success of this exhibition, "which brought home to the minds of the masses the vast extent and the inexhaustible resources of the Empire." The Jubilee, commemorating the completion of 50 years of Her Majesty's reign, was to be held in the coming year, and an Imperial Institute was projected, "permanently representing the interests of all the dependencies of the Crown, and especially forwarding trade with the mother country." These considerations lent additional interest to what *Mr. Punch* called "the Colinderies."

MAY 4.

MR. GLADSTONE issued a Manifesto to his constituents of Midlothian. He declared that his measure for giving to Ireland "local autonomy, or Home Rule," had met with "wide and warm approval in the country." He added:—

"We must not be discouraged if at home, and particularly in the upper ranks of society, we hear a variety of discordant notes. . . . On the side adverse to the Government are found, as I sorrowfully admit, in profuse abundance, station, title, wealth, social influence, the professions, or the large majority of them—in a word, the spirit and power of class. These are the main body of the opposing host. Nor is this all. As knights of old had squires, so in the great army of class each enrolled soldier has, as a rule, dependents. The adverse host, then, consists of class and the dependents of class. But this formidable army is, in the bulk of its constituent parts, the same—though now enriched at our cost with a valuable contingent of recruits—that has fought in every one of the great political battles of the last sixty years, and has been defeated. We have had great controversies before this great controversy—on free trade, free navigation, public education, religious equality, on civil matters, extension of the suffrage to its present basis. On these and many other great issues the classes have fought uniformly on the wrong side, and have uniformly been beaten by a power more difficult to marshal, but resistless when marshalled—by the upright sense of the nation."

These passages gave great offence to "the classes," and were roundly denounced in the press and elsewhere, as an attempt to stimulate the passion of the populace, and, in the conventional cant phrase of such controversies, to "set class against class" in the community.

"STAY, PRITHEE, STAY!"

CHURCHILL } (together). *"Pray, keep your seat——"*
CHAMBERLAIN }
PARNELL. "Sure, I didn't know you were so fond of my company!!"

MAY 5.

AT a conference of the leaders of the National Federation of Liberal Associations, otherwise known as the Birmingham Caucus, the party supporting Mr. Chamberlain sustained a complete defeat, and the direction of the Association was practically taken out of the hands of its original projectors ("Annual Register"). On the 8th Mr. Chamberlain published a letter declaring his readiness to vote for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, if the Prime Minister would meet the wishes of many of his followers for the maintenance of the Imperial Parliament as the Supreme legislative authority for the United Kingdom. He regarded "as the key of the position the maintenance of the full representation (of Ireland) in the Imperial Parliament, and of her full responsibility for all Imperial affairs."

But both among the Liberals and the Conservatives, with Mr. Chamberlain as with Lord Randolph Churchill, the retention of the Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament seemed to be a *sine qud non*.

(See Cartoon, "Stay, prithee, Stay!")

MAY 10.

MR. GLADSTONE moved the Second Reading of the Irish Government Bill. He denied that at any period of his life he had ever declared Home Rule in Ireland to be incompatible with imperial unity; but said he had always insisted that two conditions were indispensable—that it should be plainly demanded by a majority of the people, and that it should be a plan which would not be incompatible with the unity of the empire. The first condition, he maintained, was now fulfilled by the result of the general election, and the second satisfied by Mr. Parnell's declaration on the first night of the Session that all he required was Irish autonomy—the power of managing Irish affairs in Ireland. He admitted the force of the objections brought against the removal of the Irish members from the House of Commons, especially on the ground of the dissociation of representation from taxation. He was willing to meet these reasonable objections as far as practicable. "I believe," he said, "we have reached one of those crises in the history of nations where the path of boldness is the path, and the only path, of safety;" and earnestly insisted that Lord Hartington, on whom lay the responsibility in the matter, was bound at once to lay his alternative policy before the House.

Lord Hartington immediately rose to move the rejection of the Bill. He maintained that Mr. Parnell and his friends were working and would work for, and would be satisfied with nothing but, complete separation. He denied that he could fairly be called upon to produce an alternative plan.

AN "EXIT" SPEECH.

"The rest, that love me, rise and follow ME!"—Richard the Third, Act III., Sc. 4.

MAY 14.

A MEETING of the Liberal Unionists was held at Devonshire House, under the presidency of Lord Hartington, to consider the political situation. It resulted in a unanimous decision to oppose Mr. Gladstone's Bills to the utmost. This meeting (says the "Annual Register") "revealed the fact, that the Irish policy of the Government was repudiated by nearly one-third of the Liberal party in the House of Commons." It had been suggested that the second reading of the Bill should be accepted simply as an abstract declaration in favour of the principle of Home Rule, the Bill to be then withdrawn, and brought forward again in an Autumn Session; but Lord Hartington said he could not consent to this course, and in this he was supported by Mr. Chamberlain and the bulk of those present.

(*See Cartoon, "An 'Exit' Speech."*)

MAY 15.

LORD SALISBURY, at St. James's Hall, made a strongly worded speech, certain passages in which were generally regarded as indiscreet and insulting, and were long remembered against him in party warfare. He maintained that Ireland was not a nation, but two nations; that there were races, like the Hottentots and the Hindoos, who were incapable of self-government; and declined to place confidence in a people "who had acquired the habit of using knives and slugs." He added:—

"My alternative policy is that Parliament should enable the Government of England to govern Ireland. Apply that recipe honestly, consistently, and resolutely for twenty years, and at the end of that time you will find that Ireland will be fit to accept any gift in the way of local government, or repeal of coercion laws, that you may wish to give her."

He would rather, he said, employ British wealth in aiding the emigration of a million Irishmen, than in buying out landlords.

MAY 27.

MR. GLADSTONE presided at a meeting of the Liberal Party held at the Foreign Office, and explained the position of his Ministry with regard to the Irish Bill.

He said what the Government desired was, to establish by a vote on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill, the principle of the measure, which was the establishment in Ireland of a legislative body, with the conduct of Irish as distinguished from Imperial affairs. Voting for the second reading, he declared, would not bind members to its details, or to voting for the Land Purchase Bill. He maintained that it was impossible for the Imperial Legislature to divest itself of its supremacy; and with regard to the exclusion of the Irish members, said, "We are quite willing to undertake the responsibility of framing and submitting a plan which would entitle Irish representatives to be invited to Parliament, when any proposal for taxation is made which affects the condition of Ireland." After the second reading no further steps would be taken for passing the measure that session; it could either be proceeded with in the Autumn, or re-introduced with the necessary amendments in another session, the latter course for choice.

His speech was favourably received by the meeting; but in the House itself only led to angry questionings, and to imputations of disingenuous motives on the one side, and to resentment and what appeared carefully calculated reticence on the other. Mr. Gladstone, abused by his opponents, deserted and even denounced by many of his own colleagues, was left to find such consolation as he could in the changed attitude towards him of the Irish members, and the outspoken gratitude of the Irish people he was struggling so hard to conciliate and to serve.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Hibernia Consolatrix.*")

HIBERNIA CONSOLATRIX.

MAY 27.

A BILL for the expulsion of the French Princes was introduced into the Chamber by the Minister of the Interior.

JUNE 1.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in a long speech, declared his continued opposition to the Home Rule Bill. He said the amendments suggested by the Prime Minister would only reduce the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament to a spasmodic sham. He demanded further information as to what was to be done for Ulster. He denied that Mr. Parnell and his followers would close with this Bill as a final settlement. Mr. Parnell (on the 4th) replied that under the Bill the British Parliament would retain unimpaired the same power and authority with respect to Ireland which it possessed now, and insisted that the Bill had been freely, cheerfully, and gladly accepted by all the leaders of national feeling, both in Ireland and America. He charged the Conservatives with having, before the General Election, distinctly offered in the event of their obtaining a majority, to submit not only a plan for the complete autonomous government of Ireland, but also a scheme of land purchase on a much larger scale than that proposed by Mr. Gladstone. Personally, he had no objection to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. He maintained that there was no halfway house between the concession of legislative autonomy to Ireland and the disfranchisement of the country, and her government as a Crown Colony.

ACTÆON AND HIS HOUNDS.

Mr. Gladstone wound up the debate in a speech which (says the "Annual Register") "for rhetorical power and finish compared favourably with some of even his greatest achievements." He disclaimed sole responsibility for the measure, and again said that the question involved was simply the principle of the Bill as distinct from its particulars, all of which members were free to oppose hereafter. To the Liberal Unionists he appealed in eloquent terms not to miss the golden moment which now presented itself to satisfy the hopes of Ireland, and to do justice to the voice which Parliament had given to the people of that country. The appeal, enforced in a finely conceived peroration of singular dignity, and unforced though impassioned pathos, was in vain. The second reading of the Home Rule Bill was rejected by a majority of 30. The Liberal Premier was beaten by his own old colleagues and supporters.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Actæon and his Hounds.*")

Mr. Brand (Whig) and Mr. Caine (Radical) were tellers for the Noes. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain voted against their old leader, followed by their supporters amongst the Liberals, 93 in all. The whole Conservative party was accounted for except two members, one absent on account of illness, the other, Sir Robert Peel, being in favour of Home Rule. One Parnellite and ten Liberals were absent.

The scene in the House on the declaration of the division was one of almost unparalleled excitement, the exultant cheers of the Tories being answered by the Parnellites with defiant shouts and a ringing cheer for the "Grand Old Man."

Mr. Gladstone asked for an adjournment until the following Thursday, June 10.

JUNE 8.

MEETING of Mr. Chamberlain and his followers, and formation of a Radical Union.

JUNE 10.

MR. GLADSTONE announced in the House of Commons that the Queen had been advised to dissolve Parliament, and had assented. He proposed therefore that all contentious business should be abandoned, the Appropriation Bill passed, and supplies granted on account sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service until October 31.

JUNE 14.

KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA committed suicide by drowning himself in the Starnberg Lake.

THE JOLLY ANGLERS.

CHURCHILL (to CHAMBERLAIN). *"I say, old Fellow, we won't interfere with one another's Swims."*
HARCOURT (with "Gladstone" lob-worm). *"I think the Grand Old Bait will catch 'em."*

JUNE 14.

MR. GLADSTONE issued an address to the electors of Midlothian, in which he said that choice lay between his own anti-coercion policy and Lord Salisbury's repressive measures, and denied the self-assumed title of "Unionist" to his opponents, whether Tories or Seceders, who he said were advocating what was a mere "paper Union," not a Union of sentiment.

Mr. Chamberlain issued his address to the electors of West Birmingham on June 12, and Lord Hartington's appeared on the 17th. They were both hostile to the principle of Home Rule, and both blamed Mr. Gladstone for the crisis brought about by his change of front. "In the coming electoral campaign it was arranged" (says the "Annual Register") "that in no case should the Conservatives contest the seat of a Liberal Unionist, and in like manner that the Liberal Unionists should support the Conservatives against the Gladstonian Liberals and Home Rulers.

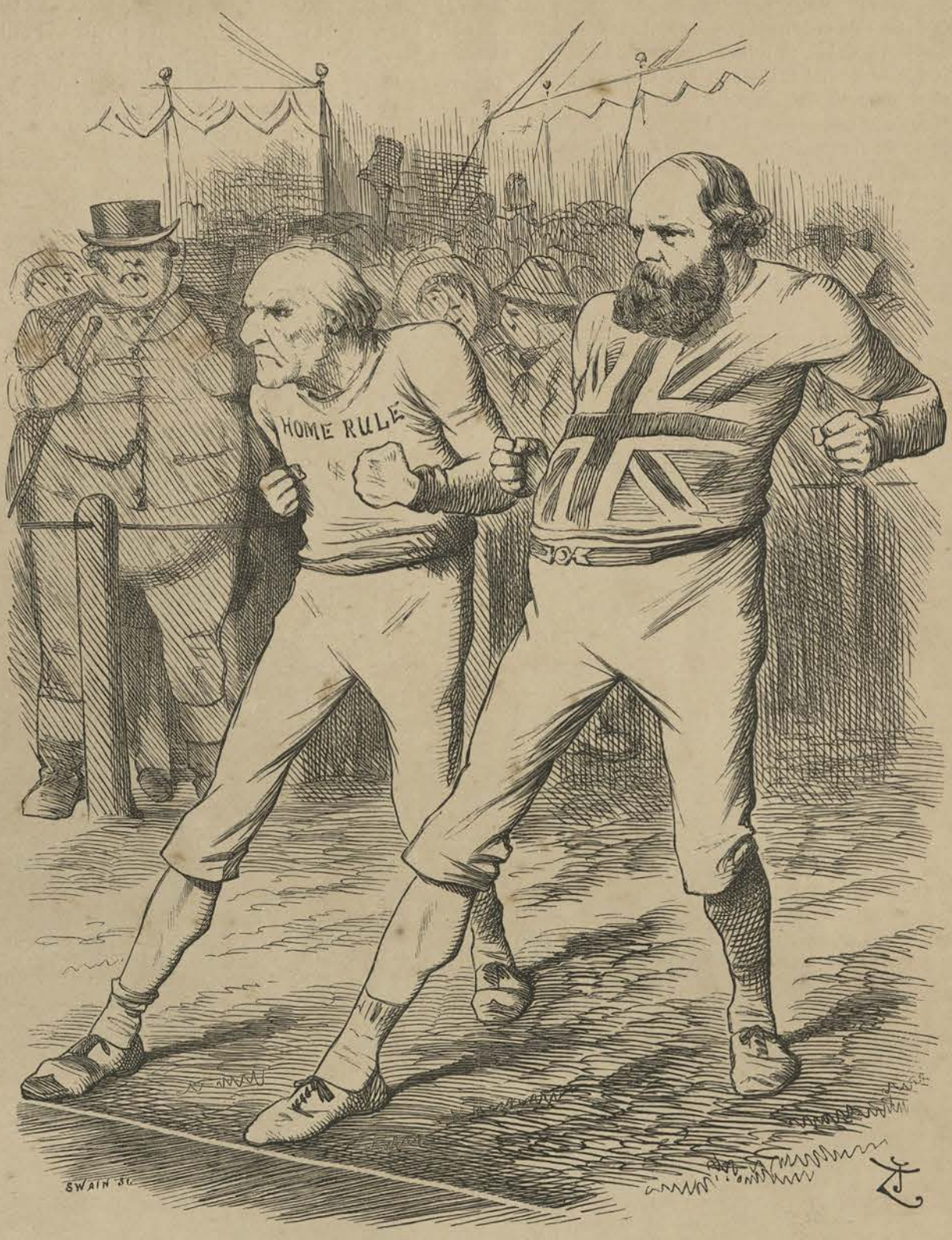
(*See Cartoon*, "*The Jolly Anglers.*")

JUNE 17.

MR. GLADSTONE set out for Midlothian. His reception *en route* and upon his arrival in Scotland showed no diminution in popular enthusiasm. On the 19th he addressed the electors of Midlothian in the Music Hall, Edinburgh. He said that there were no judges so competent to deal with questions of policy and broad principles of justice as the electors of the nation. What was now before the country was the establishment of a legislative body in Ireland for the management of exclusively Irish affairs.

"The Ministerial Bill" (he declared) "is dead. The principle of the Bill survives." He promised to cast his Bill to the winds as soon as a better way of giving effect to his views could be produced. He spoke again on June 21, and at Glasgow on June 22, the latter speech being directed towards removing from the minds of the Scotch Presbyterians any fear of religious persecution in Ireland, which he utterly refused to believe would result from Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone then returned to Hawarden. Although his reception was no less warm than before, it was commonly complained that he had not spoken as clearly as could be wished, or grappled closely with the difficulties and doubts raised in many minds by his Home Rule policy. But the crisis of the contest was now at hand; the choice between Gladstone's Home Rule and Salisbury's "Twenty years of resolute Government," lay fairly before the country.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Start.*")



"*THE START.*"

(*GREAT RACE BETWEEN THE G.O.M. AND "THE MARKISS."*)

JUNE 21.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL issued his election address. It was full of virulent invective against Mr. Gladstone, whom it charged with "boundless egoism," with "reserving for his closing days a conspiracy against the honour of Great Britain and the welfare of Ireland, more startlingly base and nefarious than any of those other numerous designs and plots which, during the last quarter of a century, have occupied his imagination." "All useful and desired reforms are to be indefinitely postponed, the British Constitution is to be torn up, the Liberal party shivered into fragments . . . to gratify the ambition of an old man in a hurry." The vulgar violence of Lord Randolph's latest manifesto disgusted the better members of his own party, but did not appear to be uncongenial to the tastes of many of his supporters in the electorate, to whom, on the contrary, his "hard-hitting" seemed to afford much satisfaction.

JUNE 22.

MR. BRIGHT, concerning whose attitude with regard to Home Rule much anxiety had been felt, addressed a letter to Mr. Caine, the Radical-Unionist candidate for Barrow, which emphatically manifested his hostility to Mr. Gladstone's new departure. Expressing his hope that Mr. Caine would win, he charged the Gladstonian Liberals with surrender of judgment and conscience to party interests or a party leader; asserted that scores of members of the House of Commons had voted with the Government, who in private had condemned the Irish Bills, and maintained that "the ninety-three who voted in the majority have done much to redeem the Liberals from the discredit of accepting a measure which the majority of them condemned." It was clear that Mr. Gladstone had no sympathy or support to hope for from his old friend and honoured colleague, John Bright.

THE WIND AND THE SUN.

(From MR. PUNCH's own "Æsop.")

JUNE 22.

THE Expulsion Bill passed the French Senate by 137 votes to 122. It was promulgated on the 23rd, the Princes having to leave France within twenty-four hours.

JUNE 25.

MR. GLADSTONE addressed a public meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Going more into details than on previous occasions, he recognised and undertook to satisfy "the very strong desire shown in England that Ireland should not be severed from the transaction of Imperial concerns." With regard to the Land Purchase Bill, he challenged Mr. Chamberlain, its "severest critic," "to produce to the country the plan which he himself prepared in February last, and which he requested me to cause to be printed for the consideration of the Government." He agreed with Lord Hartington's condition "that the powers" (of the Irish Parliament) "should be delegated and not surrendered;" but the other three conditions laid down by Lord Hartington he could not accept. He said, "We want to meet the wants of Ireland as a matter of business. We want also to give reasonable satisfaction to her national aspirations." Mr. Gladstone desired to seek through sympathy and concession what Lord Salisbury looked to resolute rule alone to secure.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Wind and the Sun.*")

JUNE 25.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Royal Commission.

The Queen's Speech, after announcing the impending dissolution, said that the warlike operations of Servia

against Bulgaria had been brought to a close through the wise counsels of the Powers and the forbearance of the Sultan, and that, after a period of anxiety, the adoption of pacific counsels in Greece, and the disarmament now in progress under the orders of its government, had removed a serious danger to the peace of the east of Europe. The state of affairs in Egypt had improved, and it had become possible to materially reduce our force in that country, and bring it within the southern limits of Egypt proper. It referred sympathetically to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition now in progress, saying, "I feel that this enterprise, and the cordial interest in it which is exhibited by the people, at once prove the sympathy which unites the several portions of the Empire, and powerfully tend to confirm and promote that sympathy."

THE FINISH.

JULY 1.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT addressed his constituents at Birmingham, who had returned him unopposed. Whilst claiming to be a far older friend of Ireland than Mr. Gladstone, he said the result of all his study of the Irish question, a study conducted on the spot in two long visits, as well as by careful reading, was "that with all my sympathy with Ireland, I am entirely against anything in any shape which shall be called a parliament in Dublin." This speech led to an exchange of letters between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, which still further emphasized the radical divergence of opinion on the Irish question between these two distinguished men and old colleagues.

The elections began on this date. From the first they went against Mr. Gladstone. It was clear that large numbers of the Liberals of the country had not made up their minds on the question of Home Rule, and the abstentions among them in many constituencies were numerous enough to ensure success to the Unionists. The final returns showed 316 Conservatives, 78 Liberal Unionists, 191 Gladstonians, and 85 Parnellites, so that the majority of 30 for the maintenance of the Union shown at the division on the Home Rule Bill had by this appeal to the country been swelled into one of 113. The Conservatives were the chief gainers at the election, the ranks of the Liberal Unionists being considerably thinned, as well as those of the Gladstonians, whilst the Parnellites were only reduced by one.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Finish.*")

JULY 6.

IT was announced from Berlin and Vienna that Russia intended to abolish the free port of Batoum, a report which next day was officially confirmed. M. de Freycinet said that the incident was regarded with complete indifference by France.

JULY 12.

THE DUC D'AUMALE was expelled from France, in consequence of his having addressed a letter to President Grévy, protesting against being struck off the French Army List.

JULY 20.

TO-DAY a Cabinet Council was held, at which the Ministers resolved upon resignation. By the advice of Mr. Gladstone, the Queen sent for Lord Salisbury, who was at Royat. In the new Parliament the Parnellites (says the "Annual Register") no longer held the balance between the two great political parties. When united with the Gladstonians they only mustered 276 against 316 Conservatives; but in the event of a re-union of the Liberal party, that body would outnumber the Conservatives by 28 votes. Lord Salisbury's task, therefore, in the face of this distribution of parties, was not an easy one. On the other hand, the Liberal Leader found the attempt to rally his party forces under what Lord Rosebery had called "the Gladstonian Umbrella" was more hopeless than ever.

(*See Cartoon, "The Old Umbrella"!!*)

JULY 23.

TO-DAY a great Naval Review was held at Portsmouth, in the presence of the Queen and the Empress Eugénie, in honour of the Colonial and Indian representatives, now on a visit to this country in connection with the holding of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

THE "OLD UMBRELLA"!!

JULY 23.

LORD SALISBURY returned to town, and held conference with his colleagues prior to visiting the Queen. He also had an interview with Lord Hartington, who, however, declined to join his Government. On the 27th a large meeting of Conservatives at the Carlton Club confirmed Lord Salisbury's leadership. There were rumours of a Coalition Ministry. Lord Salisbury invited certain of the Liberal Unionist leaders to join him, and even, it was said, offered to take office under Lord Hartington. These advances, however, were declined for the present. Lord Randolph Churchill, to the surprise of many, was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach becoming Secretary for Ireland. Lord Iddesleigh was Foreign Secretary; Mr. W. H. Smith, Secretary for War; Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C., an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, and at one time a supporter of Mr. Isaac Butt and his

scheme of Home Rule, was unexpectedly promoted to the office of Home Secretary. The Marquis of Londonderry became Viceroy of Ireland, and Lord Ashbourne the Irish Lord Chancellor. Lord Salisbury, in addressing his supporters at the Carlton Club on the 27th, explained how he had urged Lord Hartington to form a Ministry, promising him Conservative support, but that Lord Hartington had declined, thinking it better to stand aside from party combinations and coalitions, whilst supporting the Conservative Government so long as it adhered to the policy on which the two parties were agreed.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Cross-Roads.*")

CROSS-ROADS.

A COLLOQUY IN "ASIDES."

Driver (*aside*). Well, here we are. End of our joint journey—I *suppose*. Seem to have liked their little lift pretty well so far, especially my friend on the box-seat Rather silent, but satisfied, I hope. As for the one behind—him of the eye-glass and hard mouth—seems a little bit fidgety, somehow. Rather drive himself, I fancy; hands always seem itching for the ribands. That won't suit *me*, exactly. No, Sir. T'other one, now, driving or driven, I feel I could get along with, for a time at any rate. Suppose they'll both get down at the corner. Seems a pity to part, too, after the pleasant journey we've had; lots of room, and the pace just comfortable.

First Passenger (*aside*). Humph! He's putting us along. Wonder how far he expects to take us. Awfully kind, but I don't *quite* like his driving. Smart Jehu, but none of the safest, I fancy. Takes his corners too sharp, and a trifle too free with the whip, for my taste. Plain road so far. Should like to see him in a block, or behind a restive Irish horse. Doubtful about the road ahead—seems roughish, and not *quite* my line of country. Better pull up at the corner, I fancy. Wonder what Joe thinks. Can't say he looks comfortable. Thought he'd have more company on the road, I suspect. Back seat doesn't quite suit him either, else perhaps he'd have gone on farther with Old William. Left *him* far enough behind. But *where are we going?*—that's the question.

Second Passenger (*aside*). Ah, we're spinning along. Solly looks superbly self-satisfied. William—confound him!—beaten out of sight. That'll teach him to "chuck" me again. Thought he had all the course to himself, did he?—sort of Colossus of Roads! This lift has been handy, but as to going farther—humph! Harty looks as still and solid as ever, but I can tell by his bovine lip he's ruminating. Wondering what *I'll* do, I suppose. We're coming to the corner now, and—ah! wish I'd a trap of my own. I'd show them. Don't want to play "Passenger" for long, to anybody. Didn't part with Will to turn "tiger" to Solly. All right up to now, or nearly s , though fewer have followed our dashing lead than I expected. Several nasty spills, and the Grand Old Whip not so completely out of it as I hoped. If he *should* overhaul us, after all! but no, that's nonsense. Road a-head not *my* road, and better foot it awhile than go in the wrong direction. And here we are at the cross-roads, so here goes! (*Aloud*). Ahem! many thanks—but "the best of friends must part."

Driver (*rousing, with a neat air of surprise*). Hillo!—What? Aren't you fellows going any farther *my* way?

[*Left settling it.*

CROSS-ROADS.

SALISBURY. "*Hullo Aren't you Fellows going further with me?*"

AUG. 5.

TO-DAY the Twelfth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by Royal Commission. Mr. A. Peel was re-elected Speaker. After the new writs had been moved for, the formal meeting of the House was adjourned for a fortnight.

AUG. 5.

LORD HARTINGTON, at a meeting of the Liberal Unionist members of both Houses at Devonshire House, explained his reason for not taking office in the new Ministry. He hoped the Liberals would soon be again united, but said this could only be by the whole party becoming Unionists. Meanwhile, it was the duty of the Liberal Unionists to support the Conservative Government. Mr. Chamberlain followed, expressing his complete agreement with Lord Hartington, whom he said he should henceforth recognise as his leader.

AUG. 9.

IN consequence of the fierce and prolonged riots in Belfast, between the Orange and Green factions, in which, as was generally admitted, the chief burden of blame rested upon the former, additional troops were ordered to Belfast, raising the number there to 3,000, besides 2,500 constabulary.

AUG. 19.

PARLIAMENT met for the despatch of business. The Queen's Speech was brief: simply intimating that the appeal to the Country had confirmed the conclusion to which the late Parliament had come; that the estimates submitted by the previous parliament, and only partly voted, would be again presented; and that nothing but absolutely essential business would be entered on. In the Lords, Lord Salisbury said, "We were returned with one mandate—to maintain the Union; and that mandate the Government desires to carry out in the best possible way." In the Commons, Mr. Gladstone (says the "Annual Register") "in a speech of great tranquillity and dignity, asserted his firm and even growing conviction that the Irish policy of the late Government was conceived wholly on the right lines." He congratulated the Government heartily on having announced no policy of Coercion, but urged it to announce its Irish policy before the winter, lest a new "No-rent" cry should go forth. "There was much curiosity to see how Lord R. Churchill would acquit himself in his new position, and the general verdict, when he sat down, was decidedly favourable. He managed to be discreet without dulness, and aggressive without bitterness."

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Grand Young Man!!*")

THE GRAND YOUNG MAN!!

SHADE OF "DIZZY." "Dear me! Quite reminds one of old times!!"

He said the Government would enforce the existing laws, would give Mr. Gladstone's land laws some chance of proving their usefulness, and treat the question of local government as a question for the whole United Kingdom. To meet the difficulties in the West and South-west of Ireland, Sir Redvers Buller, directly responsible to the Chief Secretary, would be sent to put an end to the reign of terror. Two Royal Commissions would be appointed, one to inquire into the working of the Land Acts of 1881 and 1885, with a view to the possible extension of the latter; the other to inquire into the material resources of Ireland. They hoped when Parliament re-assembled in February, to be prepared with definite proposals on the large question of Local Government.

AUG. 21.

IN the middle of the night, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was seized in his palace at Sofia, by a party of Bulgarian officers who had corrupted the sentinels, and forced their way into

"HIGH JINKS!"

JOHN BULL, A 1. "*Oughtn't we to Muzzle him?*" *INSPECTOR BISMARCK.* "*Muzzle him! Why, I rather like it!*"

the palace. They insisted upon his signing a document abdicating the throne; then hurried him on board a steam yacht on the Danube, conveyed him to Turn-Severin, and ultimately to Reni, on Russian territory. A Provisional Government, comprising M. Zankoff and several other members of the pro-Russian party was formed, which proclaimed Prince Alexander's abdication, and promised the protection of "the great Czar of Russia to the Bulgarians. The return of the Prince was, however, demanded by the majority of the Bulgarians, especially the Army; the members of the usurping Provisional Government were arrested; and on the 28th, Alexander returned to Sofia, where he was enthusiastically welcomed. On the 30th, however, he forwarded to the Czar a somewhat slavish telegram, declaring his "unalterable devotion" to the Czar's "august person," and his readiness to return into the hands of Russia the crown which she had given him. The Czar, in a curt reply, declared his disapproval of the Prince's return to Bulgaria. On the 4th September, the Prince announced his intention of resigning the throne, stating that he could not remain in Bulgaria, as "the Czar will not permit it." On the 6th, he received a telegram from Prince Bismarck, advising him to abdicate. He appointed as Regents MM. Stambouloff and Karaveloff and Colonel Moutkoroff, and on the 7th left for his family residence. In presence of the implacable hostility of Russia, the manifest indifference of Bismarck, and the inaction of the Powers, Prince Alexander, though apparently popular among the Bulgarians, somewhat tamely yielded, and resigned his lately-acquired crown.

(*See Cartoon*, "*High Jinks!*")

SEPT. 14.

THE debates on the Estimates this Session were prolonged and acrimonious. The question of the ordnance provided for the navy,

and the arms supplied to the troops, gave rise to much criticism and recrimination. Some blamed the Ordnance Department for the "guns that burst, the bayonets that bent, and the cartridges that jammed;" the official defenders of that department laid the blame upon the contractors. Captain Price, on Sept. 7, said the source of our failures was the tripartite alliance between the War Office, Woolwich, and Elswick ("Annual Register"). Lord Randolph Churchill, now and hereafter, posed as the resolute advocate of Economy in the Departments; and ultimately, Mr. Smith announced that the questions raised should be referred to "a judicial Committee, with the object of providing a complete answer for the satisfaction of the Country."

(*See Cartoon, "Bellerophon Junior."*)

BELLEROPHON JUNIOR.

"I THINK THIS'LL FETCH 'EM!!"

"The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER states to the Board that Her Majesty's advisers desire to satisfy themselves that the clerical establishments of the Civil Service, of the Naval and Military Departments, and also of the Revenue Departments, are organised generally upon a principle which secures efficiency without undue cost to the public."—*Treasury Minute*, Sept. 14.

BELLEROPHON JUNIOR;

Or, the "Minute" and the Man.

AH! this will fetch them. There's nothing like attitude!
Pose made the fortune of Phidias—and Skelt.
This will move Radical papers to gratitude,
This will make rigid Economists melt.
Bless you, you've only this *rôle* to assume
To witch the disciples of Rylands or Hume.

Flatter myself I could do the whole lot of them,
Theseus the mighty, or Perseus the brave,
Even Apollo the splendidest pot of them;
Equal, as hero, to smite or to save.
Ah! at a crisis Inquiry's the plan;
Here is the "Minute," and I am the Man.

Minotaur, Python, Chimæra, what matters it?
Monsters of all sorts I'm game to assault;
Whate'er the Bogey my bravery batters it,
Heroes of all work are never at fault.
But for the moment, with Argiphont art,
I am for playing Bellerophon's part.

Triple-faced monster this modern Chimæra is;
Vile and voracious—at least so they say.
This of *inquisitive* heroes the era is,
So, do you see, I'll Inquire ere I slay.
Maybe the Hydra need not have been slain
Had Hercules given him time to explain.

Yes, those old heroes were shockingly summary.
Awful tales told of this three-headed brute;
Dare say a deal of them falsehood and flummery,
How much Commission alone can compute.

Meanwhile I show I'm quite ready to cope
With frightfullest Ogre e'er pictured by Hope.

Pst! Gee-up, Pegasus! Interrogation is
Harmless enough, but, at least for awhile,
Seeing how stirred and suspicious the Nation is,
"Stand and deliver!" must speak in my style.
Attitude's all in the demigod line.
What do you think, gentle Public, of *mine?*

SEPT. 19.

A SCHEME was made public, and much discussed, for the formation of a permanent Colonial and Indian Institute in connection with the coming Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

SEPT. 20.

MR. PARNELL moved the second reading of his Tenants' Relief Bill. Mr. Parnell explained that in its present form it consisted of three provisions:

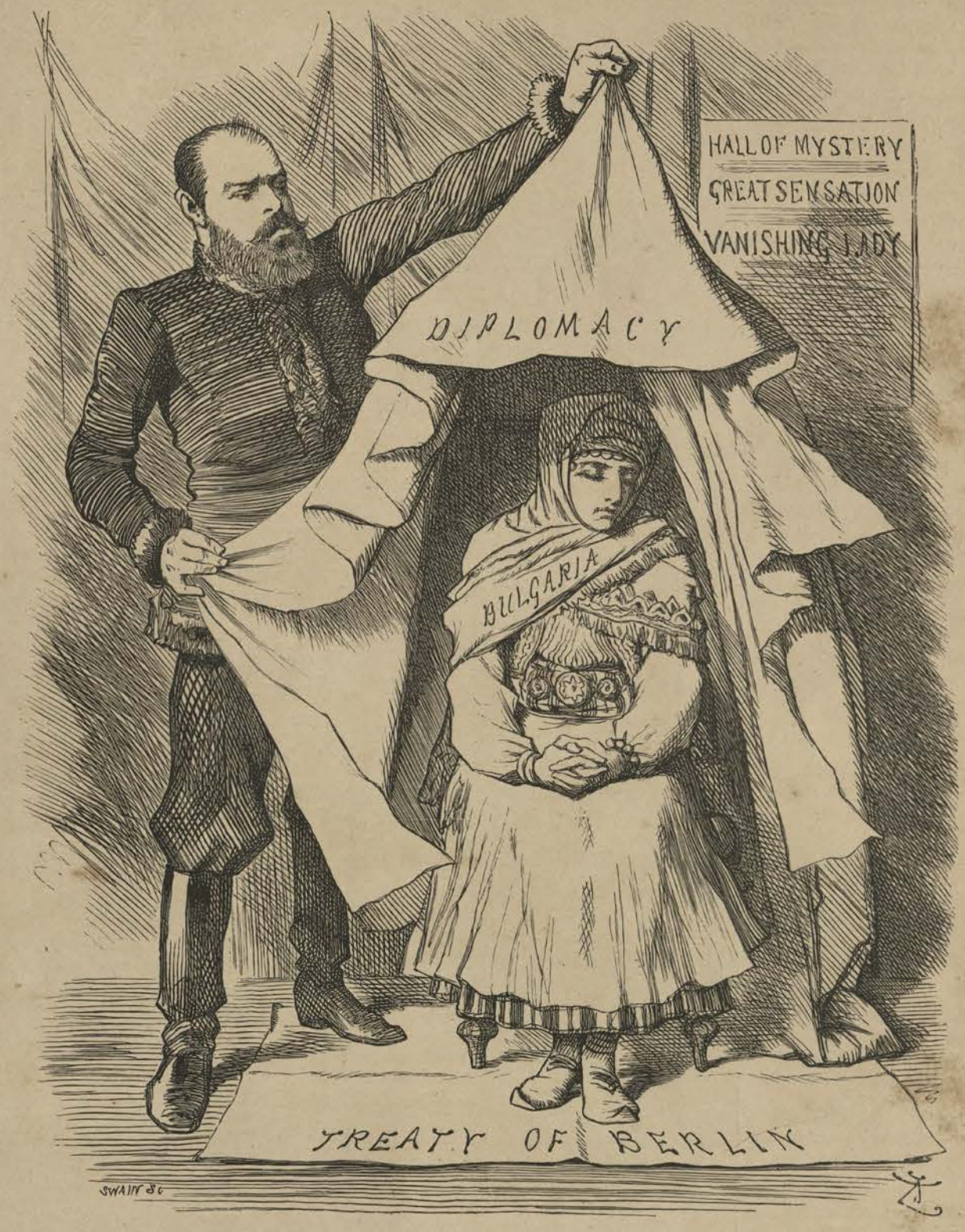
"The first, that any statutory tenant, whose rent had been fixed prior to the last day of 1884, might apply to the Land Commission to have his rent abated on condition that he paid half the rent due and half the arrears, and showed that he was unable to pay the remainder of the rent, without depriving himself of the means of cultivating and stocking his holding. The second enabled leaseholders to apply at once to have a statutory rent fixed, without waiting or the expiration of their leases. The third suspended proceedings for the recovery of rent on payment of half the rent and arrears."

The measure, he said, was a temporary one, rendered necessary by the fall in prices. The second reading was supported by Mr. Gladstone, who approved of the principle of the Bill, though objecting to some of its details; but it was opposed by the Government, and by Lord Hartington on behalf of the Liberal Unionists, and the Bill was ultimately rejected by 297 to 202 votes, 266 Conservatives and 31 Unionists voting against it.

SEPT. 25.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by Royal Commission. The Queen's Speech was brief and unimportant. It said that the demarcation of the Afghan frontier had advanced to within a few miles of the Oxus, and that in view of the approach of winter, our Commission had been withdrawn, having obtained information sufficient for the settlement by direct negotiation of the remaining portion of the frontier. The most interesting passage ran as follows:—

"I have observed with much satisfaction the interest which in an increasing degree is evinced by the people of this country in the welfare of their Colonial and Indian fellow-subjects; and I am led to the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire. I have authorised communications to be entered into with the principal Colonial Governments with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest."



THE LATEST TRICK.

WILL IT SUCCEED?

SEPT. 28.

GENERAL KAULBARS issued a Circular, specifying the demands made by Russia upon the Bulgarian Government. This Circular, and the hectoring style of the Russian Agent, gave great offence. It was suspected that Russia had resolved upon the absolute subjection of Bulgaria.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Latest Trick.*")

AN amateur Wizard, of character shady,
A conjuror doubtful, though wearing a crown,
Is trying the trick of the Vanishing Lady,
Which lately so greatly has taken the Town.

* * *

The juggler is frankly a juggler, he tells us;
His object hard cash, and his mode sleight of hand;
But 'tis for our good that diplomacy sells us,
Its motives are lofty its objects are grand.

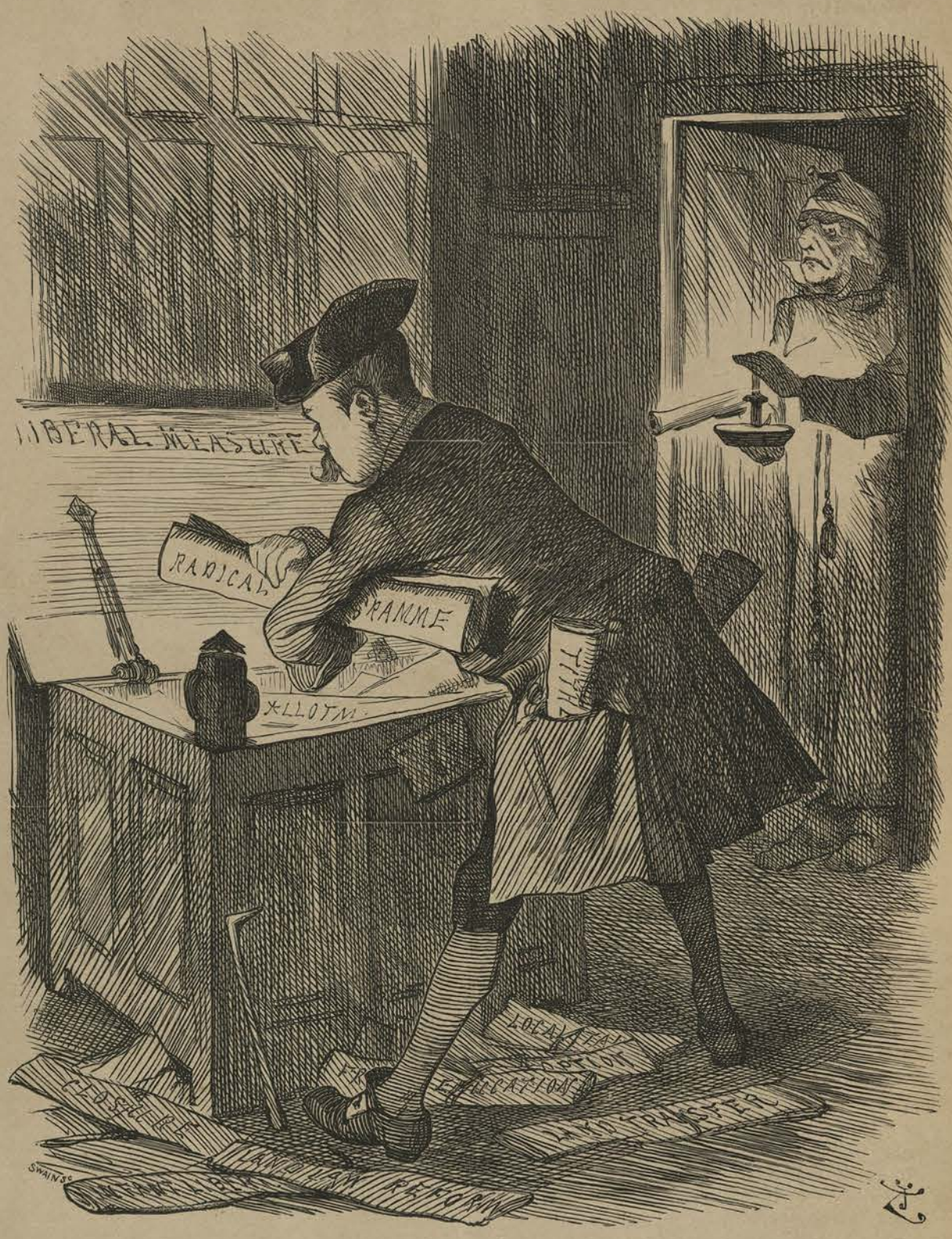
* * *

But even Imperial Jugglers must juggle
With deftness of passing, and swiftness of stroke,
And he will need smartness and skill if he'd smuggle
That form unsuspected from under that cloak.

* * *

Hey presto! Bulgarians' freedom to banish
Were quite *à la Russe*, a true Romanoff deed.
But what if this Vanishing Lady won't vanish?
The trick is a taking one. Will it succeed?

The Bulgarian ministry replied that it would endeavour to follow Russia's advice so far as compatible with the Constitution and laws of Bulgaria. General Kaulbars issued an imperative ultimatum, demanding a decision within 24 hours, and then started on a tour through the country, ostensibly "in order to study the situation, and make himself thoroughly familiar with public opinion in the Principality."



"SWAG!"

OR, THE POLITICAL JACK SHEPPARD.

OCT. 1.

THE DUC D'AUMALE, who, with other members of the Orleans family, had been a victim of the late decree for the expulsion of the French Princes, took a noble revenge by bequeathing his estate at Chantilly to the Institute. General Boulanger, the Minister of War, had struck off the army roll all the princes belonging to Bourbon families. The Duc d'Aumale, in an indignant letter to the President, M. Grévy, had protested against the action of General Boulanger. The latter, who was plainly posing for popularity, especially with the army, inveighed violently against the Duc d'Aumale, but it unfortunately appeared that at one time the Minister of War had received, and acknowledged, obligations at the hand of the Orleanist Prince, and although General Boulanger denied his own handwriting, his denial was generally discredited.

OCT. 2.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL delivered at Dartford a speech so frankly democratic in tone, and laying down a plan of reform so extensive, that he was generally charged by the Radicals with stealing their programme with a view to "dish the Liberals," and take the wind out of the Gladstonian sa . This Tory-democratic deliveran e alarmed the t. e Tories, whilst exciting the jeal usy of genuine democrats.

(*See Cartoon*, "'Swag!' *or, the Political Jack Sheppard.*")

Lord Churchill declared in favour of the Closure by a bare majority, which he had formerly so hotly opposed; of providing facilities, through the operation of local authorities, for the acquisition by the agricultural labourer of freehold plots and allotments of land; of an alteration in the law of tithes; of legislation for facilitating and cheapening the transfer of land; of a bold reorganization of local government; and of some comprehensive scheme for reducing the national expenditure.

Subsequently to the delivery of the speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took a three weeks' holiday in Germany. He travelled as "Mr. Spencer," visiting Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and other places, his somewhat mysterious movements giving rise to all kinds of unfounded rumours.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Puck's Peregrinations.*")

Oct. 11.

The elections to the Great Sobranje in Bulgaria resulted in a large majority for the Government party. The Russian agent at Sofia declared the elections illegal. A little later the Russians presented a Note demanding delay in the meeting of the Sobranje.

Oct. 21.

A Plan of Campaign against Irish landlords, of which more was to be heard in the future, was to-day published in "United Ireland."

PUCK'S PEREGRINATIONS.

(Adapted from "A Midsummer Night's Dream.")

"*Up and Down, Up and Down, I will lead them Up and Down.*
Those Things do best please me that befall preposterously."

Oct. 26.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who had returned from the Continent, spoke at a Conservative Conference at Bradford, reiterating the views on foreign and domestic policy which he had proclaimed at Dartford. He spoke hopefully of prospects in Ireland, where he said landlords were behaving very well in their remission of rents, and where there was no present prospect of the necessity for further coercive legislation.

Nov. 2.

The Prince of Wales requested a number of noblemen and gentlemen to assist in framing the scheme upon which the proposed Colonial and Indian Institute should be framed. His Royal Highness took a particular interest in this scheme. Only recently, hearing that it was proposed to present him with a testimonial in recognition of his services in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, he had requested that any funds subscribed for that purpose might be devoted to furtherance of the Institute, the establishment of which was proposed to mark the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee arranged for the coming year.

Nov. 3.

A GREAT Conference of the National Liberal Federation was held at Leeds. The President, Sir James Kitson, announced that one hundred Liberal Associations had joined the Federation since Mr. Chamberlain's secession. The Federation passed a vote of undiminished confidence in Mr. Gladstone as their leader. They also decided upon a political programme, the chief items in which were :—

(1) Approval of a separate legislature for Irish affairs; (2) Reform of the Land Laws; (3) A popular system of County Government; (4) Local Option as regards Spirit licences; (5) Equality between the State and all forms of religious belief; (6) Free Schools; (7) Reform of Parliamentary Procedure; (8) Reform of the Registration of Electors; (9) Non-intervention in European affairs, so as to prepare the way for a reduction of the Army and Navy Estimates.—("Annual Register.")

Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt, speaking at this Meeting, ridiculed the new Tory-Democratic programme, and the novel alliance upon which it was based. Mr. Morley said, "Liberals were not going to turn Tories because

LITTLE MEPHISTOPHELES.

Tories] pretended to have turned Radicals." Referring to Lord R. Churchill's speech at Bradford, Mr. Morley said, "You will not get a bounteous affluence of fresh water into the Tory pump by the simple act of fitting it with a brand-new Radical handle, kindly lent for the occasion by a friend from Birmingham." The obvious attempt made in Lord Churchill's recent speeches to conciliate the policies of such different persons as Lords Salisbury and Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Jesse Collings, and Mr. Chaplin, was received with a mixture of ridicule and resentment by the Gladstonian Liberals.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Little Mephistopheles.*")

Nov. 8.

FRED ARCHER, the celebrated jockey, committed suicide during an attack of illness.

Nov. 9.

LORD SALISBURY's speech at the customary Guildhall Banquet had been looked forward to with considerable curiosity. The Socialists had proposed to organise a procession of the unemployed, "who" (says the "Annual Register") "were to follow the Lord Mayor on his progress from the City to the West End." This had been prohibited by the police authorities, on the plea that there would be danger of a collision between the Socialists and the crowd.

Lord Salisbury said that the business of the Government was to carry into effect the mandate in favour of

the integrity of the Empire given at the General Election, and to enforce the law. Referring to Ireland, he declared, "It is not to legislation, but to a steady course of honest government, if we can obtain it, that I look for the restoration of prosperity in that country." "Our stay in Egypt," he said, "is limited in duration; but the limit is not a limit of time—it is a limit of the work we have to do." He condemned Russian action in Bulgaria, declaring that this country had an interest in maintaining the Treaty of Berlin, "but not an isolated interest," he significantly added. He expressed his belief that peace would be maintained, and that the infant liberties of Bulgaria would not be destroyed.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The 'Leading Tragedian.'*")

Nov. 10.

THE Colonial and Indian Exhibition was closed to-day. It had excited much interest, and been a great success, 5,550,749 persons having passed through the turnstiles since the opening on May 4.

Nov. 10.

THE Sobranje elected Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince of Bulgaria, M. Karaveloff resigned his office of Regent. The King of Denmark, however, a day or two later refused the Crown of Bulgaria for Prince Waldemar. A Mingrelian Prince was then spoken of as Russia's candidate for the throne. On the 21st, General Kaulbars left Sofia for Constantinople amidst a general chorus of disapproval. On the same day, Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia arrived at St. Petersburg.

Nov. 21.

THE Social Democratic Federation to-day (Sunday), held a meeting in Trafalgar Square, which although watched by the police, was not interfered with by them, and passed off quietly. The Socialists passed resolutions in favour of the State regulation of labour, and a more equal distribution of property. "The Socialists," says the *Times* Register, "were determined to thrust themselves forward as the champions of the poor." There was much inflamed discussion concerning the extent of the prevailing distress, and the proper way of dealing with it; kindly and charitable natures were moved by compassion for the suffering poor to partial sympathy with the Socialist agitators, whilst certain among the latter availed themselves of both suffering and sympathy to scatter sinister suggestions, and make inflammatory appeals.

THE "LEADING TRAGEDIAN."

SCENE—At the Lord Mayor's Banquet, November 9th.

"A time HAS *come! . . . I knew it would! . . . I need no longer dissemble! . . . Ha! Ha!"*

THE TEMPTER.

TEMPTER and toiler! Demos, and despoiler of labour's
tribute as of wealth's fair store:
A troubled land's twin portents, there they stand. Not
hand in hand—not yet, or the fierce roar

Of the hot hate that only blood
can sate were at our gate.
Who, who will read aright
The meaning written in this
scene, red-litten
With danger's lurid light?
* * * *
Some legend olden of a city
golden, with aureate streets
and courts and towers, tells,
Serene, sun-litten, fair, yet
wizard-smitten at last by the
most sinister of spells.
What time it slept a shapeless
shadow crept, a shadow small
as any summer cloud,
Between it and the blue; it grew
and grew
Till it became a shroud.

A shroud all-covering like some
night-bird hovering above that
golden city, till the gleam
Of tower and wall beneath that
deadly pall died like the lustre
of a night-struck stream:
Died slowly, wholly; till the
melancholy requiem of hooting
owl and bittern harsh,
Rose sad, rose only through the
silence lonely, [marsh.
Of sand-waste, mound and

Is there no shadow fleets athwart
our streets? Is not our golden
Babylon haunted too,
By spectres grim that half its
brightness dim, make pale the
sunshine and make sad the
blue?
What is this swelling cry which
rises high and higher from the
myriad throats of Toil?
Must they who moil and moan
be left alone,
The Anarch Tempter's spoil?
* * * *
The Tempter stands! Fierce
eyes, destroying hands—hands
that invoke and eyes that pro-
mise war.
Anarchy's fruits await his blind
recruits, Death's Dead-Sea
Apples. "Break the iron bar
Of Wealth's stronghold, and
snatch the hoarded gold *your*
hands have stored for *him!*"
the Anarch cries;
Poison his breath, his dark de-
lusions death,
His promises sheer lies.

And yet, and yet the Worker's
eyes are wet with weary wait-
ing for the dawn of good.
If labour fail, *if* patience naught
avail, *if* hands hang idle,
children cry for food,
What then? The Tempter's an-
swer quickly comes to courts
and slums. Let patriot Wis-
dom say
If Toil's long woe it can abate, and show
A safer, nobler way.

(*See Cartoon, "The Tempter."*

THE TEMPTER.

SPIRIT OF ANARCHY. "What! No work! Come and enlist with me,—I'll find work for you!!"

NOV. 24.

TO-DAY, at Windsor, a son was born to the Princess Henry of Battenburg (Princess Beatrice).

NOV. 25.

A LIBERAL CONFERENCE was held at Leicester, dealing almost exclusively with the Irish question. Lord Spencer, who was the chief speaker, declared Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Policy to be "both necessary and right."

NOV. 27.

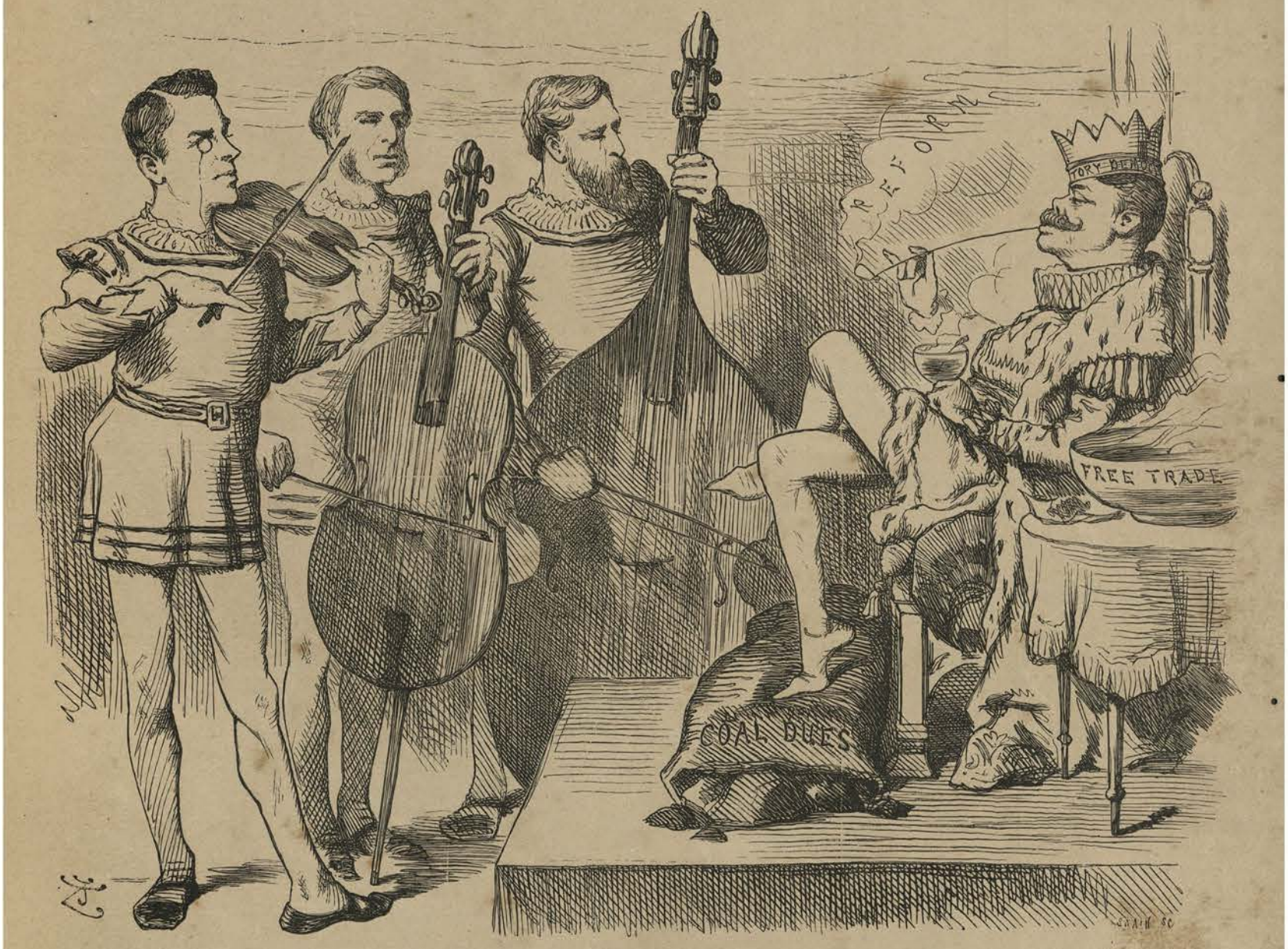
AT this time there was much discussion upon the subject of the renewal of the Coal and Wine Dues payable within the Metropolitan district. Lord Randolph Churchill, on the 18th, in reply to a deputation from the Metropolitan Board of Works, had spoken against and refused

to promise Government support to a Bill for prolonging their imposition. This was considered by some as a further development of his democratic programme, and resented by many in the Conservative ranks on that account. Lord Randolph was believed to be very desirous of conciliating the three Liberal Unionist Leaders, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Goschen, with a view to maintaining their co-operation with the Conservative party.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Young King Coal!!*")

Nov. 29.

MR. MORLEY commenced a political campaign in the North, speaking to-day at Hawick. His chief theme was Ireland. There, in consequence, as was declared, of the rejection of Mr. Parnell's Tenants' Relief Bill, the National League had adopted what was called "The Plan of Campaign."



YOUNG KING COAL!!

(*AND HIS "FIDDLERS THREE."*)

Concerning this much debated "Plan," the "Annual Register" says:—

"The Plan of Campaign was in no sense of the term a 'No Rent Manifesto.' The Campaign was not against the payment of all rent, but against the payment of impossible rent. . . . . It was to meet cases in which the landlords would not listen to reason and justice, and were deaf to mercy; cases in which they insisted upon wringing every scruple of their pound of flesh from a wretched tenantry, that the Plan of Campaign was first formulated. It was first heard of at Woodford, at Lord Clanricarde's estate in Galway, in a speech made by Mr. John Dillon (Oct. 17). . . . . The Plan of Campaign may be literally said to have been born of the agony of the Woodford tenantry. . . . . They refused to pay the impossible rents, and Lord Clanricarde's agent answered by snowing evictions. . . . . Then came the meeting (Oct. 17) at which the Plan of Campaign was first foreshadowed by Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. John Dillon. . . . . It appeared as an article in *United Ireland* of Oct. 23. . . . . On Nov. 20 it was issued as a Special Supplement to *United Ireland*, and in that form was spread broadcast all over the country, and posted up in every peasant's cabin."

The main point of the Plan of Campaign was that the tenants on the gale day were to proceed to the rent-office in a body, acquaint the agent with the reduction which they required, proffer the reduced rent, and, in case of the landlord's refusal to accept the tenant's terms, every tenant was to hand to the Manager or Committee of the Plan "the half-year's rent which he had tendered to the agent." The fund thus accumulated was to be called the Estate Fund, was to be placed at the disposal of the Committee "for the purposes of the fight," and "in general was to be devoted to the support of the tenants who were dispossessed either by sale or ejectment."

This, in brief, was the celebrated Plan of Campaign. It was put in execution upon those estates where rack-renting and evictions were worst, and

its success from the first was remarkable.

This Plan of Campaign was denounced as "organised embezzlement" by the Unionists; many of the Liberal Home Rulers also frankly disapproved of it, some palliated it, others avoided the subject, and but few were found openly to justify it. General Sir Redvers Buller, in the south of Ireland, where the eviction fever was virulent, had tried to stay it by a judicious mingling of firmness and humanity; but his urging upon the landlords the need of forbearance towards their impoverished tenantry had brought upon him from some quarters the charge of exercising a "dispensing power" in enforcing judicial decrees, in a manner legally unwarrantable.

One point in the Plan of Campaign which excited the keenest disapproval of the upholders of the rights of property was, doubtless, the outspoken recommendation that "No landlord should get one penny rent anywhere or on any part of his estate, wherever situated, so long as he has one tenant unjustly evicted." "Tenants," said the Plan, "should be the first to show their sympathy with one another."

The "Annual Register" remarks:—

"It is to be borne in mind that several high ecclesiastics, and conspicuous amongst them Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, gave their approval to the Plan of Campaign as an inevitable instrument in a case in which the Government refuses to assist an over-rented and oppressed tenantry."

THE MODERN BARBAROSSA.

"As BARBAROSSA, by his mail dragged down,
Sank in the flood, the Teuton, like to drown
Beneath the weight that burdens brain and breath,
In the new Calycadnus sinks to death."

DEC. 3.

THE Ministry of M. de Freycinet resigned, in consequence of a defeat in the Chambers over the estimates.

DEC. 5.

IN the debate on the new Army Bill in the Reichstag, Count Moltke spoke in support of the measure. It was a Bill for raising the peace strength of the Army (427,274 men) by about 40,000 men, and strengthening the Artillery by 24 new batteries ("Annual Register"). It was opposed by the Liberals and the Centre, urged by Prince Bismarck, advocated by Moltke, and referred to a Committee. When the Committee met, on December 11, there was still opposition to the Bill; on December 17, the Committee offered to grant the Crown 450,000 men for three years, instead of 468,000 for seven years; the compromise was rejected by the Government, and the Bill, for the time, was dropped, the debate being adjourned *sine die* by a majority of 16 to 12.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Modern Barbarossa.*")

DEC. 7.

THE Liberal Unionists held a conference and meeting at Willis's Rooms, at which Lord Hartington, Lord Selborne, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Trevelyan, and Sir Henry James, advocated the maintenance of the Union, justified their alliance with the Conservatives, denounced the Plan of Campaign as "mere lawlessness," and protested against the tolerance, not to call it encouragement, which the Irish "action against law and property" was receiving from responsible English politicians. Lord Salisbury, on the 8th, declared the new Campaign of the National League in Ireland to be a campaign on behalf of a policy of fraud. Professor Stuart, speaking a little later, whilst not entirely approving the Plan of Campaign, declined to join in denouncing it, saying that if there was illegality, still there was moral justice at the bottom of it.

THE "SPIRIT" OF CHRISTMAS.

BUMBLE. "I do assure you, Miss, the distress hain't noways exceptional!" *SPIRIT. "No!—Then we must make it so!!"*

DEC. 14.

THE Delegates in Vienna offered the Crown of Bulgaria to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. The Austrian Emperor approved the nomination, but the Russian Government refused to recognise it.

DEC. 16.

MR. DILLON, Mr. O'Brien, and other leading Nationalists, were arrested at Loughrea, whilst engaged in receiving the rents of Lord Clanricarde's tenants, the Government authorities seizing the money they were collecting, and bringing them before a magistrate. On the 19th the Government "proclaimed" the Plan of Campaign in Ireland, as "an unlawful and criminal conspiracy." Subsequently, after a long trial, Mr. Dillon and his companions had to be discharged on account of the jury failing to agree.

DEC. 20.

A MEETING was held at the Mansion House, in aid of the funds of Guy's Hospital, the income of which, owing to agricultural depression, had fallen from £44,000 to £26,000.

Although there was some dispute as to whether the existing distress was "exceptional" or not, there could be no question that as the year drew to its close, there was much suffering amongst the poor, and great need for charity.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The 'Spirit' of Christmas.*")

DEC. 23.

THE country was surprised by the unexpected announcement, in a leading article in the *Times*, that Lord Randolph Churchill had resigned his post of Chancellor of the Exchequer

and Leader of the lower House. "The immediate cause assigned for this wholly unforeseen *coup de théâtre*" (says the "Annual Register") "was the unwillingness to burden the national finances with the sums deemed necessary by the War Office and Admiralty." Of course, there were all sorts of rumours concerning causes of disagreement between himself and his colleagues, but it was generally conceived that his resignation was decided on in the interests of "Financial Reform," of which he had for some time past posed as Champion.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Great-Little 'Random.'*")

THE GREAT-LITTLE "RANDOM."

PET of the Public and pride of the Ring,
Master of excellent fooling,
Beating in patter and tumble, and fling,
Fellows with ten times his schooling,
Great-Little Random the company led.
Was it a wonder he went-off his head?

THE GREAT-LITTLE "RANDOM."

"I shan't play any more!!" (Exit.)

Went off his head? That, of course, is the charge;
He, with a fist in each pocket,
Laughs at his elders, who frown and look large,
Turns, and is off like a rocket.
"What, Mr. Ring-Master, not have *my* way?
Do as you like, then, old man; *I* shan't play!"

Lord Salisbury again opened negotiations with Lord Hartington, offering to form a Coalition Government, and, if desired, to surrender the premiership thereof to the Liberal leader; an offer which the latter, after consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, and other prominent Unionists, decided to decline.

DEC. 23.

THE Committee, appointed by the Prince of Wales, issued a scheme for the formation of the projected Imperial Institute.

DEC. 31.

"A STORMY year" (says the "Annual Register") "closed in disorganisation and distrust. France and Germany were groaning under the weight of their armaments; Austria and Russia were watching each other in the Balkans; and even the minor States were making preparations to defend their neutrality or to take sides in a conflict which was regarded as imminent and almost inevitable. In this country the old landmarks of Whigs and Tories, Liberals and Conservatives, had given place to half a dozen groups, which manœuvred in obedience to personal direction more frequently than in conformity to popular wishes. Party allegiance had been strained to breaking point, and the example set by the Liberals had after a short interval been followed by the Conservatives."

1887

JAN. 1.

MR. PUNCH'S New Year Cartoon was appropriately entitled "The Jubilee Meet." For this was the fiftieth year of the Victorian Era. On the 21st June Her Majesty would have reigned for exactly half a century: and, as the "*Times* Register" expressed it, the year was to be "signalized by the celebration, on a magnificant scale, and with a matchless representation of all the constituent peoples and politics in the British Empire, of the Queen's Jubilee."

You're lucky, my lad, such occasions too few come,
For this is a Grand Anniversary Meet,
That ought to put you on your mettle, young Newcome.
A chance such as this, youthful courage should greet.

THE "EMERGENCY-MAN."

W. H. SMITH. "Will it bear?" *LORD SALISBURY. "Come on! We're safe enough—as long as* HE'S *there!"*

The run will be certainly hot and exciting,
The field will be full, and the company grand,
Why, e'en an old huntsman, in caution delighting,
May feel himself get just a bit out of hand.
Tallyho! Tallyho! We will go it to-day,
For such frolics as this come but once in a way.

You are fresh to the pink and the pigskin, my youngster,
So mark the Old Hand, and attend to his tip;
Don't prove what Lord Tennyson calls a mere "tongue-ster;"
Don't shout, but ride straight, quiet hand, steady grip.
The prospect is foggy, some fields heavy, boggy,
And raspers and croppers may come at the close.
Good going at present, my bright adolescent?
Not much! Hark! the horn its shrill tantara blows.
Here's pace to the steady, and stay to the fleet,
And good fortune all round at the Jubilee Meet!

JAN. 1.

THE 80th anniversary of the entry of the Emperor William into the Prussian army was celebrated to-day at Berlin.

JAN. 4.

MR. GOSCHEN, whom Lord Salisbury had, after the refusal of Lord Hartington, invited to join his Cabinet, at length resolved upon doing so. The sudden and unexpected resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill had doubtless embarrassed the Conservative Premier, and the accession to his Ministry, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, of so able a financier and so skilful a debater as Mr. Goschen, was probably very welcome.

(*See Cartoon*, "'*The Emergency-Man.*'")

The leadership of the Commons, lately held by Lord Churchill, was now entrusted to Mr. W. H. Smith, who resigned the Secretaryship of War to the Hon. E. Stanhope, and became instead First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Iddesleigh at the same time gave up the Foreign Office to Lord Salisbury, a change which, as looking very like yet another slight to the most gentle and least self-assertive of statesmen, excited much comment and some indignation.

JAN. 4.

A CONFERENCE was arranged between the Gladstonian and Radical Unionist leaders. "Mr. Chamberlain" (says the "Annual Register") "had raised the question why, if the Unionists and Gladstonians thought alike upon every point outside Ireland, and upon three points out of four in Ireland, they could not agree to a line of policy in which all were agreed, and then consider whether the point in which they differed was still required." Thus was brought about what became known as "The Round Table Conference," Mr. John Morley and Sir William Harcourt being selected to represent the Home Rule party, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir George Trevelyan appearing for the Unionists, and Lord Herschell presiding.

"IS THE OLD MIN FRIENDLY?"

(Mr. Dick Swiveller in the "Old Curiosity Shop.")

Mr. Gladstone, though not joining in the discussion, expressed, in a letter from Hawarden dated January 2, his sympathy with the purpose of the Conference and his hope that it might lead to a *modus vivendi* in the Liberal Party. The first sitting took place on January 13.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Is the Old Min friendly?*")

"IS THE OLD MIN FRIENDLY?"

Dickens still further adapted to Circumstances.

"The Old Min"	Mr. GLADSTONE.
Fred Trent	Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT.
Dick Swiveller	Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

* * * * * *

"THERE's a friend of mine waiting outside," said the portly personage on the round table, "I'll call him in, with your leave."

"There! It's Dick Swiveller," said the portly one, pushing him in with an air of swelling satisfaction, which sat naturally upon his sleek and complacent countenance. "Sit down, Swiveller."

"But is the Old Min agreeable?" said Mr. Swiveller in an undertone.

"Sit down," repeated his companion, *sotto voce*, "have a talk with him, and see how he takes it."

Mr. Swiveller complied, and looking about him with a complacent smile, observed that it *had* been fine weather for ducklings—especially daring ones—but that just now there was a deal of dust flying; he also remarked that judging from the appearance and demeanour of an Irish pig which had come under his observation, dirty weather would probably ensue.

"But what," said Mr. Swiveller with a sigh, "what is the odds so long as the bonds of Union are tightened by mutual understanding, and the wing of party friendship never moults a feather! What is the odds so long as kindred spirits are brought together by means of a *modus vivendi*, and the present moment is the most dissentient of our existence! Only one little whisper, Fred—*is* the Old Man friendly?"

The Old Man sat in his chair apart, and, with folded hands, which retained tight hold of an official-looking document, glanced sometimes at the portly one, and sometimes at his smart companion, as if he were entirely neutral, and intended, for the present, to leave them to do pretty much as they pleased.

"It's a devil of a thing, Gentlemen," said Mr. Swiveller, "when comrades and colleagues fall out and disagree. If the wing of friendship should never moult a feather, the Umbrella of Party should never be shut up or busted, but always expanded and serene. Why should a Grand Old Min and a Grand Young Min peg away at each other with mutual wiolence when all might be bliss and concord? Why not jine hands, and forgit it?"

"That's the talk," cried the portly one, jovially.

"Sir," replied Mr. Swiveller, "don't you interrupt the Chair. Gentlemen, how does the case stand upon the present occasion! Here's a hoighty-toighty Grand Old Min—I say it with the utmost respect—and here's a sperrity Grand Young Min. The hoighty-toighty G. O. M. says to the sperrity G. Y. M., 'I've brought you up and educated you; I've put you in the way of getting on in life; you have bolted a little out of the course, as young fellows often do; and you shall never have another chance, nor the ghost of half a one. The G. Y. M. makes answer to this and says, 'You're as uppish as uppish can be, you want everything all your own way, you haven't done half as much for me, as I've done for myself, and for the matter of that, for you; you've had an uncommon long innings, yet you want all the batting to yourself, and the bowling too,—why can't you stand aside a bit and let the pick of the promising colts have a turn?' The G. O. M. unto this retorts, not only that he declines to stand out with that cheerful readiness which is always so agreeable and pleasant in a gentleman of his time of life, but that he will blow up, and call names, and make reflections whenever they meet. Then the plain question is, ain't it a pity that this state of things should continue, and how much better would it be for the old gentleman who is so fond of bossing the Show to fork over a reasonable amount of authority unto others, and make it all right and comfortable all round?"

Having delivered this oration with much unction and considerable incisiveness, Mr. Swiveller abruptly thrust the head of his cane into his mouth, as if to prevent himself from impairing the effect of his speech by adding one other word—at present. * * * * *

"VELVET AND IRON!"

PRINCE BISMARCK (with the utmost courtesy). "*Madame, you are great, powerful, warlike, and it was by the merest accident that we happened to get the better of you!*"

FRANCE (aside). "*Methink the Gentleman doth protest too much!!*"

JAN. 11.

THE debate on the German Army (see p. 316) was resumed in the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck making in its favour a speech which excited much comment, especially in France. He insisted that Germany to be in a position to work for peace must be well prepared for war. He disclaimed all intention or desire to attack France, but referring to Gambetta's advice, "*Ne parlez jamais de la guerre, mais pensez-y toujours*," said that the possibility of being forced into a war with France was ever present, suggested that to repeat the previous victory over a France stronger and better prepared might not be so easy to Germany, and maintained that "in case of an unsuccessful war, the peace of 1870 would be mere child's play as compared with the peace of 1890," as France, victorious, would "again suck our blood so that we should be paralysed for thirty years."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Velvet and Iron!*")

The German newspapers about this time were

very bitter in their attacks upon General Boulanger, the favourite at the moment of the Parisian crowd, whom they declared to be a standing menace to the peace of Europe.

On January 14 the division was taken, and Baron Stauffenberg's amendment, proposing to grant 468,409 men for three years instead of seven, was carried by a majority of 183 to 154. Prince Bismarck immediately drew a paper from his portfolio, filled in the date, and rising said, "I have to communicate to the Reichstag an Imperial message," and read a decree dissolving the Reichstag.

CHURCHILLIUS; OR, AN ALARMING SACRIFICE!

("N.B.—Due notice will be given of his re-appearance.")

JAN. 12.

THE country was shocked by the painfully sudden death of the Earl of Iddesleigh, the universal sorrow at that sad event being intensified by a prevailing suspicion that the event had been hastened by the pain caused to the mild and magnanimous nature of the deceased statesman by recent political changes already referred to. Only on the 10th, Lord Iddesleigh had finally declined to remain in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. To-day the Earl came to town to confer with the Prime Minister, and calling to take leave of his subordinates at the Foreign Office, was seized with a fainting fit, resulting from heart-disease, and died within twenty minutes without rallying or speaking. The deceased Earl, known for the greater portion of his public career as Sir Stafford Northcote, was in his 69th year, having been born Oct. 27th, 1818. He was privately interred at Upton Lynes on the 18th Jan.

JAN. 27.

THE second Session of the twelfth Parliament of the Victorian Era was opened to-day by Royal Commission. The event looked forward to with most interest was Lord Randolph Churchill's expected explanation of his reasons for resignation. Before the ordinary business was entered upon he rose in a crowded House to make it. He said, "I resigned that office" (of Chancellor of the Exchequer) "on Dec. 20 last because I was altogether unable to become responsible for the Estimates presented by the departments for the support of the army and the navy in the coming year." He did not deny that there were other matters of grave importance in which he differed from Lord Salisbury, but they were "susceptible of accommodation," and the question of the Estimates was not.

(*See Cartoon, "Churchillius; or, an Alarming Sacrifice!"*)

The Royal Speech referred to the unsettled condition of affairs in South-eastern Europe, but said no disturbance of peace need be apprehended. Her Majesty regretted the retirement of Prince Alexander, but judged it inexpedient to interfere. Substantial advances had been made in our task in Egypt. In Burmah success had attended our efforts at the suppression of brigandage, and the general pacification of the country during the present season was confidently hoped for. In Ireland proposals for checking organised attempts to enable the occupiers of land to combine against the fulfilment of their legal obligations were promised. Measures for the improvement of Local Government in England and Scotland, for improving and cheapening the process of Private Bill Legislation, for facilitating the transfer of land, the provision of allotments, and the sale of glebe lands, for the regulation of railway rates, &c., were foreshadowed, and the Reports of the Commissions on the operation of the Irish Land Acts, and on the depression in trade and agriculture, were announced.

The Debate on the Address was at once entered upon, was prolonged through no less than seventeen sittings, and only closed at last by the intervention of the Speaker. It turned chiefly on Irish affairs, the threatened renewal of Coercion, and the Plan of Campaign.

FEB. 1.

As an illustration of the advance of science the following quotation from the "Annual Register" under this date is interesting.

"The King of the Belgians, from his palace at Brussels, carried on a long conversation by telephone with M. Grévy at the Elysée in Paris, and in the course of the evening the Queen of the Belgians 'assisted' by telephone at an entire act of Gounod's 'Faust,' performed at the Paris Opera.'

THE KNIGHT AND HIS COMPANION.

(Suggested by ALBERT DÜRER'S famous picture.)

FEB. 16.

THE QUEEN'S Jubilee was to-day celebrated throughout India and Burmah with much ceremony, and amidst general rejoicing. A number of civil and military prisoners were released, and small debtors imprisoned for sums under ten rupees had their debts paid by the Government.

FEB. 21.

THE General Election, held throughout Germany, resulted in a majority for Prince Bismarck's Septennate Bill, but (says the "Annual Register") proved the enormous and rapid growth of the Socialists in the large towns. In Berlin, out of 220,000 electors, 90,000 supported the Socialists.

(*See Cartoon, "The Knight and his Companion."*)

THE MODERN SINTRAM AND HIS COMPANION.

A fragment freely adapted from De La Motte Fouqué.

* * * * * *

BUT ever in the rear, now seeming somewhat shrunken, but anon swelling to terrible size, lurked, marked or unmarked, persistent as a sleuth-hound on the trail, that boding figure of the diverse names, in whom was concentred the Ruler's latest fear.

"Give thyself up to me!" screamed his fearsome

follower. "What can Blood and Iron in one stout heart, on one stalwart frame, finally effect against Legion?"

But the voice, though strange and threatening, as the voice of many and troubled waters, shook not the purpose of the stern and strong-willed Knight. It seemed to him as if Peace, secure in mailèd majesty, were rising before him, and a world of confusion dragging him back with a deadly grasp.

"I command thee, wild form that followest me," he cried, "to cease from thy people-seducing words, and to call thyself by that name by which thou art recorded in the red pages of History,—the name of the arch-fiend Anarchy!"

A cry, more fearful than a thunderclap, burst half-despairingly, half threateningly from the lips of the Tempter, and he fell yet further to the rear.

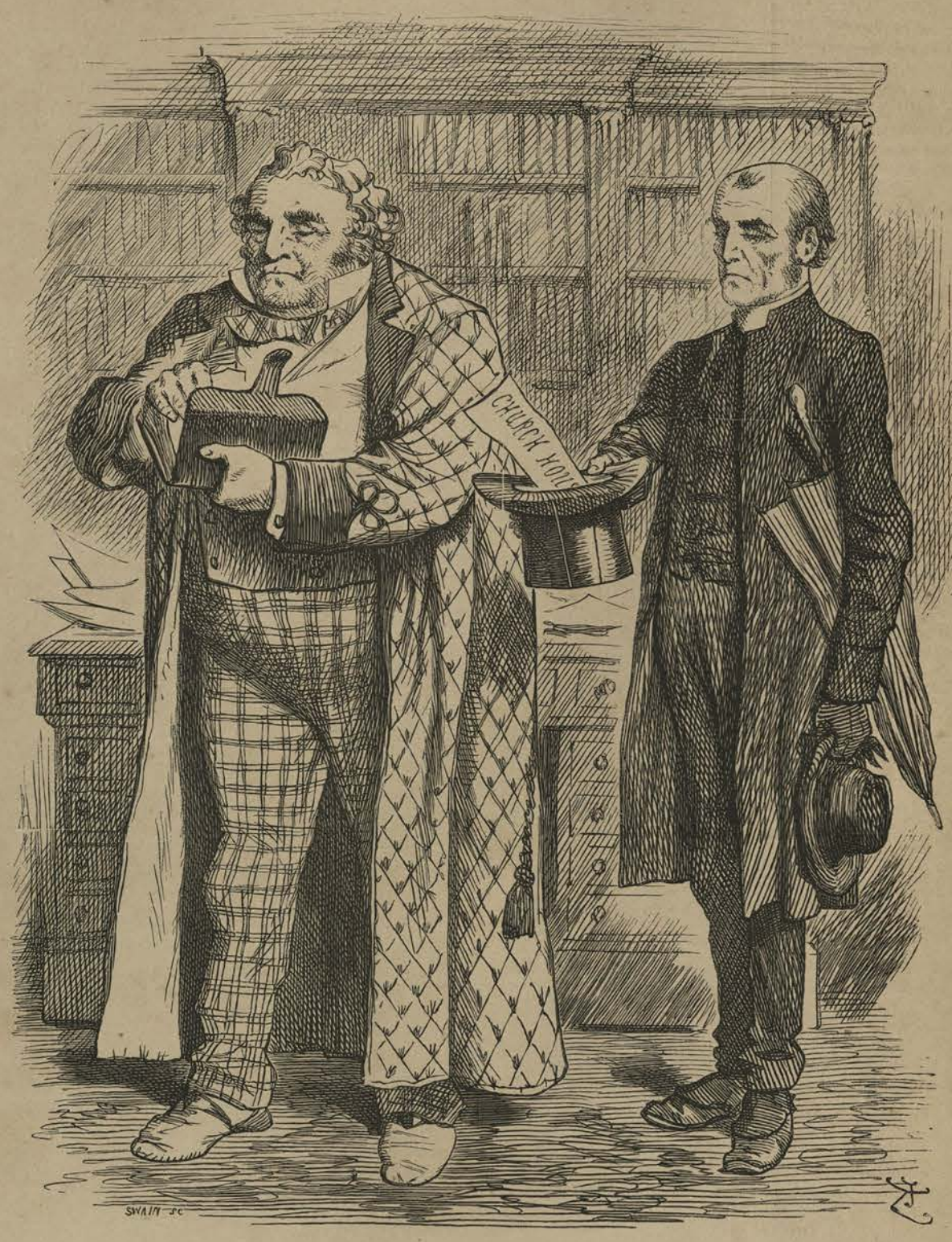
The Knight braced himself firmly in his saddle, shouldered his lance confidently, and lifted an undaunted brow, as one now secure of triumph. He urged on his noble steed, which now obeyed his master willingly and gladly, and the faithful dog also ran beside him fearlessly. The valley was passed, and in front of Sintram there floated the bright morning cloud, herald of Light and of Victory.

FEB. 21.

MR. W. H. SMITH moved the first of the New Rules of Procedure. It differed from the rule actually in force by taking the initiative in moving the Closure from the Speaker and vesting it in the majority, at the instance of any member with the consent of the Chair, the Closure to be carried by a bare majority, provided at least 200 were in favour of it. It was subsequently modified, the requirement of the previous consent of the Chair being relinquished in favour of a provision that the Closure should take effect unless the Speaker intervened on the ground that the motion was an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority.

FEB. 24.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN contributed an article, subsequently much talked about, to a Magazine called "The Baptist," on Welsh Disestablishment and Liberal prospects.



SENDING ROUND THE HAT.

MR. BULL. "Money into that?—H'm!—I'd rather put it into YOUR OWN!!"

MARCH 6.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR was transferred from the post of Secretary for Scotland to that of Irish Chief Secretary, which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was compelled by ill-health to resign.

In connection with Her Majesty's Jubilee a proposal had been made in certain ecclesiastical quarters to celebrate that occasion, in the interests of the Established Church, by the erection of a Church House. Subscriptions were appealed for on behalf of this scheme, which however, in face of the poverty prevailing in the ranks of the minor clergy as well as elsewhere, was not generally held to be well conceived or worthy of public support.

(*See Cartoon, "Sending round the Hat."*)

MARCH 9.

A TESTIMONIAL of £11,000, subscribed by all sections of the Liberal Party, was presented to Mr. Schnadhorst for his services in party organisation.

MARCH 18.

THE Closure Rule, as modified, was adopted by the House by 262 to 41.

MARCH 19.

IT was reported to-day that a triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy had been signed at Vienna on March 13.

MARCH 20.

THE PRINCE OF WALES left for Berlin to attend the celebration of the German Emperor's 90th birthday, which took place on the 22nd.

MARCH 21.

THE Committee appointed to consider the alleged malversation of public money by the City Corporation, issued its report. It was somewhat vague and inconclusive, being to the effect that the charge of malversation had not been sustained, but that an improper use of certain funds had been proved.

MARCH 23.

THE QUEEN visited Birmingham to lay the foundation stone of the new Law Courts there.

MARCH 28.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved for leave to introduce the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Old Hand.*")

"*THE OLD HAND.*"

"*Ah! It's a nasty place! I remember it well! Shouldn't I like to make it nastier for him! Oh no, not at all!*"

Mr. Balfour said the Government had to prove two things before asking the House to assent to the Bill; first that the law was not enforced over a large and important part of Ireland, and secondly that the vacuum left by the absence of the ordinary law was filled up by law which was not that of the Crown and of Parliament. He endeavoured to prove this from the charge of the Irish Judges, which seemed to show that rebellion was spreading and terrorism rampant. Mr. Dillon replied, disputing his "facts" and denying his inferences, and defiantly said that if the Bill was passed, he would continue to carry on the Plan of Campaign.

"The Bill" (says the "*Times* Register") "provided for preliminary magisterial inquiries into crimes where no person was charged; it re-established a summary jurisdiction to be exercised by two stipendiary magistrates, with power of sentence up to six months' imprisonment in cases of criminal conspiracy, boycotting, rioting, assaults on officers of the law, forcible or wrongful possession, and incitement to the foregoing offences; it renewed the provisions of the Act of 1882 in regard to special juries and removal of trials. These powers might at any time be put in force, wholly or partially, by a viceregal proclamation specifying the districts and the provisions applied to them. A more novel and questionable proposal was that permitting change of venue to England in cases of grave crime, where the Attorney General in each country joined in certifying that a fair trial was not otherwise obtainable. The power given to the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim certain associations as 'dangerous,'

and to subject to the summary jurisdiction all persons afterwards taking part in their working, was understood to be directed against the League and the Plan of Campaign, and was violently denounced by Mr. Gladstone and his followers as aimed at political action and not at crime. An important restriction was placed upon it, for the proclamations were to be at once submitted to Parliament, and if issued after the prorogation were to lapse unless Parliament were immediately summoned to meet. Finally, the Bill was not limited in respect of time."

MARCH 29.

MR. GLADSTONE, resuming the debate on the Irish Crimes Bill, complained of the meagreness of the information supplied by Mr. Balfour, disputed his statistics, denied that crime was so increasingly prevalent as to justify renewal of coercion, and such stringent coercion, and denounced certain of the provisions of the Bill, especially the proposed change of venue for trials, and the absence of limitation to

SALISBURY SISYPHUS.

"Unending task!" * * * * *
* * * * * * *

"Swift roll the years, and still the ceaseless round,
The toilsome press up the precipitous ground,
The sullen slow ascent, the swift rebound!"

duration, which latter feature Mr. Gladstone said "made his blood run cold."

MARCH 31.

THE Irish Land Bill was introduced in the Upper House by the Earl of Cadogan.

It was avowedly based upon the recommendations of Lord Cowper's Commission, and admitted leaseholders (there were 150,000 of them) to the benefits of the Act of 1881 (*i.e.*, they could go into court to ask for a judicial revision of their rents), substituted the service of notice for an actual eviction preceding the defaulting tenant's period of redemption, provided an equitable jurisdiction giving the County Courts power to stay execution and arrange for payments by instalments where tenants were in difficulties but not insolvent, and in the case of insolvent tenants established a modified bankruptcy system, allowing them to remain in possession of their holdings at a temporary rent fixed by the Judge. ("*Times* Register.")

Once more, therefore, the whole Irish Question in its two branches of Coercion and Redress confronted the Government, and was raised for parliamentary discussion.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Salisbury Sisyphus.*")

Lord Cadogan announced that the present Bill would be followed by a measure which would accomplish what would alone permanently settle the difficulties to be contended with—in other words, the abolition of the dual ownership created by the Act of 1881.

APRIL 1.

MR. PARNELL moved, as an amendment to the first reading of the Crimes Bill, "that this House will immediately resolve itself into a

Committee to consider the state of Ireland. He maintained (referring to the new Land Bill) that the present proposals of the Government wanted every element of security and satisfaction, and that, under the pretext of conferring benefits on the Irish people, the supporters of coercion were stabbing them in the back." After some speaking, and a motion for adjournment, which the Government opposed, Mr. Smith moved, "That the question be now put." This application of the Closure was angrily resisted, but on a division 361 voted for, and only 253 against it. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill (Ireland) was then read a first time.

April 1.

The Government abandoned the prosecution against Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, and others.

THE VULTURES.

April 3.

The Imperial Federation League gave a Banquet to the representatives of the Colonial Conference, the Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, Colonial Secretary, presiding. On the 4th the Imperial Colonial Conference was opened at the Foreign Office under the presidency of Sir Henry Holland. Lord Salisbury addressed the Colonial delegates, welcoming them heartily, but deprecating "all ambitious schemes of constitution-making," the present task being to form neither a general Union nor a Zollverein, but a Kriegsverein—a combination for purposes of self-defence. Sir Henry Holland said the assembling together in this country of leading Colonial statesmen and representatives of Greater Britain to discuss matters of Imperial interest was the fittest of all the memorials of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The matters to be brought before the Conference were, besides the question of Colonial defence, the subjects of postal rates, the marriage laws, the provisions of the Colonial Loans Act, the enlargement of the powers of trustees to invest in Colonial stocks, the expediency of taking the census of 1891 on the same day and in the same manner in all parts of the Empire, &c.

April 9.

There was about this time a disgraceful scandal, which excited much public indignation, concerning the supply of defective weapons to the Army and Navy. The Report of the Committee on Defective Cutlasses had declared the weapons "untrustworthy and unfit for service." The bayonets provided to the infantry, upon being subjected to adequate tests, bent and twisted in a shameful manner. An army supplied by a combination of official negligence and the corruptness of contractors, with "swords that bend, bayonets that twist, guns that explode, and cartridges that jam," was little likely to be effective in the field, where it would find itself betrayed to impotent disaster by red-tape routine and commercial rascality.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Vultures.*")

THE VULTURES;
OR, WHAT OF THE FIGHT?
(A SUGGESTION FROM SWINBURNE.)

ENGLAND, what of the fight?—
The fight that may come again,
When the ridge of the battle plain
By the last lurid sun-ray is lit,
And thou in thine armèd might
Hast fought the good fight, and thy men [flit,—
Lie low where the night-birds
What then, oh land, what then?
* * *
Dead men, what of the fight?
Weapons that fail in the hand,
No true Excalibur brand!
Ah, thought that the fancy shuns!
Better the raven and kite,
The maw of wolf or of hound,
Than the sight of our slaughtered sons [around.
With the Vultures of Trade
Mourners, what of the fight?—
Cry for the gibbet and cord
For the traitor, shaping a sword
To break in the grip of the brave,—
Hucksters, ghouls of the night!
Grabbers of cent. per cent.!—
Was it for such ye gave [spent?
Your sons to be slain and
* * *

APRIL 11.

A GREAT public Demonstration was held in Hyde Park to protest against the Government Crimes Bill.

APRIL 12.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Ireland.

APRIL 13.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN commenced the political campaign in Scotland undertaken by the Liberal Unionists, by a speech at Ayr.

APRIL 18.

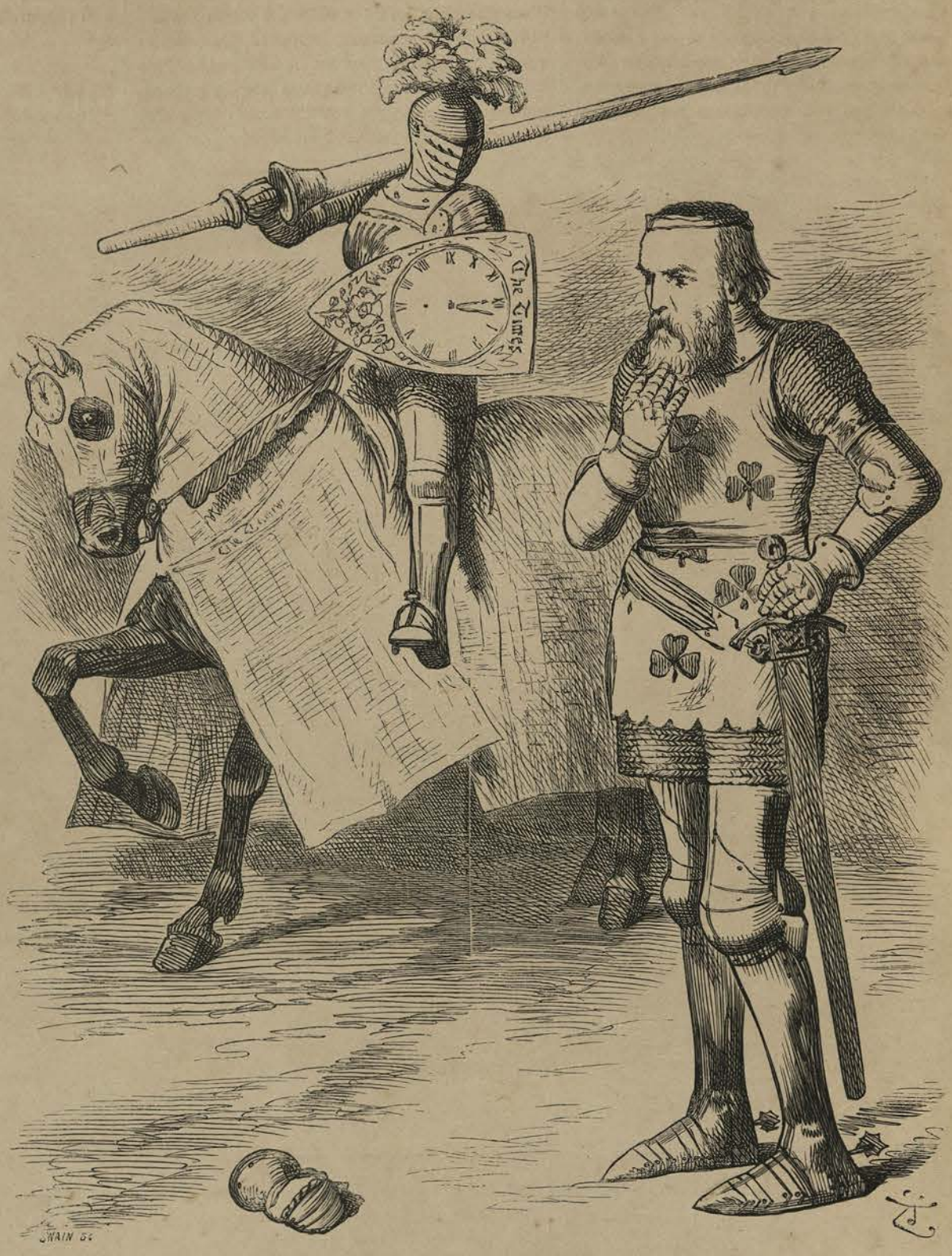
THE *Times* newspaper to-day published a *fac-simile* of a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Parnell to one of his associates in the Land League, after the assassinations of 1882 ("Annual Register"). The letter was dated "15/5/82," and ran thus:—

"DEAR SIR,—I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce the murder was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy. But you can tell him and all others concerned, that, though I regret the accident of Lord F. Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts. You are at liberty to show him this, and others whom you can trust, but let not my address be known. He can write to the House of Commons."

The letter was written on a small sheet of note-paper, and was signed, not on the same page, but at the top of the fourth page, "Yours very truly, Charles S. Parnell."

The *Times* had been publishing a series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime," designed to show the direct complicity with crime of the leaders of the Land and National Leagues. Mr. Parnell, in the House of Commons, declared the letter to be a forgery, but he did not decide to take action against the *Times*, a course to which that paper frankly challenged him.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Challenge.*")



THE CHALLENGE.

April 19.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the Eighty Club, expressed his belief that the Constitutional Irish Party had never been "individually associated with the commission of crime in Ireland."

Mr. Morley, speaking on the same day at Wolverhampton, also maintained, on the authority of Lord Spencer, that the Irish Members were not tainted with crime. He referred to the breaking down of the "Round Table Conference," the true reason of which failure, he said, was the irreconcilable language used by Mr. Chamberlain outside, especially in the article already referred to, which he had contributed to the *Baptist*. Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Primrose meeting on the 20th, insisted that Mr. Parnell, to clear his character, was bound to bring an action against the *Times*, and not take refuge in mere denial.

MacSMITH IN THE WITCHES' CAVE.

"What!—Will the Line stretch out till the Crack of Doom?"—Macbeth, Act iv., Sc. 1.

April 21.

Lord Cadogan moved the Second Reading of the Irish Land Bill in the Lords. Lord Denman moved as an amendment that it be read that day six months; the amendment was negatived without a division. On the 22nd the Bill was read a second time.

April 21.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, introduced his Budget.

He had to deal with a moderate estimated surplus for the coming year of nearly a million, but to this he proposed to add two millions by reducing the permanent debt charge from £28,000,000 to £26,000,000 a year. With this sum he proposed to take one penny off the Income Tax, involving a loss of over a million and a half for the year, and pending a comprehensive reform of local taxation, to hand over to the local authorities an amount equal to the total proceeds of the carriage-tax in England and Scotland, and £50,000 for arterial drainage in Ireland. The tobacco duty was to be reduced from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; these and other changes leaving a final estimated surplus of £288,000. (*Times* Register.)

The Budget, though criticised in some points by Mr. Gladstone and Lord R. Churchill, was not seriously opposed.

April 27.

A Torpedo boat, constructed by Messrs. Thornycroft, of Chiswick, tried to-day, registered a mean speed of 26.11 knots (30 miles) per hour, the greatest ever yet realised by a steam vessel.

April 29.

The Committee on the Crimes Bill began the consideration of the clauses. The amendments proposed were exceedingly numerous.

(*See Cartoon*, "*MacSmith in the Witches' Cave.*")

MAY 3.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION, in honour of the Royal Jubilee, was opened to-day by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Exhibition was an enormous success, one of its chief and most popular features being an admirably arranged collection of paintings illustrating with great completeness the Art of the Victorian Era.

MAY 3.

SIR CHARLES LEWIS brought before the House of Commons, on a matter of privilege, an article in the *Times* of May 2, on Mr. Dillon's explanation of his connection with Mr. Sheridan. On the 4th, Mr. Smith stated that the Government, although not considering it a breach of privilege, were prepared to assent to a prosecution being instituted by the Attorney-General against the *Times*, and that Mr. Dillon should

A (LATE) "SPRING CLEANING."

MR. P. (to Charwoman of House of Commons). *"Pump away, old Lady! 'Tisn't the foul air,—it's the* FOUL LANGUAGE *we want to get rid of!!"*

have the conduct of the proceedings. This offer was rejected by the Irish Members, and Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move for a Select Committee to inquire into the charges made by the *Times*. Sir Charles Lewis's motion was rejected (May 5) by 297 votes to 216, and Mr. Gladstone's Amendment (May 6) by 317 votes to 233.

MAY 9.

THE American Exhibition, including "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West Show, the latter illustrating life among Indians and Cowboys, was to-day opened at Earl's Court. On the 10th the Queen was present at a private representation of "the Wild West," which subsequently became a very popular show.

MAY 14.

THE QUEEN opened the "People's Palace" at Mile End, an Institution founded on the idea of a Hall of Amusement for the working classes suggested by Mr. Walter Besant in his novel entitled "All Sorts and Conditions of Men;" and the cost of which was mainly defrayed out of the funds of the Beaumont Trust.

MAY 18.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN, speaking at Manchester, defended the Irish Members against the charge of being connected with the dynamiters and the party of violence, and attributed the bad manners of the House of Commons—which at this time constituted a public scandal—to the revival of imputations which made calm debate impossible.

(*See Cartoon, "A (Late) 'Spring Cleaning.'"*)

Sir George Trevelyan, who had been one of the leading Liberal Unionists, had, since the

collapse of the Round Table Conference, showed signs of dissatisfaction with the action of the Dissentient Liberals, and a disposition to resume his position under "the Gladstone Umbrella."

MAY 20.

ILLNESS of the Crown Prince of Germany from a throat affection. A little later (May 22) he underwent an operation to remove the obstruction in his throat, which impaired his power of speech.

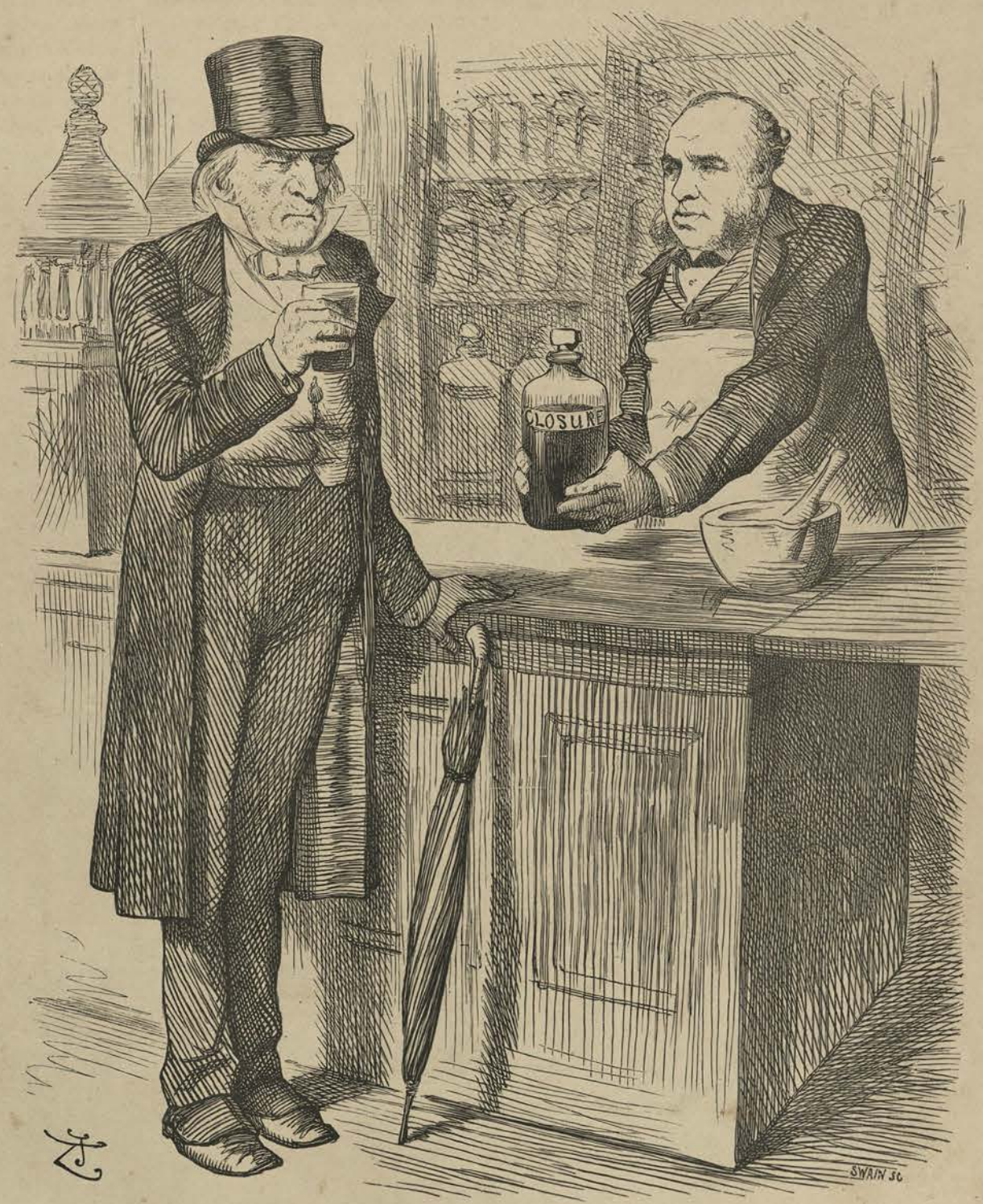
MAY 22.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, who had gone out to Canada to promote an agitation against Lord Lansdowne, then Governor-General, for his refusal to reduce the rents of his tenants in Ireland, was to-day mobbed and severely handled at Kingston. His mission altogether was not a success.

MAY 23.

THE House of Commons adjourned for the Easter Recess. The Crimes Bill in Committee, after an all-night sitting on May 9–10, and the free application of the Closure, had only reached the second clause, every point being met by amendments on which divisions were taken, "and progress repeatedly delayed by personal altercation and scenes." ("Annual Register.") When the House resumed its sittings, Mr. Smith, on the 10th June, "moved that if the Bill were not reported at 10 P.M. on the following Friday (June 17) the Chairman should put the remaining clauses without debate. Mr. Gladstone said he would not oppose the resolution, but throw the whole responsibility on the Government. Mr. Parnell, however, moved an amendment; but it was rejected by 301 votes against 181, and Mr. Smith's motion was, after another application of the closure, carried by 245 votes to 93.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The Mixture as Before.*")



"*THE MIXTURE AS BEFORE.*"

DOCTOR W. E. G. "*Ugh! Nasty stuff!*"
APOTHECARY. "*Nasty, Doctor! Why, it's your* OWN PRESCRIPTION!!"

Mr. Gladstone, in the first week in June, visited South Wales. On June 5 there was a great demonstration in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, a monster procession, said to number 50,000, parading before Mr. Gladstone in the grounds of Singleton Abbey, the residence of Sir Hussey Vivian, whose guest the ex-Premier was at the time. Mr. Gladstone delivered an address. He said the event of the day was at once "Imperial, Irish, and Welsh," intimating that Wales would claim, as Ireland had done, the right of a separate nationality. This was denounced as an attempt still further to "disintegrate the Empire;" and Mr. John Bright, in an acid letter (June 6), charged Mr. Gladstone with "treating Wales to a flattery which if not insincere,

was childish, and with speaking as if it were a good thing to make Wales almost as un-English as he assumes all Ireland to be."

MAY 25.

THE Opéra Comique at Paris was totally destroyed by fire, with great loss of life. Upwards of eighty bodies were buried in the ruins, the actual number of the victims of this terrible catastrophe never being accurately ascertained.

JUNE 3.

AT Bodyke, County Limerick, a crowd of upwards of 5,000 persons assembled to resist the sheriff's officers who were engaged to evict tenants on the estate, the military and constabulary having to be called in before the evictions were effected. The Bodyke evictions, like those at Glenbeigh, created much excited controversy in Parliament and out of doors Mr. Dillon asking the Government (June 16) to grant an inquiry, which was refused.

PEACEFUL TRIUMPHS OF THE REIGN.

JUNE 9.

A GRAND "Jubilee Banquet" was to-day given in the Central Hall of the Royal Courts of Justice, attended by members of the Bench, the Bar, and by many solicitors. In fact, Jubilee celebrations were now being organized and carried into execution by all classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout the United Kingdom. Jubilee Day, the 21st June, the anniversary of the Queen's accession, was at hand, and preparations for its commemoration were universal. The Colonial Conference had concluded its sittings. On the 4th May, Her Majesty had received the delegates attending it at Windsor Castle, when Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G., Premier of Newfoundland, on behalf of the Conference, had presented a loyal Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty "on the approaching completion of the 50th year of her reign." The Queen in reply expressed her lively interest in the steady advance of her Colonies, and her pride and pleasure in knowing that their loyalty and affection had developed along with their prosperity and success.

At a sitting of the Conference on May 6, a resolution was passed recommending an addition to the Royal title, so as to describe Her Majesty as "Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof."

On the 22nd of May, the Speaker and about

400 Members of the House of Commons attended in State a service in celebration of the Jubilee year, held at St. Margaret's, Westminster. "The sermon" (says the "Annual Register,") "which was preached by the Bishop of Ripon, contained eloquent allusions to the progress made in science and discovery, and shown by the nobler qualities of humanity in the present age."

(*See Cartoon*, "*Peaceful Triumphs of the Reign*," *p.* 332.)

JUNE 15.

A BALL in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and of its own also, was given by the Reform Club, the guests comprising the leaders of the Conservative Administration as well as members of the Liberal Party. Mr. Punch's fancy suggested in this connection a council of the shades of the great political leaders of the Victorian Era, including Lord Melbourne, the great Duke of Wellington and his colleague Sir

A JUBILEE COUNCIL OF "PAST MASTERS."

Robert Peel, Lords Brougham, Palmerston, Russell and Derby, the great Irish leader Daniel O'Connell, Cobden the Free Trader, and finally the lately deceased Conservative chieftain and champion of Imperialism, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

(*See Cartoon*, "*A Jubilee Council of 'Past Masters.'*")

JUNE 17.

IN pursuance of Mr. Smith's resolution of June 10, and whilst Sir Charles Russell was speaking on the 6th clause of the Crimes Bill, the Chairman, at 10 o'clock, rose and called him to order, and at once put the question that the clause be added to the Bill. The Irish Members rose in a body, and when called on to resume their seats, filed slowly out of the House ("Annual Register"). The clause, on division, was carried by 332 votes against 163; the remaining clauses were agreed to *seriatim* without a division, and the Bill was reported to the House. Mr. Gladstone and the members of the Opposition left the House without waiting for the announcement of the result of the division on clause 6.

JUNE 21.

THIS, the Jubilee Day of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was favoured with perfect weather. "The Heavens laugh with you in your Jubilee," said *Mr. Punch*, borrowing an apt quotation from one of the Queen's Poets Laureate, William Wordsworth. It was, indeed, a day of bright midsummer sunshine and fresh breezes, and was universally observed as a national holiday. In London the whole population seemed to turn out into the streets to witness the splendid procession with which the

Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal Family, and by brilliantly attired and splendidly mounted foreign princes, potentates, and dignitaries without number, proceeded from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, to attend a Thanksgiving Service. Everywhere along the route, streets, public buildings, shops and private residences were lavishly decorated, manifestations of loyalty and affection attended each step of the Queen's progress, and every class, condition, and age of her subjects combined to greet in person the Sovereign on this memorable anniversary. Every point of vantage, from the grand Club window to the modest shop front or balcony, was crowded with men, women, and children, waving a unanimous welcome with hat, hand, and handkerchief.

(*See Cartoon*, "*Window Studies.*")

The scene in the Abbey was exceedingly brilliant and impressive; the interior had been

WINDOW STUDIES.

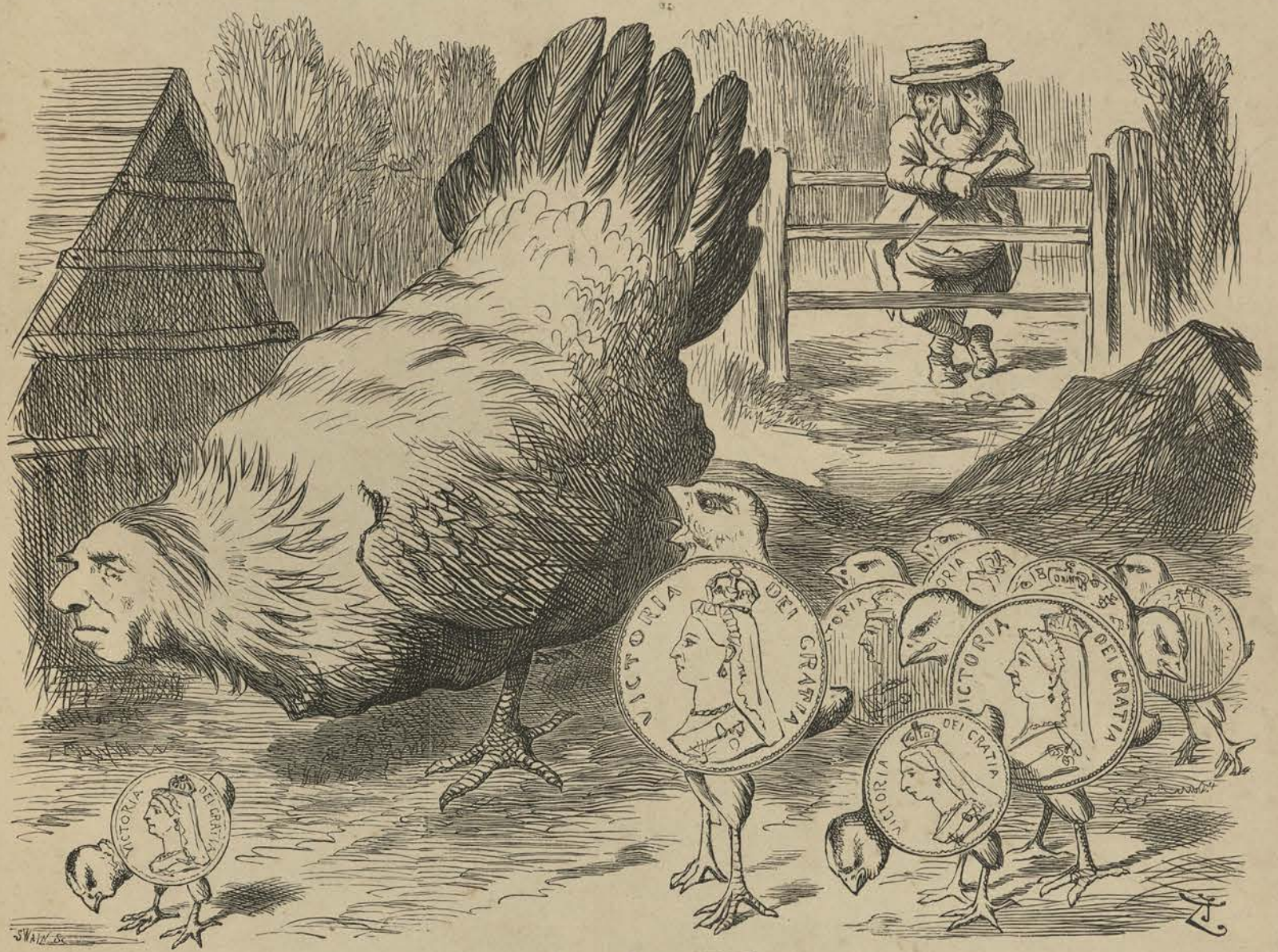
"THE HEAVENS LAUGH WITH YOU IN YOUR JUBILEE!"—*WORDSWORTH.*

entirely transformed by the aid of galleries and hangings, and was crowded with kings, princes and princesses, many of them in the gorgeous and bejewelled garb of the East, with peers and peeresses, dignitaries of the Church, the Army, Navy, and Diplomatic Services, their wives and daughters. The Beefeaters kept the line of route here. The Queen, upon her entry, proceeded to the dais reserved for the members of the Royal Family, took her seat on the coronation chair, and was invested by Lord Lathom and Lord Mount-Edgcumbe with the robes of State. The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the lesson being read by the Dean of Westminster. When the Benediction had been pronounced, the Queen (says the "Annual Register," quoting from a writer in the *Guardian*) "held out her hand to the German Crown Prince, who reverently kissed it. The Prince of Wales came next. To each of the Princes she offered, according to custom, her cheek to be kissed, but every one of them, equally according to custom, kissed her hand. The Princesses curtsied low before the Queen, who kissed each of them, and there was quite a touching scene when three times over the Queen and the German Crown Princess saluted one another. The procession re-formed. As the Queen passed down the choir she bowed very graciously to every Indian Prince present.

She then retired for a quarter of an hour, when, amid an immense outburst of enthusiasm, she passed up Parliament Street on her homeward route."

On the night of the Jubilee, illuminations were very general throughout London, as well as the provincial towns, and the streets of the metropolis were thronged with sight-seers. A list of Jubilee honours was announced in the *London Gazette*, and a Royal Proclamation was issued granting a pardon to all deserters from military service who should report themselves to their commanding officers.

On the 22nd the Queen received at Windsor the officers and general committee of the Women's Jubilee Offering Fund, who presented to her a sum of £75,000, which had been raised by subscriptions ranging from a penny to a pound, contributed by 3,000,000 women of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as a present to Her Majesty on her Jubilee.



THE NEW "HATCH."

MR. P. "Ah! They're an awfully ugly lot! I DID *think the old Gauche-hen—(ahem!)—would ha' done better than that!!"* [Exit sadly.

The *London Gazette*, on the 18th, had announced the issue of the "Jubilee Coinage," to be marked by a modification in the Queen's profile, and by the introduction of certain new coins, the double florin and others. The design and execution of the Jubilee coinage, however, failed to excite admiration, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, and others responsible for the issue, incurred a good deal of criticism in consequence.

(*See Cartoon*, "*The New 'Hatch.'*")

In acknowledgment of her enthusiastic popular reception, the Queen addressed to the Home Secretary the following letter, which was published in the *London Gazette*:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, *June* 24.

"I AM anxious to express to my people my warm thanks for the kind, and more than kind, reception I met with on going to, and returning from, Westminster Abbey, with all my children and grandchildren.

"The enthusiastic reception I met with then, as well as on all those eventful days in London as well as in Windsor, on the occasion of my Jubilee, has touched me most deeply. It has shown that the labour and anxiety of fifty long years, twenty-two of which I spent in unclouded happiness, shared and cheered by my beloved husband, while an equal number were full of sorrows and trials, borne without his sheltering arm and wise help, have been appreciated by my people.

"This feeling, and the sense of duty towards my dear country and subjects, who are so inseparably bound up with my life, will encourage me in my task, often a very difficult and arduous one, during the remainder of my life.

"The wonderful order preserved on this occasion, and the good behaviour of the enormous multitudes assembled, merit my highest admiration.

"That God may protect and abundantly bless my country is my fervent prayer. "VICTORIA, R. AND I."

The Jubilee Celebrations did not cease with the great anniversary day of the 21st of June. On July 2 the Queen reviewed 26,672 Volunteers at Buckingham Palace. On the 4th Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the Im-

perial Institute at South Kensington. A scheme for the constitution and government of the new Institution had been adopted, with the sanction of the Prince of Wales, early in June. The General Council was to consist of 100 members, to be increased if needful hereafter to an extent not exceeding 50. Ten members were to be nominated by the Queen, fifty-five to represent the United Kingdom and the isles in the British seas, thirty to represent the Colonies, and fifteen to represent the Indian Empire. The management of the Institution was to be vested in an executive chosen by the General Council. The Prince of Wales, as President, read an address to Her Majesty from the organising Committee. The Queen, in reply, said:—

"I believe and hope that the Imperial Institute will play a useful part in combining the resources of the Empire for the common advantage of all my subjects, and in conducing towards the welding of the colonies, India, and the mother-country into one harmonious and united community."

SPITHEAD, JULY 23RD, 1887.

FATHER NEPTUNE (cheerily). "*What!—VULCAN, my hearty! Well, we're Shipmates now, so here's* '**THE QUEEN!**'—*God bless her!!*"

On the 9th of July the Queen held a great review at Aldershot of some 58,000 of her troops, with 102 guns, when, before the march past, the Duke of Cambridge tendered her the congratulations of the Army upon her Jubilee.

On the 23rd the Jubilee celebrations culminated in a grand Naval Review at Spithead. The fleet was moored so as to form a double line of great ships, anchored about a quarter of a mile apart. The host of huge iron-clads, together with supplementary squadrons of coast-defence ships, gunboats, and torpedo boats, &c., made a splendid and striking show. All illustrated the remarkable change that the advance of science and mechanical discovery had made in the aspect of fleets and the conditions of naval warfare since the opening of the Victorian Era. The Queen passed, in the Royal Yacht, followed by a procession of boats, through the fleet. The entire fleet saluted—yards were manned—turrets, breastworks, and decks covered by the crew and marines. All cheered with loyal heartiness as the Royal Flotilla passed on, and anchored right in the centre of the fleet. Her Majesty then directed signals to be hoisted summoning the captains of all her vessels to attend on board her yacht, where they were presented to her. Soon after seven the Queen left to return to Osborne, the whole fleet firing a second salute of twenty-one guns. At night the fleet was illuminated.

(*See Cartoon, "Spithead, July 23rd, 1887."*)

With this impressive pageant the Jubilee came virtually to a close, and the country, which for a month had been in holiday mood, returned

once more to its ordinary avocations.

(*See Cartoon*, "*After the Jubilee.*")

After half a century of the rule of a Queen who had proved herself to be at once a true-hearted woman and a sagacious constitutional Sovereign, the British Empire was at peace, was prosperous, and was knit together in those bonds of sympathetic loyalty which the events of this Jubilee year bade fair still further to strengthen. Only in one quarter — Ireland — was the least disaffection to be found. It seemed, indeed, as the "Annual Register" suggested, a sad fatality that the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England should almost coincide with the enforcement of yet another Crimes Act in Ireland. A great English Statesman has obviously set his heart upon effectually conciliating the two peoples, and his repeated efforts have met with some measure of success. But the full fruition is not yet, and his latest endeavour in that direction may seem, in the eyes of many, and for the moment, rather to have complicated and aggravated the difficulty than to have brought it within measurable distance of final and satisfactory solution. This is a chronicle and not a prophecy, but *Mr. Punch* has faith that not for ever, not perhaps for long, will this one blot remain on the British escutcheon.

Thus, however, in the midst of general contentment, and with much loyal pageantry, came to a close the first fifty years of the rule of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. And here terminates—for the time—*Mr. Punch's* Pictorial Record of the Victorian Era, whose Jubilee he celebrated in the following verses :—

AFTER THE JUBILEE.

British Lion (rather limp). "*Well, it has been a splendid success!! And now—a—we must really get* BACK TO BUSINESS!!!"

A PEACEFUL TRIUMPH.

Punch's Ode on the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, June 21, 1887.

NOT with the ruthless Roman's proud parade
Of flaunting ensigns and of fettered foes,
Nor radiantly arrayed
In pomp of purple, such as fitly flows
From the stern Conqueror's shoulders, comes our Queen
Whilst England's ways with June's glad garniture are green.

Not with the scent of battle, or the taint
Of cruel carnage round about her car,
Making the sick air faint
With the dread breath of devastating war,
Rolls on our Royal Lady, whilst the shout
Of a free people's love compasses her about.

The pageantry that every step attends
Is not the martial pomp that tyrants love,
No purchased shout of slaves the shamed air rends ;
Peace's white-pinion'd dove
Might perch upon those banners unafraid,
The shackled forces here are thralls of Art and Trade.

Titans beneficent that in the train
Of peaceful progress walk with willing feet,
In the proud service of the conquering brain,
Loyally strong and fleet;
With calm-eyed Science, and with white-robed Health,
The unarmed champions of the new Commonwealth.

Unarmed with tools of slaughter, yet of strength
To shake the phalanx and to blunt the spear.
O Queen! the loyal land through all its length
Breaks into one wide cheer
Of patriot rejoicing on this day,
And hails your Peaceful Triumph winding its calm way.

Triumph! Shall we not triumph who have seen
Those fifty years round on from sun to snow
From snow to sun, since when, a girlish Queen
In that far June-tide's glow,
Your brow first felt that golden weight, well-worn,
Which tried the Woman's heart, but hath not overborne?

Fifty fair years which, like to all things fair,
Are flecked with shadow, yet whereon the sun
Hath never set in shame or in despair,
Their changeful course have run.
And we who saw the dawn now flock to see
June's noonday light illume Victoria's jubilee.

Triumph! No brainless, loud thrasonic boast
Of indiscriminate self-eulogy
Rings from our lips, or from the loyal host
From every land and sea
Who gather, drawn by kinship's gentle cords,
As heroes flocked of old to the fierce feast of swords.

The hands that wave in jubilant acclaim,
Could, at stern need, clench close upon the hilt;
But England yearns to build a nobler name
Not on the conqueror's guilt,
The iron ruler's raw and ruthless might,
But on the patient potent faith in love and right.

That were a triumph which might fire our souls
And shake our steeples with the joy-bells' din.
Straining to that most glorious of goals
Which once to near, to win
Were the realm's olive-crown of deathless fame,
We lift our shouts to-day, O Queen, in your loved name!

Is not this Peaceful Triumph foretaste fair
Of Honour's full fruition yet to be?
The music round you is no martial blare
But voices of the free
Ring unconstrained rejoicing on your way,
Symbol of England's might and ocean-girdling sway.

Just, pure, and gentle, yet of steadfast will
When high occasion calls and honour pricks!
With such a soul our Commonwealth should thrill,
That, that alone shall fix
Our rule in rock-like safety, and maintain
Free way for England's flag o'er the wind-winnowed main.

Clang bells, cheer Britons, clamour voices sweet
Of English womanhood in chorus clear!
Flood with a sea of faces the grey street,
Of Babylon the drear!
The flower-pied meadow-world is scarce more gay,
Than the thronged city vistas on this festal day.

A galaxy of girlish eyes gleams bright
And blue as hyacinth clumps amidst the grass,
Where'er in the huge Capital's full sight,
This pageantry shall pass.
Man's ringing cheer, and woman's radiant smile,
Speak love for England's Queen and our dear sea-girt Isle.

And *Punch*, whose memory scans those fifty years,
Whose patriot forecast broods o'er coming days,
Smiles with the smiling throngs, and lifts his cheers,
With those the people raise,
And prays that firmer faith, spirit more free,
May date from this proud day of jocund Jubilee.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 23, 1887.

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